"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Sunday; light northeast to east winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,201 * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CLOAK STRIKER DYING OF KNOCKOUT DROPS

Two Men About to Return to Work Found Poisoned on Elevated Station.

EMPLOYER ALSO DRUGGED

Employers Hesitate to Close Shops Because of Consequent Hardships to Men.

Knockout drops, administered to two striking cloak tailors, who celebrated their return to work by taking two drinks of whisky with their employer in a saloon near 100th Street and Third Avenue, probably will cause the death of one of them. At midnight last night he still was unconscious, and had been so for more than five hours. Physicians at the Harlem Hospital held out little hope for his recovery.

Joseph Heger of 253 East 105th Street and Charles Steinberg of 31 Pitt Street were the victims of the knockout drops. It is said that their employer, too, is in a serious condition because of having taken chloral in his drink also. Heger, the man who regained his senses long enough to tell something of his experience, was in such a condition that he couldn't recall the name of his employer except that he thought the last name was Chase and that the address was 24 East 125th Street.

He proved to be Charles Chase of that address.

Heger and Steinberg were discovered on the uptown platform of the Third Avenue Elevated station at 125th Street, about 7 o'clock last night. They had been lying on the platform side by side for some time before the homeward-hurrying throngs realized that the men were not intoxicated. Then some one called a policeman, and he got Dr. Balamuth from Harlem Hospital.

The surgeon took the men to the East 126th Street Station, where he worked over them for nearly an hour before he decided that he would have to take them to the hospital to resuscitate them. By that time he had discovered evidences of chloral poisoning and knew that the men were not suffering from alcoholism.

In the hospital Heger finally revived sufficiently to give his own and his companion's names and their addresses and to tell, disconnectedly and slowly, of what he recalled of the afternoon's experiences.

Heger said that after taking the two drinks in celebration of their return to work he began to lose consciousness, and had only a hazy recollection of having boarded an elevated train. He was very sick, he said, and presently had a feeling that he was being lifted out of the car. After that he recalled nothing until the surgeons resuscitated him.

Dr. Balamuth said that there could be no doubt that the men had had chloral poison administered to them in their drinks, and he said that Steinberg's failure to regain consciousness was a grave indication of the seriousness of his condition.

Mrs. Annie Heger, wife of one of the men, said that her husband had been out on strike for four weeks and that she had felt like celebrating also when he told her that he had determined to go back to work for his old employer. She could not imagine who could have poisoned him.

Mr. Chase was found at his home. He had been in bed since about 7 o'clock and at midnight said he was just beginning to feel well again. He had not suffered as had his employes, although he said he felt sure that knockout drops had been administered to him also.

"I went down to the union headquarters in East Twenty-second Street and signed the agreement with them," he explained. "My two men, the only ones I employ, were with me, and we went to a saloon near Twenty-second Street and Lexington Avenue to celebrate the pleasant outcome of our trouble.

"We ordered whisky, and then stepped across the barroom to the lunch counter. We returned presently and drank the whisky. Then we had a second drink and started for the Third Avenue elevated train, which we boarded at Twenty-third Street. It was very crowded, and I stood outside, although Heger and Steinberg went inside. I attribute my failure to be overcome to the fact that I stood outside in the air.

"I alighted from the train at 125th Street, feeling kind of dazed and very tired. I only wanted to get to bed, so I hurried home and retired immediately. From what you tell me of the condition of my men I am certain that some one must have put knockout drops in my drink."

The Executive Committee of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association yesterday deferred consideration of a suggestion to declare a general shut down in their factories for the remainder of the season. Some members announced that they were giving work to old employes, whom they could trust, but others preferred to keep their shops closed. A statement regarding the proposition to shut down said:

> Such a step would be attended with such far-reaching results that the manufacturers hesitate to take it. Besides the 70,000 workmen on strike, the employes in hundreds of mills would be thrown out of employment, for with the closing of a majority of New York's cloak and suit shops many of the mills would find it necessary to reduce their forces. Others would have to shut down altogether.

The general feeling is that the men have been misled, and that once it can be made clear that by returning to work they can obtain all their desires except the closed shop, they will be anxious to do so. The employers want to do nothing to prevent their obtaining this work when they come to their senses.

It had been stated that a great number of evictions had taken place on the east side as a result of the strike. So many reports were made to the United Hebrew Charities of distress among the cloakmakers that M. D. Waldman, its manager, conferred with Meyer London, counsel for the strikers. London said that the union would prefer that those in need would apply to the union. They were not looking for charity, he said.

A riot occurred outside the cloak factory of Shapiro Brothers, 139 Spring Street. Two dozen operatives were working on the sixth floor when strikers, leaning from the windows of a vacant building adjoining, shouted insults at them. Policeman Bohens drove the strikers into the street, but they remained in the neighborhood, and at closing time more than 100 surrounded the factory door.

Richard Atkins, a watchman, tried to escort two women through the crowd and was knocked down, kicked, and beaten. For this Bohens arrested Samuel Binder of 404 Cherry Street, and Frank Lapapa of 153 Prince Street. By this time the mob numbered 500, and Bohens called five other policemen. They started with the prisoners to the station house, when the crowd again attacked Atkins. One man hit him on the head with an umbrella, while another knocked him senseless with a brick. Then the police seized Jacob Rosenberg of Brownsville, Brooklyn, and Isadore Liss of 244 Ludlow Street.

The strikers attacked the policemen to rescue the prisoners, but Bernard Phillips of 306 Madison Street and Isadore Silverman of 240 Rivington Street were arrested after the crowd was driven off. Rosenberg and Liss were locked up in the police station. The others were sent [illegible]

CROWDS SEE GIRL'S RESCUE.

Two Men Swam After Her as She Tried to Drown Herself in North River.

"Girl overboard!" was the cry from the Coney Island steamer Cygnus at 8:30 o'clock last night as she was unloading her passengers at the Recreation Pier at 129th Street and the Hudson River. The cry came from women, who had seen a girl walk down the pier and deliberately jump into the water.

Fritz Gall, an employe on the pier, where a band concert was in progress on the upper deck, leaped after the girl, who was floundering about supported by her skirts. Men, women, and children crowded to the edge of the pier, and the passengers on the Cygnus and the Grand Republic, and the Rosedale, which were lying close by, watched Gall as he swam toward the girl.

He reached her and tried to bring her back to the pier, but she was panic-stricken and fought him off. Then Joseph Reilly, a volunteer life saver stationed at the pier, tied a rope to a life buoy, gave the end of it to Policeman Hayden of the West 125th Street Station, and jumped in to help him. The two men finally managed to get the girl, by this time unconscious, to the shore.

Dr. Well, from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, revived her after an hour's work, and she then said she was Bertha Silwashua of 516 East 118th Street. She had quarreled with her sweetheart, she said, and wanted to die. She was taken to the hospital a prisoner.

BANKER GONE WITH $100,000.

Italian Depositors Wreck Pacelli's Private Banking Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—Munzio A. Pacelli, one of the best-known Italian private bankers in Western Pennsylvania, is missing with about $100,000 of his depositors' money and the police all over the country have been requested to be on the lookout for him. Pacelli's banking rooms at 4,755 Laurel Avenue, were wrecked this morning by enraged and impoverished Italians, who had thought their few hundreds or thousands of dollars safe in the hands of Pacelli. Six informations were made against the missing banker before Alderman Kirby this afternoon, charging the missing banker with embezzlement.

The wife and four children of Pacelli have disappeared with him. The Pittsburg police think Pacelli has sailed from one of the Atlantic ports under an assumed name, and that his family is yet in New York, under cover.

Recently some of the Italians discovered money which they sent home to Italy had not reached there. An investigation was set on foot, which resulted in Pacelli slipping away Monday night. To-day fifty Italians gathered around the deserted banking rooms, and broke windows and doors with stones. The safe doors were torn off, and thrown into the street before the police came.

MISS RICHARDSON EVICTED.

Wealthy Eccentric Resisted the City Marshal with a Crowbar.

Miss Dellariphe G. Richardson, daughter of the late Joseph Richardson, reputed to be worth more than $30,000,000, with an income now of $1,000,000 a year, several months ago sold the house at 110 East Houston Street, in which she lived with a cousin, but when H. Handelman, the purchaser, asked her to get out she failed to move, and so yesterday she was evicted from the house that her father first acquired.

She moved to 57 West Ninth Street, also owned by her. She said she hadn't moved because her cousin was sick and because the buyer wasn't really ready to take over the Houston Street house, anyhow.

After Mr. Handelman purchased the old Richardson house he employed an architect to remodel it. Miss Richardson wouldn't let him in. He drew his plans from outside observations. Still Miss Richardson would not move. Mr. Handelman then got an eviction order from the court. When a City Marshal arrived at the house yesterday and started to open the door his arm was struck at with a crowbar. But he finally succeeded in getting into the house.

His men piled all of Miss Richardson's furniture out on the sidewalk. It was all old, dingy, and worn out. Among the furniture were innumerable balls of wrapping cord, which the eccentric old maid had saved through the years.

Miss Richardson is the only living member of her family. Her brother George died several years ago, leaving her the inheritance that had come to him from the father.

SHOOTS FLEEING BURGLAR.

Detective's Bullet Hits Man in the Back and He's Dying.

Detectives Brosnan and Sullivan of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau at Nassau and Liberty Streets, Brooklyn, last night saw Lawrence Gibbons, a driver of 282 Tenth Street, who was suspected of having entered the home of Battalion Fire Chief Henry P. Kirk at 138 Concord Street and stolen property worth $150.

The detectives arrested Gibbons, and as they walked up Nassau Street Gibbons jumped back, hit Brosnan, and fled, with the detectives after him. They shot into the air, but he kept on. He was gaining on them when Detective Brosnan fired again. The bullet struck the fugitive in the small of the back and he fell. He was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital, dying.

The police records show that Gibbons is an ex-convict. He received his first sentence, the police said, five years ago in Trenton, N. J., where he was convicted of attempting to smuggle tools into the prison.

WROTE WILL ON NOTEPAPER.

Mrs. F. C. Nimick of Pittsburg Leaves $1,000,000 Estate to Her Son.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—By a brief will written on a single sheet of a New York hotel notepaper, bearing no date nor signature of witnesses, the estate of the late Mrs. Florence C. Nimick of Pittsburg, valued at between $900,000 and $1,000,000, is disposed of. The will was accepted for probate to-day by the proper authorities and will probably stand, as there seems no contest coming from any source.

Mrs. Nimick, who was the wife of one of the leading Pittsburg steel men, spent most of her time after her husband's death in Europe or New York, and it was evidently on one of her sojourns in the latter city that she wrote the will. She died on July 25.

Mrs. Nimick only names three persons in the will. Her only son, A. K. Nimick, receives all the estate except $5,000 to be annually paid to a brother and a woman friend of the deceased during their lives. At their death this income reverts to the son.

A story of his devotion to his mother is made public here to-day by friends of the family. For many years he had been deeply in love, but would not leave his aged mother to marry. It is understood that his fiancée appreciated his devotion and promised to wait for him.

TWO DIE, THREE HURT AS AUTO HITS CURB

Motor Speeding Down Pelham Road Skids and Is Wrecked Near New Rochelle.

ALL THROWN TO THE STREET

William Wallace, Owner of the Car, Likely to Die—Injured Men Help Dying Companions.

Down Pelham Road toward the corner of Drake Avenue, in New Rochelle, an automobile sped at 11:30 o'clock last night, passing Policeman Ahearn at a rate that made the policeman turn and watch it. It dashed away from him and drew nearer the corner, when suddenly the policeman noticed that the car seemed to be slipping over toward the side of the road. Nearer and nearer the curb it drew, until one of the wheels scraped against the piece of granite.

The wheel collapsed and the car toppled over heavily onto the sidewalk, was dragged along for a few feet by its own momentum, and then settled down, a mass of broken wood and twisted metal beneath which lay three of its five occupants. Within an hour two of them were dead, while the condition of the third was serious. The two others escaped with bruises, sprains, and cuts.

THE DEAD.

McGRATH, PATRICK, skull fractured; died in New Rochelle Hospital.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, of New Rochelle, internal injuries; died in the hospital.

THE INJURED.

EBERLE, GEORGE, Assistant Tax Collector of New Rochelle, bruised; in the hospital.

SYPHER, GEORGE, cut and bruised; in the hospital.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, owner of the car, internal injuries; in the hospital; condition critical.

As he saw the car topple over Ahearn started running toward it. He was still some yards away when he saw the two men who had been thrown clear of the wrecked car—Eberle and Sypher—pick themselves up, and stagger about for an instant as though dazed.

"Get an ambulance. There are dead men here," cried one of the men to the policeman. "Oh, how did it happen? How did it happen?"

Eberle and Sypher were almost hysterical from excitement, pain, and horror at the plight of their friends, who, it seemed, must lie dead beneath the great weight of the car.

Ahearn shouted to them to be calm, explained how they must help him lift or drag the wreck of the auto from the other men if their lives were to be saved, and finally got them both helping him at the pile of debris which was pinning the others beneath it.

Wallace, McGrath, and Sullivan were got out in turn and laid upon the grass alongside the road. All three of them were unconscious, and it was apparent that Sullivan and McGrath were wounded desperately. McGrath's head was almost crushed in, and later examination showed that his skull had been fractured in several places. A heavy steel section of the car had fallen directly across his head when he went over on the sidewalk with the overturning car.

How to get the men to a hospital was a problem Ahearn had had not time to study when good fortune brought a large touring car spinning down the road toward where the injured lay stretched out. Ahearn sprang into the middle of the road, shouting and waving his arms. The oncoming car stopped just a few feet short of him.

"What's the matter?" was the demand.

"An auto accident," responded the policeman. "There are three men here dying and I want you to help me carry them to the New Rochelle Hospital."

There came a quickly suppressed shriek from the tonneau of the automobile. Then two women stepped out of it, gathering an auto robe after them.

"Certainly you'll have to help," one of the women exclaimed to the man on the driver's seat. "We'll wait here. Don't be afraid for us."

The women went over to where the injured men lay, saw that they could be of no assistance, and then sat down, wrapped in their auto robes by the side of the road to wait until their escort could make the trip to the hospital and return for them.

Ahearn and the motorist, assisted by Eberle and Sypher, carried Wallace, Sullivan, and McGrath into the automobile, and then the trip was started for the hospital. The autoist drove at his top speed, urged on by the policeman who shared the front seat with him, and presently the car drew up in front of the hospital and the men were carried inside. Dr. Taylor immediately got to work on them, but he saw instantly that nothing practically could be done for Sullivan or McGrath. Both men were almost dead when they reached the hospital, and both passed away without ever having recovered consciousness after their car struck the curb.

Wallace was put in a ward; his injuries were dressed as well as possible, and the doctors hold out some hope, though very little, for his recovery.

The autoist who brought them to the hospital made off to get back to his women folk without giving his name to any one.

How the accident happened is not understood. Ahearn, who knows little about motor cars, could simply say that the car appeared little by little to draw nearer to the side of the road. He said it didn't look as though there was anything the matter with the car, but rather as though its driver purposely was pulling in toward the curb. Motorists who heard of the accident last night surmised that the steering gear had given way, and that the car had been borne over to the side of the road and had hit the curbstone before Wallace, who was driving, could bring it to a stop.

Wallace is an electrician in New Rochelle, and is well known. All the men he had with him were residents of that place.

Autoist Dies of Injuries.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—W. F. Staats of Rensselaer, the owner and driver of the car that went over a 40-foot embankment near Camden last night, killing Mrs. D. W. Calkins, also of Rensselaer, died this morning of his injuries. The other members of the party were not seriously hurt.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived: S. S. Campania, Liverpool, [illegible]

WOMAN'S AUTO TRIP.
A thrilling story of a world-girdling tour in an automobile will be found in
The Sunday Times To-morrow.

RUMOR STARTS RIOT ON BROAD ST. CURB

Brokers Heard B. H. Scheftels & Co. Were Not Making Good Buying Orders.

SELL CHECKS AT DISCOUNT

Mining Promoters Show They Are Able to Meet All Demands and Blame "Clique" for Their Troubles.

About the time the Curb market ordinarily finishes business rumors were circulated yesterday that B. H. Scheftels & Co., sellers of mining stocks at 42 and 44 Broad Street, were not making good on their buying orders. The brokers refused to disperse until they knew what had happened. They crowded the doors of the firm's offices in The Wall Street Journal Building, and Curb men who had accepted the firm's checks too late to get them cashed did auction business in Scheftels paper.

The police who keep peace in the Curb market anticipated trouble and three extra men were sent from the John Street Station to keep the crowd moving. Several thousand dollars worth of B. H. Scheftels & Co. checks were offered at a discount. The ruling price was 10 per cent. off.

A sturdy guard blocked the door of the firm's offices, and the absence of information from the firm added to the distrust. Brokers were not only willing to sell the checks of the mining brokers at a loss, but did an active business in "Ely Central," Rawhide Coalition, and Bovard Consolidated, the principal stocks promoted by the firm.

B. H. Scheftels & Co. have had many troubles since they took up the business abandoned nearly two years ago by "George Graham Rice" and Nat C. Goodwin. Rice, whose real name is Jacob Simon Hersig, served time at Elmira, Sing Sing, and Auburn in the nineties for larceny and forgery. Since then he has been a racing tipster under the name of Maxim & Gay until put out of business by the Federal authorities, and a mining promoter. As such he first came into prominence for his connection with the L. H. Cullivan Trust Company of Goldfield, Nev. The sensational failure of this concern at the collapse of the mining boom in 1906 resulted in criminal proceedings.

When the auctioning of checks was getting well under way George Graham Rice appeared with a representative of Charles A. Stoneham & Co., another mining stock house, and took a delegation to the National Reserve Bank in the City Investing Building, where the Scheftels account is kept. The delegation was assured that there were funds enough on hand and some left over to take care of all checks.

In a statement B. H. Scheftels blamed his firm's troubles on "a clique of brokers who have been operating for a decline in a group of stocks in which we are interested," and concluded with the statement that "our activities in the Street have apparently been of such consequence that men are compelled to go to extremes to accomplish their sordid purposes."

Scheftels & Co. were the centre of a similar Curb disturbance ten months ago, when Ely Central dropped from $4 to $1.62. The same mine since has been the subject of rosy statements in the daily mining paper of which Rice is the backer, but it has refused to climb back, and sold yesterday around $1.

An equally squally time has followed Rawhide Coalition, another Rice promotion. At a time when Nat Goodwin was advertising it to go to $5 a share, it dropped from $2 to 19 cents, and has stayed around that level.

The firm recently has been sending letters all over the country, advising people of a coup about to be pulled off and inviting them to send their money on. The name of the stock in which the killing was to be made was not mentioned. In getting out these letters they have kept thirty typewriters working from 8 o'clock in the morning till 1 the next day.

PASSED ALONG BY HOSPITALS

Sick Woman with Suffering Children Transferred Four Times in a Day.

Mrs. Claudie Viano and her three little children, who landed here from Italy last Wednesday, were in four hospitals in twenty-four hours. They were retransferred to Bellevue last night.

On Thursday night the Vianos were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, all suffering, the ambulance surgeon said, from tuberculosis. They had been living at the Italian Immigrants' Home while awaiting tickets to Chicago from Frank Viano, the husband and father, now living there.

Soon after their removal to the Hudson Street Hospital they were transferred to Bellevue. From there they were sent to the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, where they left of their own accord in a few hours.

Late yesterday afternoon they were found in need of medical attention at 335 East Sixty-second Street. A Presbyterian Hospital auto-ambulance was sent to the house, and in it the mother and children were retransferred to Bellevue.

John Bozzuffi, a banker, at 1,149 First Avenue, who does a considerable business among the Italians of the city, said a woman told him that she had found Mrs. Viano and the children sleeping on the sidewalk at the corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and had taken them to her own home in Sixtieth Street, for the night, because of pity for their distress.

Mrs. Viano said she was the wife of a Chicago baker named Carlo Viano, and had left her home at 17 Wolf Street, Chicago, on Wednesday expecting to take a steamer from New York for Havre on Friday. She had gone aboard the steamer La Provence of the French Line, and there met her sister and brother-in-law. They had told her she was ill. Then she left the steamer.

Her story was disconnected and there were many discrepancies, the banker said.

SAYLE'S HAIR LOTION
Leaves new color in gray hair. Stops falling hair. Cures dandruff. Makes hair grow. Sold by druggists. Send for booklet. SAYLE'S HAIR LOTION CO., Chicago.

ROOSEVELT SENDS TAFT AN ULTIMATUM

The President Will Be Required to Repudiate Sherman as a Proof of Good Faith.

THIS IS PRICE OF PEACE

The Colonel Believes Vice President Plotted Overthrow in State Committee—Wants Taft to Clear Himself.

A break between President William H. Taft and Vice President James S. Sherman is the price demanded by Col. Theodore Roosevelt for closing the breach between himself and the President. This was indicated by Col. Roosevelt yesterday and positively stated by his close associates. Lloyd C. Griscom is the intermediary selected to carry the terms of peace between Beverly and Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Griscom said yesterday that he would depart on his diplomatic mission next week. He left last night for Fairfield, Conn., and before he returns to New York he will have President Taft's answer, on which may depend some of the strength of the Republican Party in this State and throughout the country in the Fall elections.

Col. Roosevelt is convinced that Vice President Sherman led the forces which were arrayed against him at the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee, when he was decisively defeated for Temporary Chairman of the State Convention and Mr. Sherman elected. Col. Roosevelt has been positively informed that Mr. Sherman not only planned the coup d'etat but kept up the flagging spirits of some of the half-hearted committeemen when their courage began to fail. Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Wadsworth were only willing tools of Mr. Sherman, Col. Roosevelt believes.

Having received this information, Col. Roosevelt then set out to learn just how far the Administration was concerned in the plot. The first reports inclined him to believe that President Taft gave his indorsement to Mr. Sherman.

Later reports led the Colonel to change his opinion, and now he admits that he is in the dark regarding the position President Taft occupied.

Col. Roosevelt's friends are inclined to believe that Mr. Sherman "double crossed" Mr. Taft and led him to believe that Col. Roosevelt did not want to be temporary Chairman. Of one thing they are certain: That Mr. Sherman did everything in his power to get the Temporary Chairmanship away from Col. Roosevelt. Believing this, Col. Roosevelt is going to begin war upon Mr. Sherman and members of the Old Guard who carried out his plans.

Several politicians, friends of both Col. Roosevelt and the President, who have the interest of the Republican Party at heart more than the political fortunes of any one man, realizing that a critical situation had developed, journeyed to Oyster Bay on Thursday and pleaded with the ex-President to go slow.

They told the Colonel that the party being in such a precarious condition private grievances should be buried. They found Col. Roosevelt still smarting under the beating and very unwilling to make peace. They pointed out how Mr. Sherman might have deceived Mr. Taft. Col. Roosevelt said he was willing to take this view if Mr. Taft would say himself that he knew nothing of Mr. Sherman's plans. Then the Colonel told his visitors that he would absolutely refuse to patch up his difference unless the President would agree to drop Sherman entirely. If he did this, the Colonel argued, it would be sufficient proof that the President did not indorse Mr. Sherman and the Old Guard in their action last Tuesday, and the Colonel said he would not press the point about whether or not the President knew of the plans. He was satisfied if Taft had steered a neutral course.

Whether or not the present strained relations between the President and Col. Roosevelt are patched up before convention time, Col. Roosevelt, it was learned yesterday, may not go to the convention on the ground that his presence there might lead to the belief that he is willing to indorse the Taft Administration. If he goes to the convention it will be only to make a bitter fight for principles and against individual leaders.

The visitors who talked present conditions over with Col. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill on Thursday and advised him to investigate further were Lloyd C. Griscom, Collector William Loeb, Jr., Naval Officer Frederick Kracke, and Representatives Calder and Cocks. All are as friendly to the President as they are to the Colonel. After the conference Mr. Griscom was prevailed upon to carry the peace offering to Beverly.

"Yes, I am going to see President Taft in the near future," Mr. Griscom admitted yesterday. "I do not care to state just what I am going to see him about, but I won't deny that I am going in the interest of peace. Col. Roosevelt has made up his mind fully about Mr. Sherman, and I guess every one knows by this time what I think of him. It is a very delicate situation, and if the party is to get together in the State this Fall every one will have to move quickly."

Col. Roosevelt came to town yesterday and put in a few hours at the office of The Outlook. Among his visitors were J. Shirley Easton, Stevenson C. Clark, an Assemblyman from Otsego County; Congressman Cocks of Nassau, George Woodruff, C. V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons; Gen. James F. Clarkson, formerly Collector of the Port; John A. Stewart, Horace Knowles, Col. Albert Shaw, and Merwin K. Hart, formerly Assemblyman from Oneida County. Asked if the outline of the speeches he is to make on his forthcoming Western trip had been prepared by the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Roosevelt somewhat testily replied:

"My speeches on that trip will represent myself entirely, nobody else."

"Are you going to the State Convention?" he was asked.

"Would you consider what happened on Tuesday an invitation to go?" the Colonel replied with a laugh.

TAFT WILL SAY NOTHING.

The President Refuses to Discuss Rumors of a Break with Roosevelt.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 19.—No disposition has been shown here to make even an informal or unofficial reply to the stories that recently have come from Oyster Bay telling of a serious break between President Taft and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The President and Mr. Norton absolutely refuse to discuss the rumors. There is a general belief in Beverly, however, that Col. Roosevelt's attitude, if it has been correctly reported, is based upon a misapprehension and misunderstanding of the facts.

There is also a feeling here that a better understanding will be effected soon. This may be based upon the fact that Lloyd C. Griscom, Chairman of the New York Republican Committee, is coming to Beverly next week. It is also said here that William Loeb, Jr., may be an early visitor. Representative Nicholas Longworth, who has been in close relationship with the President during the past two weeks, will see the Colonel at Oyster Bay this week. Mr. Longworth not only spent several mornings with [illegible] golf links, but was present at all his recent conferences.

J. P. MORGAN BUYS BEACH SITE

Purchases 117 Acres at Great Head for His Daughter, Mrs. Satterlee.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The tract of land at Great Head, consisting of 117 acres, which includes the famous sand beach property, has been purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan for his daughter, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee of New York. Mr. Morgan is here now on his yacht Corsair looking over his newly acquired property, and Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee, who will come shortly, will build a cottage.

The property was originally owned by the heirs of Frances McCauley and Sara Stratton, and about a year ago a lawsuit took place between their heirs and the heirs of William Bingham, one of the earlier owners of the land.

FOR PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Louisiana to Vote on Issuing $6,500,000 Bonds for the Purpose.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 19.—With favorable action in the House on the bill submitting to the voters a bond issue of $6,500,000 for the Panama Exposition, the special session of the Louisiana General Assembly closed to-day.

Gov. Sanders immediately signed the measure. The amendment will be voted on in November.

DETROIT GAINS 180,062.

Population Is Now 465,766—Cannon's Town Also Grows Fast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The population of Detroit, Mich., is 465,766, an increase of 180,062, or 63 per cent. as compared with 285,704 in 1900.

The population of Danville, Ill., Speaker Cannon's town, is 21,871, an increase of 11,517, or 70.4 per cent. as compared with 10,354 in 1900. The population of Sioux City, Iowa, is 47,828, an increase of 14,717, or 44.4 per cent. as compared with 33,111 in 1900.

COIN FOUND IN CABBAGE HEAD

It Was Crossman's Quarter Lost While He Was Setting Cabbage Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 19.—While setting cabbage plants in the early Summer Clifford Crossman, son of G. H. Crossman, superintendent of the waterworks, lost a quarter.

A few days ago Mrs. Crossman got a good sized head out of the cabbage patch and when she cut into it the knife struck something hard which proved to be her husband's lost coin.

BACK FROM MT. McKINLEY.

Parker Party, Which Didn't Reach Top, Have Evidence Cook Failed Also.

SEWARD, Alaska, Aug. 19.—The Parker-Browne Mount McKinley expedition passed through Seward to-day, sailing on the steamship Portland for Seattle.

Though the party was unsuccessful in its efforts to scale the peak, members of the expedition assert that they have conclusive evidence that Dr. Cook did not reach the summit.

TWIN JOINS TWIN IN DEATH.

Suicide of One Drives the Other to End His Life, Too.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Driven insane by brooding over the suicide of his twin brother, Harry Crisp, a business man of Elyria, Ohio, to-day tied one end of the cord of his bath robe around his neck, attached the other end to his bed post, and strangled himself to death in a sanitarium here.

Crisp entered the sanitarium a month ago, two weeks after his brother, Herbert Crisp, cashier of a South Lorain bank, had fired a bullet into his brain. Herbert Crisp's health had broken down from overwork. The brothers were greatly attached.

AGED WOMAN FOUND DROWNED

Miss Hamlen Had Disappeared After Visiting Her Mother's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The body of Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Hamlen, 67 years old, of 214 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York, was found floating in the Sound near the New Rochelle Yacht Club this afternoon.

Miss Hamlen came to New Rochelle a few days ago to visit her mother and sister at 26 Burling Lane.

On Thursday she started back to New York, but when her mother found she had left her purse behind her she supposed something was wrong and notified the police. The body was fully dressed except for hat and shoes.

TWO WOMEN FOUND DROWNED

Both Are Believed to Have Killed Themselves in the Trenton Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 19.—The bodies of two women were found this morning in the Delaware and Raritan Canal here. Apparently both were suicides.

Frank Ent found the body of Mrs. Katherine Pfieger in a sitting posture in the water, her head only a few inches below the surface. The woman had been injured in a trolley accident some weeks ago, and had been despondent at her tardy recovery. It is said she tried to drown herself some time ago.

The second body was that of Mrs. Franziska Cerny, who is believed to have been deranged. She left a note to her husband, which said: "God pays everything."

CITY TO FIGHT RAILWAY.

Columbus Not to Use Electric Light from Car Company Because of Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The city Council, having failed to induce the Columbus Light and Street Railway Company to agree to arbitration on the strike, to-night passed a resolution depriving the company of the privilege of furnishing commercial light in the city.

Bonds in the sum of $300,000 will be issued to improve the municipal electric light plant and increase its facilities. This action was taken in response to a petition signed by 20,000 citizens.

The board also passed a resolution offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of John Brady, chief of the strikebreakers, who shot two women and a child last Saturday night.

A Refreshing Tonic—Horsford's Acid Phosphate quickly relieves that tired feeling due to Summer heat, overwork, or insomnia.—Adv.

GAYNOR LOOMS UP FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Strong Sentiment for Mayor Revealed by Tammany and State Leaders at the Meeting.

CONVENTION FOR ROCHESTER

Sept. 29 the Date—Democrats Meet in Harmony, with Strong Hopes—Murphy and Conners at Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A strong sentiment for Mayor Gaynor for Governor developed at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee held at the Grand Union Hotel this evening, when Rochester was chosen as the place for the Democratic State Convention on Sept. 29.

Tammany leaders indicated that the Mayor is looming largely as the choice of Tammany, and up-State Democratic leaders reported a growing Gaynor sentiment. National Committeeman Mack said there had been a rapid rise in the Gaynor sentiment in Western New York during the last few days. State Chairman Dix mentioned Mayor Gaynor in a speech in Schenectady Thursday night and was wildly cheered.

The selection of Rochester, where the Democrats held their State Convention two years ago, when the committee was controlled by William J. Conners of Buffalo, then State Chairman, was a victory for Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, who is in control now, and at the same time it was a concession to Mr. Conners. Thomas W. Finucane, one of the Democratic State Committeemen from Rochester, is interested in one of the large hotels in that city. He is closer to Mr. Conners than any other man on the State Committee, and the former State Chairman pulled every wire he could lay his hands on to help his friend.

Syracuse and Saratoga were Rochester's rivals, and until an hour prior to the meeting it had been taken for granted that the convention would be held here, immediately following the Republican State Convention, which is scheduled to be held here on Sept. 27.

The decision has caused considerable chagrin and surprise, especially as this is the district of Democratic State Chairman John A. Dix, who until a short time before the meeting had been strongly in favor of holding the convention here. The reason for the sudden loss of interest in Saratoga as a convention city, as stated in the meeting, was that the hotel accommodations hardly would be adequate in view of the fact that there would be an influx of Democrats long before the Republicans had finished their work, with only two of the hotels remaining open to take care of the crowds.

Extend Sympathy to Gaynor.

In addition to fixing a place and a date for the convention the Democratic State Committee adopted a resolution occasioned by the attempt on the life of Mayor Gaynor last week. The resolution, which was offered by John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, follows:

> Whereas, The attempt made last week upon the life of Mayor Gaynor has filled the whole country with abhorrence for such methods has again brought home to the people the dangers which constantly menace our conspicuous public men;
>
> Resolved, That we, the Democratic State Committee of New York, add our voice to the universal chorus of regret caused by this attack, and hope that, in spite of the grave nature of his injury, Mayor Gaynor may long be spared to continue his unselfish able service to the people's cause.
>
> Resolved, That in his affliction we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy, and trust that the future will see him completely restored to unimpaired health and strength and thus enabled for many years to come to place at the command of his fellow-citizens his great gifts of industry, ability, and sterling integrity.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee here to-night was in striking contrast with similar gatherings held by the Democrats on the eve of a convention in recent years. Then there have been bickerings, misgivings, and lukewarmness. This year all is harmony, hope, and real interest. Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and his recent political foe, William J. Conners, who until a few weeks ago were not on speaking terms, can be seen chatting with friendly animation in the lobby of the Grand Union Hotel. Democrats such as Edward M. Shepard and George Foster Peabody, who have been strangers to the councils of their party for years past, were at the Grand Union this evening, and were made much of by Democrats who have been known as regulars through all the changing fortunes of their party.

Report Democratic Awakening.

There was an air of hopeful anticipation in the air also. From all sections of the State Democratic leaders who attended the meeting or who came here as onlookers or in the interest of some boom, report a Democratic awakening quite in proportion to the discomfiture of their opponents, the Republicans, who this year are harrassed by many differences.

For the last twenty-four hours Saratoga has been the Mecca for the booms of the many candidates who already are in the field for places on the State ticket and whose friends are on hand to urge their various pleas with the leaders. It was noticeable that Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy came in for the lion's share of attention on the part of these emissaries.

It was quite apparent that Mr. Murphy, who will wield a dominating influence in the Democratic State Convention this year, was not making any pledges or holding out any hope to those who assailed him with their petitions. Mr. Murphy just now is lying very low, while his agents are traveling through the State sounding the sentiment.

To the newspaper correspondents who asked him who was his choice for Governor and to comment on the situation generally he replied he had not a word to say.

From the talk of other Tammany leaders who have the confidence of Mr. Murphy it was evident, though, that Mayor Gaynor is looming large on the Tammany horizon. The Tammany leader has been receiving bulletins from his bedside hourly while he has been here.

Up-State Democratic leaders who attended the meeting of the Democratic State Convention Committee, or who came here on business connected with it, report a growing Gaynor sentiment. Last night, at a meeting in Schenectady, where Democratic State Chairman Dix made a speech in the course of his tour of the State, the name of Mayor Gaynor was mentioned, and the audience went wild with applause. In all the larger cities, where the administration by Mayor Gaynor of the affairs of the biggest city in the State has been watched with a degree of neighborly interest, the sentiment is said to be particularly strong. The voice from these communities, it was pointed out by the leaders here, is likely to weigh heavily in the balance, as they furnish most of the Democratic votes up State.

"There has been a wonderful rise in the Gaynor sentiment in Western New York during the last few days, and it

may be taken for granted that no steps will be taken toward the selection of a man to head our ticket until it is definitely known if Mayor Gaynor will recover from his injuries, said National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. Mr. Mack has quite a Gubernatorial boom for himself in Erie County.

Says Gaynor Could Sweep State.

William F. Mackey of Erie County, who some years ago was his party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said: "If there is a sincere desire on the part of the party managers to win in the coming election they will name Gaynor, provided he recovers. He could sweep the State. No one to whom I have talked doubts that. He has made a wonderful record, he is a great man, and he is Democracy's golden opportunity if the leaders have a genuine desire to make this State safely Democratic."

John T. Cronin, one of the managers of the Gaynor boom operating at Fishkill on the Hudson, came here and was joined by several of his organizers. He declared that the State League of Gaynor Clubs already had 227 clubs outside of New York City.

"The thing that should commend Gaynor to the Democratic leaders," said Mr. Cronin, "is that he could easily win. He would have such strength throughout the State that it is just possible he might carry with him into power a Democratic Legislature, and it is certain he would turn many Republican counties Democratic this Fall. Another thing, he would reduce the danger that the possible candidacy of Hearst would involve from a Democratic point of view."

Democratic State Chairman John A. Dix declared that he had nothing to say on the Gaynor boom or any other boom. "My undivided attention at the present time is given to the organization work that naturally falls to the head of the party," said Mr. Dix.

Since the Democrats began to gather here there has been some informal discussion with reference to the platform. While the leaders have not yet got around to details it may be stated authoritatively that the Democrats this Fall will declare for a wholesome and progressive programme, constructive in its character beyond what Democratic platforms have been in the past, but free from the taint of reckless radicalism or catching phrases.

Havens, Shepard, and Sulzer.

Thomas W. Finucane brought reports from Monroe County, which he represents on the State Committee, of a growing sentiment for Representative James S. Havens, to judge from the talk throughout the western portion of the State. To judge of the talk here, he seems to be the second choice for the nomination. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, who was here to-day, has many strong advocates throughout the State. Mr Shepard, when asked regarding a recent report that he was soon to announce his candidacy, said that he had made no such statement, and that at the present time he had nothing to say on the subject.

Some of the Brooklyn Democrats who were here to-day expressed the opinion that with Mayor Gaynor eliminated Mr. Shepard, with the support he would get from his home county of Kings and from up-State counties, would stand a good show of landing the Gubernatorial nomination.

Representative William Sulzer and several of his lieutenants, including Alexander S. Bacon, were on the scene early. Mr. Sulzer comes from a tour of Western New York, and expressed himself as very optimistic. "Mr. Murphy tells me," said Mr. Sulzer, "that this will be an open convention. If that holds good, when the convention is held I will be nominated."

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Monroe County Democrats were jubilant to-night over the selection of Rochester as the place for the State Convention, as they believe that it will be a big factor in bringing about the nomination of Congressman James S. Havens for Governor. It was because of their desire to have Havens nominated that they started the movement to bring the convention to Rochester.

Havens Indorsed for Governor.

GENESEO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Representative James S. Havens of Rochester was indorsed for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination by the Livingston County Democratic Committee in session at Mount Morris to-day. "We join with the Democrats of Monroe County in recommending James S. Havens for careful consideration of the Democrats of this State," say the resolutions adopted.

LAUNCHES BENNET'S BOOM.

Congressman's District Club Believes He's a Harmonizer.

The gubernatorial boom of Congressman William S. Bennet was launched by his district organization, the Republican Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, last night, at a picnic given by Mr. Bennet at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, which was attended by several thousand of his constituents.

No direct statement was obtained from Mr. Bennet concerning his political aspirations, but the Press Committee of the club gave out this statement:

"Mr. Bennet cannot be drawn into the factional squabble which has resulted from the rejection of Col. Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the State convention by the Republican State Committee last Tuesday. He attended that meeting as proxy for William H. Ten Eyck and voted for the former President under the unit rule. Mr. Bennet is on terms of the closest friendship with President Taft, Vice President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, and Col. Roosevelt, and has been an influence for peace and harmony in Washington whenever differences have arisen. His nomination for Governor, his friends here to-night believe, would put an end to the existing discord."

RUSSELL FOR GOVERNOR.

Denounces Great Wealth in a Letter Accepting Socialist Nomination.

Charles Edward Russell, the magazine writer, sent to the State Committee of the Socialist Party yesterday a letter accepting the party's nomination for Governor. Mr. Russell wrote:

"The concentrated power of wealth in America is as much a menace to free government as imperial authority might be in another country. When we reflect that the banks and money supply of the country are in the hands of two small groups of men, that one of these groups controls the whole railroad transportation of the United States, that five or six men control our iron and steel industry, five or six our meat supply, five or six our chief life insurance companies, five or six our supplies of coal and oil, and that these groups are so closely allied, there appears before us a colossal and overwhelming power beyond anything ever known in the history of men. This power is in itself incompatible with free government.

"Corruption of public officers is one of the surest means by which concentrated wealth obtains its ends. We have had in this State in the last few months some astounding revelations of the extent to which this evil has been carried. It appears that legislation at Albany is a matter of bargain and sale."

Mr. Russell maked his opening speech Sunday afternoon at Astoria Schuetzen Park at a tri-borough mass meeting.

Do You Employ Help?

It is the desire of every business man to employ the highest class of Help obtainable. The Situation Wanted column of The New York Times is invaluable to the employer who needs help. The announcements under this heading are those of intelligent and worthy people, many of whom are seeking to better themselves.

ROOSEVELT URGES NEGROES TO WORK

"Don't Whine About Privileges You Don't Enjoy," He Says at Their Business League.

DO BEST IN THIS COUNTRY

Southern Whites Their Best Friends—Audience of 1,500 Cheers Him as the Next President.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt went up yesterday noon to the Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth Street, where the National Negro Business League is holding its eleventh annual session, and told 1,500 negroes, representing all the trades and professions and businesses, that they should not whine about privileges they did not enjoy, but should plunge ahead and make the best of the opportunities they have. The best friends the negroes can have, said Col. Roosevelt, are their white neighbors of the South, and he agreed with Sir Harry Johnson of England that there is no place on the face of the globe where the negro has progressed as in this country, and that there is no place which is as well suited for his development as the home he now occupies.

The attendance at the meetings of the league was something over 1,000 at its Wednesday and Thursday sessions. The news that Col. Roosevelt would speak at Palm Garden yesterday brought out as many as could be packed into the place. All were supplied with little blue flags on which was the head of the Colonel in Rough Rider headgear and the word "Welcome."

The morning session was spent by a number of negro bankers telling how they were getting on in various parts of the South, all of them testifying to the fact that they had met with the most cordial co-operation from the white bankers of their communities. The tension was so strong that Scott Bond of Arkansas had opportunity to ask but one question. The audience kept turning their heads to look to the rear of the house at the least disturbance.

Greet Him with a Song.

Booker T. Washington interrupted the testimonials to say that the police had given orders that no one was to try to stop the Colonel on his way to the stage in an endeavor to shake his hand. Finally Col. Roosevelt entered the outside door. The audience stood and sang over several times a plantation song of slavery days:

Oh, freedom! Oh, freedom! Oh, freedom over me!
And before I'll be a slave, I'll be buried in my grave,
And go home to my Lord and be free.

"If there was ever a time when we should sing this song," said Major Mooten, the leader, "it's now."

Chairman Washington, saying that the occasion was too great and the time too precious for him to talk very much, introduced Col. Roosevelt. He said it was significant that the first public address Col. Roosevelt would deliver since returning from abroad would be to negroes.

"Mr. Washington, Members of the National Negro Business League—" began Col. Roosevelt.

At this point a broadside of photographers' flashlights were set off. The Colonel smiled. "That will blind me, so that I can't read my typescript—that's all," he said, and went on talking, glancing at his paper only now and then.

"It is a real pleasure for me to be here," he said. "I am glad to see here certain colored men whom I appointed to office and who reflected credit on their race in the only way a man can reflect credit on his race—by doing their duty. I know the others will pardon me if I speak by name of Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue. He was the first colored man to be appointed to a high Federal office in this State. He made the appointment of other negroes easier.

Southerners Negroes' Friends.

"One of the things that Mr. Washington has most impressed upon me is that the man who can most effectively help the negro is the negro's white neighbor in the South. The white man of the North does his worst work when he takes any action that tends to interfere with the good relations of the negroes and white people of the South."

Remarking that the negro should not whine about privileges he hasn't got, but should make the most of the opportunities he has, Col. Roosevelt said: "An ounce of performance of the work of a good citizen is worth a ton of complaint about what you haven't got." He complimented the league on the fact that its members are not whining, but are doing the work in front of them well.

"I am the last man in the world to slur over the injustice that good negroes are often subjected to," he went on, "but I feel that the really substantial way to remedy that injustice is so to carry yourselves that the white man will be compelled to recognize in his colored neighbor a good and honest worker, an effective citizen, and a self-respecting man." He went on to say that every tumbledown negro shanty, every slouchy, ne'er-do-well negro hurts the whole negro race.

"I believed in this league," Col. Roosevelt went on, "when I wrote a letter to it five years ago, when I was President—"

"Our next President," shouted a negro in the gallery. There were more cries of the same tenor, which met with tremendous applause. Smiling, Col. Roosevelt ended his sentence:

"Because it is not in politics."

The speaker referred to himself several times as an educator, classing himself with other educators present.

Material well-being should not be the end of the negro's endeavors, went on Col. Roosevelt. The American people, all of them, often need to have the emphasis placed on the other side of the equation. No one could build a good character or shape a good life without having a spiritual foundation.

For Industrial Training.

He then put in a good word for industrial education, thus differeing to a marked extent with President Taft, who usually praises the higher education for negroes. He had always believed in the work of Tuskegee, and he interrupted the course of his speech to predict a splendid career of usefulness for the industrial college which Bishop Cottrell is now starting at Holly Springs, Miss.

"I don't care how well educated a farmer is if he can't till the soil," said Col. Roosevelt. "It matters not how lofty the emotions of the housewife are as she goes about the kitchen if she can't cook."

He said he had met "on the other side" Sir Harry Johnson. "Sir Harry," he went on, smiling broadly, "always has very decided opinions on all subjects. I have just read a book he has written about the negroes. A good deal of what he says in his book is true, and two of the things he said that are true are that there is no place on the face of the globe where the negro has progressed as here, and that there is no place as well suited for his well-developed life as in his present home."

Col. Roosevelt had met at Mombassa, he said, two educated negro doctors from this side of the water. Contrasting them with the native negroes about them, it seemed to him that not two centuries but an abyss of centuries separated them.

The negro of the South had made a good beginning, said Col. Roosevelt. He had just begun, but he made a good start. He now has over 200 drug stores. A few years ago he had four banks; now he has 56. Negroes own and operate over 10,000 stores of all kinds, and they own over 400,000 houses and over 300,000 farms.

"In the South the negro in business has the constant aid, guidance, and help of the white man," went on the speaker, "and of course it is the privilege of the white man to render that aid. For our motto should be, 'All men up,' and not 'some men down.' Where negroes are dirty, shiftless, full of potential criminality, it is almost as bad for the white people as for the negroes themselves. I would just here emphasize one thing—set your faces like flint against those who preach to you the doctrine of envy, hatred, and bitterness."

Last night the delegates to the convention attended a dinner at the Grand Central Palace. To-day they will ride around the city in a specially chartered boat, and then the 1,100 negroes attending the convention will go back to their homes in twenty-five different States, to meet next year in Little Rock, Ark.

WON'T HELP TO DROP CANNON

Editor Who's Just Seen Roosevelt Says That Jonah Won't Save Regulars' Ship

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—The Kansas City Star, the editor of which, William R. Nelson, has just returned from the East, where he paid a visit to Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, has this to say in a first-page editorial to-day:

"In their belated realization that 'something must be done' to save the Republican organization, the chief advisers seem to think that a Jonah should be found and thrown overboard. This is not only a sign of weakness, but it is a tactical blunder. Cannon, for instance, may be thrown overboard, but he will rock the boat and will take others with him. Cannon, rightfully resenting the apparent purpose to crowd upon him the responsibility of calamity, shows no disposition to stand for this treachery toward him. Every time he is provoked into action or utterance he discounts the chances of his friends and allies.

"It is particularly inconsistent to make a Jonah of Cannon, while Vice President Sherman advises the President to continue his defense of the tariff law, for which, by reason of his official opportunities and inclination, Cannon, more than any other man except Aldrich, is responsible.

"The trouble with the standpat crew is not with Cannon nor Aldrich nor Ballinger nor Wickersham, nor with other individuals of that kind, but with what they stand for—the greedy purposes and the shameful abuse of power that make them rightful representatives of decadent party conditions. The control of the party must be put in new hands and the system of government must be completely transformed from that of special interest rule to that of popular square deal rule. With this determination the people are electing free agents who will have the courage to keep themselves free.

"The deposing of Cannon will come as a matter of course, as a mere incident in the conflict, and it will in no way help the other standpatters in their discredited purposes."

A. G. SPALDING FOR SENATE.

Baseball Man Now Leads In California Primary Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Baseball is likely to have a real representative in the United States Senate. Unless the late returns from the recent primaries change the present status A. G. Spalding will be the nominee of the Republican Party for the United States Senate. Late figures indicate that the greatest of American pitchers of all times is leading John D. Works, the insurgent candidate, by more than 2,000 votes. His strength is a surprise to the politicians. They had not counted on the baseball vote.

Mr. Spalding has not been prominent in politics, but was drawn into the race by friends. He moved from Chicago to San Diego ten years ago because Mrs. Tingley had interested him and his wife in theosophy. He has lived there since. When he entered the race he declared: "I am a sportsman, and I have always stood for clean sport. I am a business man, and have stood for clean business. If I should be elected to the United States Senate I would stand for clean politics."

Throughout his campaign Mr. Spalding added here and there a touch of baseball. Some of his utterances were:

Play the game according to the official rules.

Every schoolboy knows what happens to one that doesn't play the game fairly.

Politics can be played just as squarely as the game of baseball.

Strike hard and often if the cause is an honest one.

One that has played the game in sport for over thirty-six years knows just what it means to be honest, fearless, and courageous.

Let the game be played in a manly, straightforward manner.

I will accept the umpire's decision.

Mr. Spalding also said: "I will spend $7,500 and not a cent more for necessary and legitimate expenses." It is declared that he has kept his promise.

Paris Fire Chief Views Our Methods.

Chief Raoul Frere of the Paris Fire Department, who is investigating fire-fighting methods in this country, spent last night at the house of Engine 18, 132 West Tenth Street, where one fireman speaks French fluently. The Paris chief has been in New York for several days, and has had several conversations with Fire Commissioner Waldo. He will leave to-morrow for Pittsburg, and will visit the principal cities in the country before returning to France.

ROOSEVELT PRAISES COUNTRY WORKSHOPS

Upholds Doubleday-Page Plan in Laying Cornerstone of Their New Home.

FOLLOW THEIR OWN ADVICE

Publication House Will Be Set in a Garden with Ivy-Clad Court—Model Vegetable Plots Nearby.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 19.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt came out here to-day to lay the cornerstone of the building which is the central feature of the Country Life Press Gardens of Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, who will move their book and periodical plant from East Sixteenth Street, New York City, out here early in the Autumn.

After handling a trowel that had been used for fifty years, and after the stone had been set, Col. Roosevelt made a speech about the wisdom of getting city people into the country, a plan which the publishing company seemed to be adopting, he said, and which he himself had long advocated. He said:

"As I have become an editor myself, I have to come out here. [Laughter.] Then this was putting into practice what I preached for quite a time, that people should go out into the country.

"I am not sure, looking along the road by which I came here, that this is the kind of genuine country that we have in parts of Nassau County, but it is pretty good as far as it goes. [Laughter.]

"And, seriously speaking, my friends, I felt that I ought to come out here and wish success to this venture, not only because of the high regard in which I hold the men who are doing it but because I feel that it is so important more and more to spread the city work out into the country regions.

"I feel that everything that tends to spread the population as it becomes congested in the great cities, everything that gives more cnance for fresh air to the men, the women, and, above all, to the children, counts for just so much more in the development of our civic life. [Applause.]

"And therefore I hail any effort of this kind. I hope that it means that those connected with it in every capacity will be more apt than before to live in the country, for their own sakes and especially for the sake of their children.

"I feel that this should be particularly so with a magazine dealing with country life. That magazine ought to practice what it preaches; when it preaches living in the land it should come as near doing it as possible.

"I firmly believe that the next two generations of mankind will have to set seriously to work to solve the problem of living under the necessary conditions of health, at the same time arranging for the necessary transaction of business.

"Business now is combined, is concentrated as never before, and the demands are such that men are obliged to work together, to work under great circumstances of great concentration.

"We have got to have more scattering out of the people over the land. That is one of the great problems that our children and our grandchildren will have to face, and I am glad that this body of men have set themselves to do part of the work of facing it.

"Now I didn't intend to come here and make an address, and I especially didn't intend to preach to you, but, you see, I have dropped into it [laughter] without fully intending to. And so I shall refrain from saying what I should like to say about the bringing up of children [laughter] and other kindred subjects. [More laughter.]

"I heartily wish you well and am very glad to be out with you this afternoon."

The building is of brick and re-enforced concrete, and so constructed as to provide the maximum of light and air to the 800 men, women, and children who will be employed in it. It is two stories high, and forms three sides of a rectangle, with huge windows in abundance.

The entrance is to be an arched opening of large size, looking into the court, which will be planted as a garden, with a fountain, graveled paths, laurel, and evergreens. Ivy from Windsor and Warwick Castles and other places in England will be planted, so as to grow over the walls of the building.

The grounds surrounding the Country Life Press stretch for a half mile along Franklin Avenue. A formal rose garden and model vegetable plots are to be laid out, the latter being designed to exhibit ideal layouts for gardens of different sizes.

There will be a wild garden, a pinetum, a shrub belt planting with cross walks, and a collection of different kinds of orchard trees. There will be, too, a remembrance garden, in which will be placed shrubs having some personal association with famous authors and persons, or gardens of note.

"We have just completed our first decade as a publishing company," said F. N. Doubleday yesterday afternoon, "and we purpose to celebrate the event by moving our business to the country, following out a plan which has long been in our minds.

"For eight out of the ten years of our existence, we have been advocating country life in season and out of season, and now we propose to accept our own advice."

After the inspection of the building the party went by special train to the aviation field, where they saw Hamilton, Harmon, Baldwin, and Wilcox do some flying stunts, the last named crashing to the earth after a short flight and seeming to escape death by a miracle. Doubleday, Page & Co. have offefred a silver trophy for the first amateur flying over Long Island Sound, but this feat was not attempted yesterday on account of unfavorable winds.

The party was afterward entertained at dinner at the Garden City Hotel by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Demand for Roosevelt Dinner Seats.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Although invitations to the Hamilton Club banquet to Theodore Roosevelt on Sept. 8 have been out on'y one day, and plates are quoted at $7.50 each, 400 reservations were made to-day, and the Entertainment Committee began figuring on larger quarters for the event. The present quarters will accommodate only 575. It was before the Hamilton Club that "the strenuous life" was launched and "the big stick" was made a symbol of the Roosevelt policies.

LABEL THE LAWMAKERS.

Brooklyn Young Republicans Indorse Only a Few In Their Report.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club issued a record of the legislators representing Kings County at Albany in the last session yesterday in the club's official organ. Only a few are indorsed for renomination. Only two of the Senators are of any value, the reports says, and concerning the "backsliders," it says: "We shall be glad to furnish any of our members with campaign material against these men."

Republican Assemblymen Henry S. Goodspeed, George W. Brown, William W. Cohn, George A. Green, Robert H. Clarke, and Warren I. Lee are recommended for renomination. The report says that Assemblyman Charles L. Weber of the Fifth Assembly District "should not be nominated, as he had broken his pledges to his constitutents by voting against the direct primary bills and against the public interest generally," and that Edward A. Ebbetts of the Seventeenth Assembly District was "under control" at all times, and should be kept at home. Of the other Republican Assemblymen whose record did not meet with approval is Albert Lachman of the Twenty-second District.

Senator Eugene M. Travis of the Sixth Senate District is urged for renomination, but Senators Gledhill, Kissel, and Alt are put on the black list.

All the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, with one exception, are relegated to the lot or poor lawmakers. The "exception" is not mentioned in the report.

DENIES MORSE DEMURER.

Judge Hough Sustains Chancellor Pitney in Arizona Smelting Suit.

Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court yesterday overruled demurrers filed by George W. Middleton, John L. Elliot, and Joseph R. Delamar, defendants in the suit brought by J. Kearney Rice, as trustee in bankruptcy of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, against Charles W. Morse, John F. Carroll, and others, former stockholders and Directors.

The complaint asks that the issuance of $17,339,000 stock of the bankrupt corporation to the defendants be declared fraudulent and void as against the corporation, and that the defendants be held individually liable for the difference between the par value of this stock and the actual value of the property which they transferred to the company in exchange for it.

The trustee also asked the court to hold such of the defendants as might be found solvent liable to the corporation for $753,687, or such other larger sum as might be required to pay its debts. The demurrers, among other things, set up that the complaint was insufficient and without equity.

Judge Hough throws out this claim and declares that whereas most of the effort of counsel for the defense was given over to an effort to overthrow the reasoning of Vice Chancellor Pitney, at the famous New Jersey suit of Lee vs. Heppenheimer and others, he did not think that the lawyers had succeeded, and inclined still to the views "so refreshingly" set forth in the New Jersey case mentioned.

The case of Lee vs. Heppenheimer and others was one in which the attempt was made successfully to recover illicit profits accruing to the insiders in the promotion of a combination of strawboard companies.

MUDDLE IN PROBATION JOBS.

They Must Be Filled by Sept. 1 and the Method Is Still in Doubt.

The Justices of Special Sessions met in the New York County Lawyers' Association library, yesterday, and found themselves in a quandary. They are still waiting on Corporation Counsel Watson for a decision on the legality of their appointing the probation officers from the non-competitive class of the Civil Service Commission.

Under the new Page Commission law, these appointments must be made by Sept. 1, and more than 1,700 applicants are clamoring for a chance to take competitive examinations for the jobs.

The Justices urge that the positions are confidential and should be personal appointments. Promptly, from some quarters, arise the cry of "political preference." The same difficulty confronts the Board of Magistrates, and in the Second Division, consisting of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, there is the added confusion of applicants demanding that the jobs be filled from home talent.

Across the bridge there are fifty-three jobs, with 25 local and 175 Manhattan applicants. John Distler of Jamaica, whose name is on the eligible list, has asked Supreme Court Justice Putnam for an order compelling the Municipal Civil Service Commission to give the eligibles in each borough a chance for the jobs in their home courts. The order is made returnable on Monday.

BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE OFF.

Four Unions Agree to Return to Work on Nesbit & Co.'s Jobs.

At a meeting begun on Wednesday night and lasting until early yesterday morning, the Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union took steps to end the strike on the contracts of F. T. Nesbit & Co. The firm had threatened to lock out the men unless they return. The board consists of one man from each of the fifteen unions of bricklayers and an equal number of employers.

On Wednesday five unions stood for declaring the strikes off and standing by the trade agreement, and eight unions had decided to keep up the strikes. One of the five unions switched over to the other side yesterday, leaving only four unions to stand by the agreement and call the strikes off.

These four unions pledged themselves at the meeting to man all the jobs, which means that there will be no lockout. Their membership is greater than that of the other nine.

His Work Rejected, Taken Ill, Dies.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Edward Pollock, a cigarmaker, of Beekman Avenue received Wednesday a rush order for 1,000 cigars. He worked all night to oblige his customer, but when he delivered the cigars they were refused. Pollock broke down and had to be taken to the hospital. He died in a few hours broken hearted at the loss of the order.

HELD IN $25,000 BAIL FOR AUTO KILLING

E. T. Rosenheimer in a Cell on Homicide Charge Following Pelham Parkway Crash.

EMPLOYE'S STORY DOUBTED

The Coroner Calls It Untrue and Holds Him as an Accessory—Pursuing Chauffeur's Story.

At the close of a day's investigation yesterday of the killing on Thursday night of Miss Grace Hough and the serious injury of her two companions, George Fedder and Miss Anna McCabe, Coroner Schwannecke of the Bronx sent Edward T. Rosenheimer, the rich needle manufacturer, and Milton Fleischer, his employe and companion on the wild Pelham Parkway ride, to Harlem Prison for the night. Rosenheimer was charged with homicide.

Rosenheimer, who is said to have come into possession of more than $1,000,000 on the death of his father, Julius T. Rosenheimer, murdered in the garden of his Pelham home three years ago, was held in default of $25,000 bail. Fleischer, a printer in the Rosenheimer establishment, was held in $5,000 bail as an accessory after the fact.

Earlier in the day he had been held in $1,000 bail as a material witness, but after refusing to admit that a crash which almost shattered the motor car in which he and Rosenheimer were riding was more than a scratch, the Coroner ordered that a criminal charge be made against him and his bail bond increased.

Rosenheimer expects to get bail this morning. His lawyer, W. Bernard Vause of 15 Broad Street, informed the Coroner that he had two bondsmen willing each to put up property worth $25,000, or double the sum asked. To this the Coroner replied: "All right; but the security must be gilt-edged, and I will take to-night to consider it."

Sent to a Harlem Cell.

There was nothing else to do, and Rosenheimer left the Coroner's office for Harlem's jail, at 125th Street and Sylvan Place, escorted by Detectives Wickman and Tierney and accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Rosenheimer was with her husband when arrested early yesterday morning on the front porch of his beautiful home, the Roses, in Pelham, and had not left him throughout the day. She fainted when he was sent back to a cell.

Rosenheimer has never admitted or denied that his auto, driven by himself, killed Miss Hough and injured her companions, and that he sped away, leaving them to fare as best they might. He was not put on the stand yesterday morning, and the only statement from him comes through the detectives, Wickman and Tierney, who arrested him. They say he told them when confronted with positive identification of his machine that he might have been in an accident, but it was not serious.

His lawyer would not permit him to make a statement nor would he himself answer any questions about the affair, but he told the reporters if they would come to see him in a few days he would give them a good story about it.

Coroner Schwannecke does not think, however, he needs much more evidence, though he will have a further inquest on Sept. 7. Fairly bubbling with wrath at what he declared was the most dastardly case of joy riding ever brought to his attention, he said at the end of the day's work that there wasn't the shadow of a doubt in his mind that Rosenheimer knew he ran down the vehicle in which Miss Hough and her companions were riding, and that he did his best to get away.

What the Coroner Says.

"From all the evidence before me," said the Coroner, "this man Rosenheimer must have been going sixty miles an hour. The victoria was crushed into splinters, and this big touring car, driven at terrific speed, must have passed completely over it and under the three occupants shot high in the air in three directions. And yet that man Fleischner had the assurance to stand up here and tell me twice that their car might have 'skimmed' a vehicle at that point, but as far as he knew had done no damage.

"The automobile they were driving alone tells the story of the terrific impact with the smaller vehicle. One wheel is badly damaged, the light on the right side was torn nearly off, the tonneau crushed, and the horn twisted and flattened out of all shape."

Assistant District Attorney Turnbull, who assisted the Coroner in his investigation, backed up his determination to demand heavy bail for Rosenheimer. Mr. Turnbull told some of those talking about the case with him that one joy rider, referring to William Darragh, who ran down and killed the little Trimble boy, had been indicted for murder in the first degree and convicted of manslaughter, and intimated that such a thing was still possible.

After spending several hours in a cell Rosenheimer went before Coroner Schwannecke yesterday morning with his face buried in his hands. Throughout the examination of the witnesses he hardly raised his head. Once was when his wife fainted.

Chauffeur Gave Chase.

John Deans, the chauffeur, of 847 Amsterdam Avenue, to whose presence of mind and prompt action the arrest of Rosenheimer seems to have been due, made a positive statement on the stand that Rosenheimer and Fleischer were the men who ran down the victoria. Deans, who said he was employed by C. J. Steinau of 530 Broadway, and was driving his employer and another man on Thursday night on Pelham Parkway, testified that as he neared Cleveland Avenue an auto passed him. Some one from that car shouted: "There has been an accident up the road."

Deans said he shaded his eyes, and about sixty yards ahead could see some one moving about, and heard a woman crying. When he reached the spot he stopped the car, to find a woman lying in the roadway with a blanket folded under her head and another woman bending over her.

Deans said he could see readily that the girl lying on the ground was dead. The carriage was smashed and the horse was lying on the embankment at the roadside.

He said he turned to his employer and said:

"This woman is dead, an auto has struck the carriage and just disappeared up the road. Shall I go after it?"

Mr. Steinau and his companion jumped to the road and bade Deans pursue the escaping car. The latter, throwing on all power, sped down the road at nearly seventy miles an hour. After a long chase, he said, he saw far ahead of him what looked like the back of an automobile, and when he came near the tail light he slowed down and ran up to the car. One man, whom he testified was Rosenheimer, was on the roadway, apparently trying to fix something near the steering gear. There were two men in the car, he said.

Rosenheimer Sped On.

Deans swore that he shouted at the trio:

"Do you know that there has been an accident down below, and that a woman is killed and her two companions hurt?"

He got no reply, he said, and then, perceiving that the front of the car was considerably smashed, he said:

"If you are men you will go back to see what has happened."

For an answer, Deans said, Rosenheimer leaped into the seat of his car and, opening up the power, shot down the road and disappeared.

"Just as I saw this man," continued Deans, "I read the number from the back of the car and I shouted to this man, [pointing to Rosenheimer,] I've got your number and I'll get you after all."

He then told of hunting a policeman and giving him the number on a slip of paper and telling him what had happened. During his recital Mrs. Rosenheimer frequently took notes and put them in her bag.

Fleischer, Rosenheimer's companion, and the only witness for the defense, was cut off in his halting testimony by being called a liar by the Coroner and ordered from the stand. He testified that he had gone out with Rosenheimer for the purpose of taking lessons from his employer in how to run a car.

The two had gone to a roadhouse "down the way," he said, and shortly after 8 o'clock started back up Pelham Parkway for the Rosenheimer home. Rosenheimer at this time was driving, with another man named Schuman, of Kelly and Dorsey Streets, the Bronx, who was not at the hearing, beside him. Fleischer added that he occupied the rear seat.

Jolt Only a "Slight" One.

Near the Cleveland Avenue crossing, he said, the car swerved slightly to one side, and in getting back into the roadway it "skimmed" what he took to be a wagon. There was not an appreciable bump, he declared, and the jolt was almost too slight to be noticed.

No amount of questioning could draw from him any explanation of the serious damage of the Rosenheimer machine, as described by the police and the Assistant District Attorney.

Suddenly Coroner Schwannecke asked Fleischer why it was, if neither he nor Rosenheimer had any idea of having rammed the carriage with fatal results, that their first action on reaching home was to engage a lawyer.

Fleischer replied evasively. There were other evasive answers to questions, and Coroner Schwannecke's patience ebbed fast.

"You are such an infernal liar," he shouted, "that I am not going to ask you any more questions at this time. You may leave the witness stand."

Later in the day the Coroner gave Fleischer what he described as another chance to tell the truth. When the man would not change his earlier statement the Coroner increased his bail to $5,000, and for the first time entered a charge of concealing a crime against him.

Coroner Schwannecke said he expected to get the truth from Schuman, the other man in the Rosenheimer car, as soon as he could be reached. He also expected to take the testimony of Fedder and Miss McCabe as soon as they recovered sufficiently to see him.

$2.50 TO Atlantic City AND RETURN

SUNDAY, AUG. 21, 1910

Pennsylvania R.R.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves West 23d Street, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ..... 7:15 A. M.
Hudson Terminal ..... 7:30 A. M.
RETURNING,
Leaves Atlantic City ..... 7:50 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

There are three prime considerations in railway transportation.

SAFETY

The standard railway first of all seeks to safeguard its passengers. This is accomplished by the use of heavy steel rails and a rock-ballasted roadbed; by a corps of experienced track repairers always on the job; a reliable signal system; a high grade of equipment, and enginemen who are ever alert.

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SPEED

The banker, the lawyer, the business man leaves New York on the "Pennsylvania Special" at 3.55 P. M. to-day and arrives in Chicago at 8.55 to-morrow morning. This is speed. It is the result of all the combined efforts in track, signal, and motive power construction, and in alert and skillful operation. It is the climax of the experience of the progressive railroad man.

The Pennsylvania Railroad with its rock-ballasted line between New York and Chicago, and its limited trains, affords the greatest degree of safety with absolute comfort, and the quickest time.

Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices at 368 Fifth Avenue (open until 10.00 P. M. daily including Sundays and holidays); 182 Fifth Avenue, 170, 461, 1354 Broadway, 245 Columbus Avenue, 111 West 125th Street, 34 Mulberry Street, Hudson Terminal, West Twenty-third Street Station, Stations foot of Desbrosses Street and foot of Cortlandt Street, New York; 336 Fulton Street, 4 Court Street, 479 Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush Avenue (L. I. R. R. Station), and Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Telephone "Madison 1925."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Reminder Bulletin.

The Aviation Meet at Asbury Park will be continued until August 23, inclusive.

Brookins will fly every day.

World records will be attacked on Saturday.

Special programs for Monday and Tuesday.

Through fast trains to Asbury Park via Pennsylvania Railroad at convenient intervals.

Landay Bros. Victor
400 Fifth Ave. (Opp. Tiffany's.)
27 West 34th St. (McCreery's side.)
OUR BOOK "How to Care for Your 'Victor'" Free on Request.

AUTO WHEEL BREAKS; 3 HURT.

Damaged Rim Turns Machine Against the Railing of a Bridge.

As Henry Morris, proprietor of Morris Park, Newark; Frank J. Murphy of 46 Second Street, Newark, and Joseph McCormack of 376 Bank Street, Newark, and a chauffeur were riding in an automobile on Thursday evening on the Notch Road, just north of Montclair, the rim of a wheel came off. The machine turned and ran into the rail of a bridge they were crossing.

The men were hurled into the stream below and the chauffeur was thrown out. The men were unconscious, but the chauffeur pulled them out and cared for them until the arrival fifteen minutes later of Theodore Merselis of Passaic, who hurried them to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson.

Morris had a fractured breast bone, four broken ribs, and was badly bruised about the ankles and right hip. Murphy is suffering from concussion of the brain, and McCormack has an injured leg.

AUTO GOES OVER BANK.

Two Men Hurt in Accident Near Jersey City.

Two men were injured yesterday morning when an automobile went down a ten-foot embankment, hurling out the occupants. Charles Blakiston of Ridge Road, Rutherford, the owner of the auto, was at the wheel when the mishap occurred. With him was J. F. McCormack of 23 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City. They were on their way to Mr. Blakiston's home in Rutherford. At Nelson and Paterson Avenues, the dividing line between Jersey City and the township of North Bergen, there is a steep grade, and while descending this the touring car in which the men were driving attained such a speed that Blakiston put on the brake. As he did so the car skidded on the rain-soaked road and went down an embankment, turning over on one side and throwing both men out.

Mr. Blakiston was cut about the head and body and badly stunned, but is not thought to be dangerously hurt. Mr. McCormick was cut about the face and shaken up, but not otherwise hurt. Immediately after the accident Patrolman Smede of the North Bergen police had Mr. Blakiston taken to the North Hudson Hospital in an ambulance. Smede lives in Paterson Avenue, near the accident, and he took Mr. McCormick home with him to have his injuries dressed.

AUTO AMBULANCE HITS GIRL.

Playing Ball, She Ran in Front of It—She Was Injured Internally.

Helen Daly, a sixteen-year-old girl, of 235 East Twenty-sixth Street, was seriously injured last night by a Presbyterian Hospital auto-ambulance on the east side water front known as the "Farm," between Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Streets.

With several other girls she was playing ball on the wide stretch of pavement. As she was trying to catch a fly she ran in front of the ambulance, which was returning from Bellevue Hospital. She was knocked down and thrown forward several feet. Andrew Anderson, the chauffeur, stopped the vehicle within three feet, and Dr. Lattin ran to the unconscious girl.

He placed her in the ambulance, and hurried her to Bellevue. There Dr.

GAYNOR'S RECOVERY IS NOW ASSURED

The Mayor Out of Danger, Says His Secretary, and the Doctors Think So, Too.

ABLE TO SIT UP AND READ

Looks Even Stronger Than the Day He Was Shot—No Fear of the Wound Affecting His Voice.

"I believe that Mayor Gaynor is out of danger," said Robert Adamson, his secretary, last night. "There has been no official bulletin to that effect, and the doctors have not told me so in as many words, but I believe they think so, too."

There was a detailed interview to the same purpose, printed yesterday as coming from Dr. Arlitz, the hospital surgeon in the case. Later in the day he was at some pains to deny that he had given any interview, but he did not deny its substance.

Here is the evennig bulletin, issued at 9:30:

The Mayor passed a comfortable day. All his symptoms continue to be favorable.

WILLIAM J. ARLITZ, M. D.,
GEORGE E. BREWER, M. D.,
CHARLES N. DOWD, M. D.

The Mayor's temperature, Mr. Adamson said, had reached its lowest point since the shooting, ten days before. It was 99 last night. With things progressing at their present rate, he should be out of the hospital in ten days more, but where he will go has not yet been decided. More than a dozen places in the Berkshires and the Adirondacks have been placed at his disposal.

At midnight Mr. Adamson told the reporters waiting outside that the Mayor was sleeping quietly.

For two hours the Mayor sat up in bed yesterday, propped against pillows. The doctors plan to let him shift to a chair for a while to-day. He read for the first time, drawing from the small library that has begun to collect at the hospital. In his mail there is a letter from Oyster Bay, the reading of which is a treat he still has in store for him. It is understood that the doctors will permit him to read it when he is a little stronger. A friend in New York sent over a set of Epictetus in seven volumes yesterday.

"The Mayor really looks better than he did when he went on board the steamer, where he was shot," Mr. Adamson said. "His cheeks are ruddier, and he does not seem so fagged. If he were to walk out of the hospital, without his bandages, a stranger would not know that anything had happened to him."

Dr. George J. Sullivan, the blood expert of St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, made an unusually complete blood test yesterday afternoon, and finding not a trace of infection said that it would be unnecessary to continue the daily tests any longer. Of course the blood will be examined from time to time, for safety's sake, he said.

One of the doctors connected with the case said yesterday that there was little reason to fear that there would be any permanent defect in the Mayor's speech, resulting from his injury. He predicted that with the return of his bodily strength he could undergo the strain of a campaign without difficulty. The patient has not been told, however, that his name has been mentioned prominently for Governor.

The morning bulletin was cheerful. It read:

The Mayor has slept well and is in excellent condition this morning. His pulse, respiration, and temperature are normal. All symptoms are quite favorable.

WILLIAM J. ARLITZ, M. D.,
CHARLES N. DOWD, M. D.

Ruth Gaynor, better known in the family as Tootsie, was taken to see her father for the first time yesterday. She came clinging to the skirts of her sister, Mrs. Vingut. The daughter, Miss Marion, is the only one of the family who has not been to the sick room. There were the regular visitors from New York, with the long line of department automobiles waiting outside.

Resolutions deploring the "dastardly attempt on the life of our city's Chief Executive" were received at City Hall from the Richmond County Committee of the Independence League. Similar sentiments were conveyed from the Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District. From Karlsbad came this cable message:

"Congratulate you, city, and whole country upon your recovery.

"CREIGHTON WEBB."

TELLS OF THREAT ON GAYNOR.

But Girl Who Says She Heard Policeman Say It Can't Identify Hock.

The trial of Patrolman Joseph P. Hock of the Madison Street Station was called yesterday morning at Police Headquarters before Third Deputy Commissioner Walsh. Hock is the patrolman who on the night before the shooting of Mayor Gaynor, is alleged to have predicted the attempted assassination while speaking with Miss Rebecca Pearlmann of 225 Clinton Street and Miss Kate Eisenberg of 206 Clinton Street. It is alleged that Hock, in speaking to the young women, said that the Mayor "would get his on the steamer before he left or when he came back from abroad."

The specific charges on which Hock is being tried are for drinking beer while on post and with using "harsh, violent, coarse, threatening and insolent language with reference to Mayor Gaynor."

The Pearlmann girl testified that she was standing on the stoop of 206 Clinton Street the night before the Mayor was to sail talking with Kate Eisenberg. She said she saw a policeman in uniform at a soda water stand nearby drinking something out of a glass.

She was not positive about his number and could not identify Hock as the man. She went on to say that the policeman said that Bingham was a good man, but that Mayor Gaynor was unjust to the police.

"Then the policeman said," she testified, "that the Mayor would get it one of these fine days."

"Did the policeman say anything about the Mayor being shot?" asked the Commissioner.

"Yes," murmured the girl. "He said that the Mayor would get shot or ought to be shot. But the officer seemed to be rambling in his talk, and I couldn't understand all that he said."

Kate Eisenberg on the stand contradicted the Pearlmann girl, saying that she did not take the policeman's number as Rose had testified. She couldn't identify Hock even when he was brought close to her, saying:

"No; I don't think he is the man. He doesn't look like the man."

"Did you hear what the policeman said to your friend?" asked the Commissioner.

"Not all. I stood some distance away."

Inspector Russell testified that Hock admitted having talked to the girls, but denied having mentioned the Mayor's name.

Commissioner Walsh dismissed the complaint as to beer drinking and reserved decision on the other count.

Hock's counsel, William E. Murphy, of 346 Broadway, a former police Sergeant, asked Inspector Russell of the Detective Bureau when he took the stand if it wasn't true that Hock's picture had been taken from Police Headquarters and shown to the Mayor's assailant, Gallagher, in his cell in Hoboken. Commissioner Walsh said the question need not be answered.

At the conclusion of the trial Lawyer Murphy told the reporters that he would apply for a warrant for the arrest of Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger for causing Hock to be searched at Headquarters.

McMURRAY INDIANS' FRIEND.

Tells Committee They Looked to Him to Conduct Their Legal Affairs.

SULPHUR, Okla., Aug. 19.—It was brought out to-day in the testimony of J. F. McMurray before the Congressional committee which is investigating Indian land affairs that he held as many as half a dozen contracts with the Indians for legal services, all covering the same period of time.

Mr. McMurray testified that for general services he had two contracts with the Chickasaws at $5,000 a year each; two with the Choctaws at $5,000 a year each; another contract for special services at a fee of $15,000, only $3,000 of which was paid; a yearly expense allowance of $2,700 under one contract, and other general expenses amounting to $180,000. All this money was in addition to the $750,000 allowed his law firm as a contingent fee in the citizenship cases, and to the contracts by which he now seeks to obtain 10 per cent., or $3,000,000 as a contingent fee on the sale of $30,000,000 worth of asphalt and coal lands.

"How is it that, while having so many contracts to represent the Indians generally on regular salaries, you got a special contract on a contingent fee basis every time any special case came up?" asked Representative E. W. Saunders of Virginia, a member of the committee. "Isn't it strange that the Indians had to sign so many contracts in order to get their affairs straightened out, when the Government was supposed to look after a great part of that work?"

Mr. McMurray replied that he had been identified with the Indians so many years that they had come to look to him to take care of their legal affairs. He said that hardly an act had been passed by their tribal councils without the sanction of his legal firm. Many of the expense allowances, the witness said, had been collected by him without the knowledge of the Department of the Interior. He said also that many acts passed by the tribal legislature were not submitted to the President of the United States, as it was asserted.

Asked by Representative Miller of Minnesota whether his work had not tended to lead the Indians away from a close relationship with the Government, Mr. McMurray said he always had done his utmost to bring the Indians and the Government together. It was also shown that the Indians had employed other attorneys besides McMurray, each tribe paying $5,000 a year, and one of the tribes $12,000 a year for special counsel.

How much money in the aggregate the Indians have pledged themselves to pay for attorneys has not yet been determined by the committee. McMurray is to be questioned further to-morrow.

ADOPT CONSERVATION PLANKS

Western Governors for State Administration of Conservation Laws.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 19.—The conference of the Governors of the Far Western States, called to consider a proper representation at the Conservation Congress at St. Paul, to-day adopted a resolution declaring that the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States would take an active part in the convention.

The demands to be presented by the West were set forth in a platform of principles, which include:

That National and State Governments should co-operate, and within a reasonable time the State Governments be conceded complete administration of conservation laws.

That existing National conservation laws have tended to intrench monopolies.

That the early elimination from the National forest reserves of all homestead and untimbered grazing lands is expedient.

DR. SIMPSON WAS ROBBED.

Physician Tried for Father-in-Law's Murder Has Woman Arrested.

Dr. James Simpson, the dentist who was tried three or four years ago for killing his father-in-law, Bartley Horner, at Far Rockaway, and later was shot by his mother-in-law, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday against a woman whom he charged with stealing $50 from him in a Sixth Avenue hotel.

The woman, who said she was Alice Hart of 125 West Forty-fourth Street, was arrested by Patrolman Charles Freis in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday morning, when Dr. Simpson asked him to arrest the woman, who he declared had robbed him.

Simpson told Magistrate Corrigan that he and a friend were out together last night and went to a Sixth Avenue hotel, where his money disappeared.

"Don't you know how much was missing?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well, I had $75 when we started out, and I am sure I had not spent more than $5."

Magistrate Corrigan said the evidence was insufficient and discharged the woman.

HIS JAW BROKEN IN A FIGHT.

Two Ribs Also Fractured—Bout Held in Athletic Club.

As a result of a fight at the Glendale Athletic Club, 152d Street, between Melrose and Van Cortlandt Avenues, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, William Goehl, 22 years old, a machinist of 402 East 154th Street, is lying in the Fordham Hospital, suffering from a broken jaw and two fractured ribs.

Some time ago Goehl and Frank Cornish, 23 years old, also a machinist, of 286 East 156th Street, both of whom are members of the athletic club, had a disagreement. Since then there has been ill feeling between the two, and yesterday afternoon thy decided to have it out. They had been fighting only a few minutes when Goehl was knocked to the floor unconscious.

The few spectators, after trying to revive him, became frightened and summoned Dr. Goldblack of Fordham Hospital. Cornish had disappeared in the meantime, and it was not until late in the evening that he was arrested by Detectives Dillon and Wagner of the Bronx Detective Bureau. He was charged with simple assault. The detectives were unable to obtain the cause of the grudge.

WORKHOUSE FOR EX-CLOWN.

Harry Mylette Was Once One of the Headliners of Barnum & Bailey's.

Harry Mylette, at one time a clown contortionist and a great attraction in Barnum & Bailey's show, was sent to the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Nash of Brooklyn. He was found Thursday night in an intoxicated condition on the street, near the Flatbush Alms House, where he has been for the past two years. He carried a crutch, and in waving it around in his excited condition almost struck a woman passer-by.

In the old days Mylette was known as "Handsome Harry." He received his injuries, it is said, at a performance which President Garfield attended. The clown tried to excel himself, and in one of his feats, a leap over three elephants, misjudged the distance and fell between two of them.

He recovered sufficiently to return to the ring, but he was never so clever again. At one time he received a salary of $1,000 a week. He became addicted to bad habits and lost both money and health. Two years ago he became an inmate of the Alms House.

FINED FOR BEING IN BREWERY.

Three Firemen Each Lose Ten Days' Pay—Barron Not Dismissed.

Fire Commissioner Waldo announced yesterday his decisions in the cases of the three firemen who were accused of being in a brewery at 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue on the night of July 28.

Fireman William J. Barron of Engine 37, who pleaded guilty, was fined ten days' pay; Fireman Andrew C. O'Neill of Engine 38 was found guilty and given the same penalty, Engineer Joseph J. Paul of Engine 43 was acquitted.

When O'Neill and Paul were tried Barron swore he did not see either of them in the brewery. This angered the Commissioner, who threatened to dismiss Barron.

THREE RAILROAD MEN ARRESTED FOR GRAFT

F. B. Harriman, Charles L. Ewing, and John M. Taylor Held in Illinois Central Scandal.

THEFT REVELATIONS GROW

Confessions Indicate $1,000,000 Loss on Construction—Worse Than Political Graft, Says a Railroad Official.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Three former executive officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company were arrested to-day on warrants in connection with the alleged conspiracy by means of which the railroad was defrauded of $1,500,000. The men arrested were:

FRANK B. HARRIMAN, formerly General Manager of the road.

CHARLES L. EWING, formerly Manager of lines north of the Ohio River.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, formerly General Storekeeper of the road.

The warrants, sworn to by President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad, charge the three men with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the railroad by false pretenses and with operating a confidence game. Ewing's name was brought into the scandal for the first time. He and Harriman were taken to the Harrison Street Police Station. Their bonds of $10,000 each were signed by a professional bondsman.

The allegations in the graft case are startling. The investigation began a year ago. It reached a crisis last Spring, when President Harahan began actions to recover sums said to aggregate more than $1,000,000 alleged to have been taken from the road by car repair companies in connivance of high officials of the road. Harriman, Ewing, Taylor, and many others of less magnitude resigned their places. Much of the money is said to have been repaid privately.

The name of Ira G. Rawn, who held a Vice Presidency in the Illinois Central Road, but resigned to become President of the Monon system, and who was found dead recently at his home with a bullet wound in his breast, was brought into the scandal. Murray Nelson, Jr., attorney for the Illinois Central, to-day said that Rawn's death headed off warrants which would have been issued for him.

Private detectives, working under the direction of President Harahan, are said to have unearthed frauds other than those connected with padded car repair bills. These are said to involve the diversion of $1,000,000 or more from new construction funds. The investigators say they have procured several confessions, which will be used in their attempt to fasten guilt on others.

"I have never been approached by any attorney or detective engaged in this case," said Mr. Harriman. "I am perfectly innocent of any and all charges made against me. I will admit that I have been awaiting some such action as this in order to refute the charges. I am glad of the opportunity to clear my name. I have always been true to my friends, and I want them to know, as will be shown in court, that I was always true to the Illinois Central."

Harriman's connection with the Illinois Central covered a period of thirty-one years. He began as a civil engineer's apprentice, served three years as an assistant roadmaster, and rose through the grades of construction engineer, trainmaster, and division superintendent to the general managership.

An official of the Illinois Central Road to-night intimated that other warrants would follow those issued.

"We will get the last man in this conspiracy if it takes us down to the lowliest section hand," he declared. "The mass of evidence we have obtained is so great that it demonstrates that political graft in its palmiest conditions pales into insignificance beside the hoodwinking of railroad executives by designing underlings. I predict that other roads will wake up, and that their awakening will produce more than one surprise."

President Harahan awaited minute details of the investigation before taking action. Last night he took the field himself. He called on Chief Justice Olson of the Municipal Court, and with the assistance of a pile of documents and photographs laid the case before him. Judge Olson referred him to Judge Bruggemeyer, in the jurisdiction of whose branch of the court the Illinois Central offices are situated. Judge Bruggemeyer issued the warrants, but made every effort to keep the fact a secret. Not until the arrests were made this afternoon did the secret leak out. It created excitement in railroad and social circles, where the defendants are well known. Hearing on the warrants was set for next Friday.

DOG ATTACKS LITTLE BOY.

Child Taken to a Hospital in a Serious Condition—Animal Escapes.

Eight-year-old Richard Montes of 987 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, was seriously bitten near his home yesterday by a stray dog which is known to have bitten several other children in the same neighborhood. The little fellow had just reached the sidewalk in front of his home when the dog sprang at him and fixed its teeth in his hip and then bit him in the right thigh.

Two men drove the dog off, but Montes was so badly bitten that Ambulance Surgeon Cohen removed the boy to the Eastern District Hospital after cauterizing his wounds. The dog escaped.

PHONOGRAPH CONCERN SALE.

Property and Franchises of Edison-Bell Company Under Hammer.

Joseph P. Day, the auctioneer, will sell at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, on Sept. 1 the mortgaged property and all rights and franchises covered by a judgment of foreclosure and sale obtained by the Guaranty Trust Company against the Edison-Bell Consolidated Phonograph Company of London.

The property consists of 5 per cent. debentures, having a par value of £27,260; 20 per cent. cumulative preference shares, having a par value of £4,322; ordinary shares with a par value of £1,261, and five deferred dividend warrants, each having a par value of £681 10s.

The Guaranty Trust Company, through Davies, Stone & Auerbach, is the plaintiff in the action, which is brought to satisfy a lien against the company for $443,606, with interest at 6 per cent. from June 27, 1910, together with costs and allowances of $350.

Included in the sale is the right, title, and interest of the Edison United Phonograph Company in the German company in Cologne and to the proceeds of the sale of phonographs stored in the City of New York; also 2,500 shares of the capital stock of the Edison United Phonograph Company of the par value of $250,000, and 45,000 shares of the International Graphophone Company of the par value of $4,500,500.

BLOW FOR BANKNOTE SUIT.

Court Dismisses Action Against Individual Stock Exchange Members.

Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court yesterday knocked a pretty large hole in the action brought by the New York Banknote Company against the New York Stock Exchange, all the members of that institution, and the American Banknote Company on the ground that the business of the plaintiff had been seriously injured by a conspiracy to which the defendants were parties. The conspiracy alleged that a secret arrangement between the Stock Exchange and the American Banknote Company gave the latter a monopoly of the stock and bond printing business among corporations whose securities were traded in on the Stock Exchange.

The complaint as originally filed cited all the members of the Stock Exchange as well as the Exchange itself and its officers, and set up among many other allegations that a substantial number of its members were stockholders in the American Banknote Company. Several weeks ago motions were made by certain of the defendants to dismiss the complaint against them as inconsistent with a complaint against the Exchange and Ranson H. Thomas, its President.

In his decision, Judge Hough ruled that the action ought properly to be limited to the Stock Exchange and Mr. Thomas, as its President, and the American Banknote Company, letting out all the other individual defendants. He therefore dismissed the sections affecting the other individuals.

WOULD UTILIZE SUBURBS.

Jacob A. Cantor Talks of New York's Congested Population.

Ex-State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who went to Europe as a member of the commission appointed by Mayor Gaynor to study the congested conditions in the large cities of Europe, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic. Paris and Berlin, he said, have grave questions to solve in relation to their population.

"Here," went on Mr. Cantor, "we must distribute the masses we have in the crowded districts of Manhattan through the other boroughs. Take them out to Brownsville or up to the Bronx—there are lots of places to which they can be sent, where they will still be within easy reach of their work in Manhattan.

"How can this be done? Well, for one thing, taxation of real estate can be so arranged that the real estate operators will be forced to fall in with the plan. Especially important, too, in this connection is transportation. The work of building more surface and subway lines should no longer be delayed."

PEACE UNION TO FIGHT.

Will Contest the Claim of Groton for $180 Taxes on Its Property.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 19.—Although assembled in Peace Grove in the interest of universal amity, the Universal Peace Union decided to-day that it would fight. This determination was brought about by the action of the town of Groton in attempting to make the society pay the town $180 in taxes, which the town says is due on Peace Grove, the property of the society. The society will take the ground that, being a religious organization, it is exempt from taxes.

Among the Vice Presidents appointed were Rabbi J. J. Leonard Levy, A. B. Johnson, Jacob Gimbel, S. D. Lit, and D. Selden Twitchel of New York.

Fannie G. Willard of New York in addressing the society declared that "the dastardly attempt to kill Mayor Gaynor in the almost godforsaken City of New York was brought about by the war system."

Church to Hold "Family Reunion."

A general "family reunion" will be the aim of the young women and men in the United Societies of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in East Fourteenth Street, at the festival, outing, games, lawn fête, &c., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Harlem River Park. At the athletic games in the afternoon there will be a series of "comedy contests." The dancing will be supplemented by a vaudeville entertainment.

WOMAN SHOT IN SUGAR STRIKE RIOT

Struck by One of Several Bullets Fired by a Man Who Was Defending Himself from a Mob.

HE WAS FELLED WITH A BAT

Now Lies in the Hospital with His Skull Fractured—Four Strikebreakers Hurt.

Further attacks were made last night by the striking employes of the American Sugar Refinery Company on the strikebreakers at Williamsburg, which resulted in a woman being shot in the leg, a man having his skull fractured with a baseball bat, and four men receiving scalp wounds. The trouble commenced at 6 o'clock, when a party of thirty strikebreakers, who were being escorted to their homes by forty special policemen employed by the sugar refinery, were attacked at the corner of South Second and Roebling Streets by a mob of 150 strikers. In addition there were about 200 sympathizers in the street, who urged the strikers on. All kinds of missiles were thrown in the fight which ensued, including cans and square-face gin bottles.

In the general mix-up Rocco Dragi of 207 North Fifth Street was mistaken by the crowd for a strikebreaker and attacked by the men nearest to him. Believing he was in danger of his life the Italian pulled out a revolver and began to shoot. Four of the bullets struck the ground. The fifth struck Mrs. Ray Garowitz of 237 South Second Street in the right leg, and she fell screaming that she was dying.

Dragi ran with the smoking revolver in his hand down South Second Street to Bedford Avenue, where he turned and sped on toward South First Street, followed by a crowd of strikers.

"Stop him!" "Knock him down!" "He has shot a woman!" were the cries yelled by the pursuers, and just before reaching South First Street the Italian was knocked senseless with a blow on the head from a base ball bat which fractured his skull. In the meantime an ambulance call had been sent in and the woman was removed to the Eastern District Hospital where Dragi was taken later under arrest.

The rioting was renewed and the reserves numbering forty men under command of Capt. Dooley of the Bedford Avenue Police Station had to be called out and use their clubs to clear the streets. Bottles, bricks, cans, and sticks were used freely by the strikers in their conflict with the police.

After the rioting was done four strikebreakers had their wounds treated by Drs. Cohen and Rosenheim of the Eastern District Hospital and were taken back to the American Sugar Refinery under escort so that they could have protection for the night. Their names were Andrew Lehat, Max Vincenzo, John Moran, and Daniel Feins. They had received scalp wounds and cuts and lacerations on the arms and fingers.

While the police were quelling the riot in South Second Street another disturbance occurred at Broad Avenue and Havemeyer Street, near the Williamsburg Bridge, where the strikers attacked a party of strikebreakers which was being escorted to the cars by mounted policemen and a number of special foot police employed by the sugar refinery. Sticks and stones, with the usual accompaniment of empty cans and bottles, were flying.

The police horses, backing down on the mob, checked the rioting and enabled the strikebreakers to be taken through to the bridge cars without any serious damage being done. The mounted police rode together and pressed the crowd until it dispersed for the night.

It was stated at the Eastern District Hospital later last night that Rocco Dragi was in a critical condition.

BAKER INSPECTS CONEY.

Then Orders the Police to Warn Certain Saloon Keepers.

Before going to Vermont to finish his vacation, which was interrupted by the shooting of Mayor Gaynor, Police Commissioner Baker went in his automobile to Coney Island last night and held a long conference at the police station there with Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds of Brooklyn, Borough Inspector Holohan, District Inspector O'Brien, and Acting Capt. Eason.

On leaving the Commissioner said that he had just come down to the island to look over the conditions there before he went away.

Mr. Reynolds visited the Bowery resorts after the Commissioner had left, with the other police officials and the proprietors of several saloons were warned to discharge some waiters whose numbers were given in by the police for offering to introduce customers to women in the wine rooms. The proprietors were also warned that if this occurred again their licenses would be taken away.

Negro Woman Dead at 108.

READING, Penn., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Chloe Walker, colored, Reading's oldest resident, died yesterday at the reputed age of 108. According to relatives, she was born in slavery near Winchester, Va., on Nov. 8, 1802. Her oldest child is 80.

JANITOR ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Tenant Caught Him Running Away After Family Came Down Fire Escape.

Accused of trying to burn a tenement building where he was employed as janitor, at 695 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, George Neel was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with arson, and held in $500 bail for examination on Aug. 23.

Early yesterday morning, Peter Cassidy, who lives on the top floor found the halls filled with smoke. He got his family out by the fire escape. As he reached the ground he saw Neel running out of the basement.

"What are you doing there; trying to set fire to the house?" he asked Neel.

"It's only a mattress," Neel answered, and then ran away.

Cassidy chased and caught him after a run of a couple of blocks. Policeman Minneman of the Gates Avenue Station then appeared and went back to the house with Cassidy and his prisoner. A burning mattress was found in the basement, and alongside of it was a heap of old clothes on fire.

There are eighteen persons, most of whom are children, living in the house. Neel denied he set the mattress on fire. He said he was sleeping there, and there were some matches in his pockets, and these might have become ignited.

Neel and his wife tended the house. He said he had a quarrel with her a week ago and she put him out. He has tried several times since then to get back, but his wife refused to admit him.

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OL1597 (112)

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA HAS KILLED 50,287

Record for Year So Far—Mortality Nearly 50%—10,723 Deaths Last Week.

PANIC IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Thousands Flying from Infected District—Rome Yet Free from the Disease—Little or No Danger Here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—One week's record for Russia shows 23,944 new cases of cholera and 10,723 deaths, bringing the total number of cases in Russia this year to 112,985. Of these 50,287, or nearly half, have died, the exact percentage of mortality being 44.5.

The figures are those furnished by the Sanitary Bureau, covering the week from Aug. 7 to Aug. 13 inclusive, and are therefore fully official. Reports from Red Cross sources indicate that the actual figures are somewhat greater, as it is a practical impossibility to register every case in an epidemic of such proportions.

Of the deaths last week 1,678 were reported from the district of the Don Cossacks, 1,057 from the district of the Kuban Cossacks, 1,018 in Yekaterinoslav Province, 759 in Samara Province, 416 in Voronezh, 411 in the Terek Cossack District, 352 in Kherson Province, 334 in the Crimea, where Russians resort for the Summer months; 333 in Tambov Province, and 325 in Stabropol Province.

The epidemic in St. Petersburg shows a considerable decrease, only 265 cases and 138 deaths having been reported for the six days ending at noon yesterday, in comparison to the 577 cases and 233 deaths reported the previous week. The sanitary authorities of the city believe that from now on the epidemic will continue its natural decrease. The total figures for St. Petersburg since the first cases were reported June 20 show 2,079 cases and 730 deaths. The mortality here in the capital, 35 per cent., is much less than in the southern provinces, owing to better hospital facilities and the experience gained in handling the first big outbreak two years ago.

Germany Strengthens Quarantine.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—An order was issued to-day calling for the most stringent inspection at German ports of all vessels from Odessa, Russia, owing to the outbreak of cholera in Southern Russia.

BARI, Italy, Aug. 19.—The epidemic of cholera in Southern Italy is steadily showing an increase in the districts already affected, particularly in the town of Trani, where the number of deaths is already more than 30. The latest formal report last night gave 20 deaths at Trani, showing the rapidity with which the disease is increasing there. The epidemic is of a virulent type and the death rate is high.

Even graver danger is anticipated from the flying population of the infected districts, who may bear the germs of the disease to regions not yet involved. Trani seems almost deserted as a result of the panic, 20,000 of the residents, fully one-half of the population, having fled from the town. Fully as many have escaped from the island town of Barletta.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Premier Luzzatti came to Rome to-day from Turin for the purpose of convoking a meeting of the Cabinet, at which the Ministers thoroughly discussed the cholera situation in Apulia, the district comprising the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce, in Southeastern Italy.

All measures necessary to combat and overcome the epidemic were approved at the council, and the Premier learned with satisfaction that since doctors had been sent to the stricken districts the disease seemed to be confined to the few places where it first appeared.

The cholera continues to be the most severe at Trani, a seaport on the Adriatic Sea, where within the last twenty-four hours nineteen new cases and twelve deaths were reported. Outside of this town the latest cases reported are three cases and one death at Andria, three deaths at Barletta, one case and one death at Margherita di Savoia, one case and no deaths at Cerignola, one death at Trinitapoli, two cases and one death at Biscoglio, and one case and one death at Bitonto.

Rumors that the epidemic has spread to Rome are emphatically denied. There have been no cases here, and the general health conditions in Rome are excellent, better than at any time during the past ten years.

Although the danger of infection is not felt here, the Pope to-day ordered the Lazaretto of Santa Marta, built inside the Vatican by Pope Leo in 1885 during the great cholera epidemic at Naples, but never used because of the absence of cholera patients, made ready for any emergency. The hospital, instead, has been employed to shelter pilgrims from all countries, including parties of American sailors who have visited Rome from American warships lying in Italian ports.

Church Assisting Civil Authorities.

The influence of the Church is to be used to assist the civil authorities in fighting the epidemic, the clergy having been instructed to use all means to enforce compliance with the sanitary regulations on the part of their parishioners.

No final decision has been taken regarding the proposed departure of King Victor for the cholera region. The King, it is said, has determined to proceed personally to the scene if conditions became more serious, in which case Queen Helena, it was feared, would insist upon accompanying him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Official advices of the outbreak of cholera in Italy were received to-day by the State Department in a cablegram from Ambassador Leishman at Rome. The Ambassador stated that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs had confirmed the report that cholera existed at Bari, and in other sections of Italy.

This outbreak the Italian officials ascribe to the arrival of Russian emigrants from Odessa. While the disease has spread rapidly, the officals report only thirty-three deaths among the inhabitants of Bari and vicinity. Great fear is entertained by the Italian Government that the cholera will spread, and the most rigid measures are being taken to confine it to the section now stricken.

Without attempting to make any predictions regarding the introduction of cholera into this country either from Russia or Italy, the officials of the Public Health Service are exerting themselves to the utmost in the maintenance of precautions. For the past year a medical officer of the bureau has been stationed at Libau, the only Russian port from which Russian immigrants embark direct for the United States, and for the past month especial vigilance has been exerted to prevent infected immigrants from coming through ports in other countries.

The State Department has been requested to require the detention for five days of all Russian immigrants bound for the United States, and also to require a thorough inspection and disinfection of their baggage. The quarantine authorities of the United States have been made aware of the situation, and supposedly are on their guard. So far no cases have been developed in the United States. Special attention is now being given to the situation in Italy. There are two officers from the bureau at Naples.

It was said yesterday that the likelihood of the spread of cholera from Russia to the United States was extremely small, the quarantine measures now in force here and in Russia being so effective as practically to preclude any danger of Russian immigrants bringing over the disease.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, said that the present conditions in Russia and Italy had been anticipated from information received, and for the past year persons coming from those countries had been subjected to the closest scrutiny.

Dr. Doty also said that as a measure of safety all persons coming from Russia are held at the various ports of departure for five days under medical supervision before they are allowed to embark for this country. Persons infected with cholera develop the disease within five days. The present regulation of quarantine at point of departure until the danger period is passed will probably be put into force at once at several of the Italian ports.

All vessels reaching here from either Russian or Italian ports having on board any cases which are at all suspicious are held until the suspects are excluded and taken to the quarantine hospital.

AUSTRIA OFFERS POTASH.

Syndicate Plans to Break German Monopoly of Fertilizing Salts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Austria expects soon to rival Germany in the production of fertilizing salts, and the United States then will have two places from which to buy and thus obtain a measure of relief from the German potash monopoly. Consul General Charles Denby of Vienna has reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor that an Austrian syndicate has recently been organized for the development of the salt deposits near Kalusz, in Galicia.

The Galician mines have been worked only to a limited extent, and are known to be rich in fertilizing and other salts. Mr. Denby says:

"Austria imports annually about 5,000 tons of potassic salt, valued at about $1,200,000, from Germany, where the business is a monopoly. It is stated that this industry in Germany yields handsome profits, and that the mines are being pushed to the limit of productiveness, which gives substantial reason to believe that the local industry working in a fallow field will prove an equal success. The enterprise is worthy of note in the United States and in all other countries buying mineral fertilizer and other salts in Europe."

JAPAN SPHINXLIKE ON PLANS IN KOREA

Nothing Admitted or Denied, but Preparations for Annexation Seem to Go On Briskly.

CENSORSHIP IS STRICTER

Washington, with Treaties Involved, Expects Formal Announcement of Changed Status at Any Time.

SEOUL, Korea, Aug. 19.—Though nothing official can be learned to confirm the reports that negotiations for the annexation of Korea by Japan are now proceeding, many signs indicate that annexation is imminent. Long conferences between officials are constantly in progress, visits are frequently interchanged, and great activity is noticed in the Japanese offices.

The censorship has been placed on an even more rigid basis than before, and Tokio newspapers containing reports on the situation in Korea are confiscated at Fusan upon their arrival in this country.

The entire country has been placed under a strong military guard, and a number of Japanese war vessels are now patrolling the coast of Korea. The situation indicates conditions of extreme tension, but officials maintain a sphinxlike attitude, refusing to make any statement regarding annexation.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—The authorities here maintain complete silence regarding the reports of the impending annexation of Korea, published in special editions of the Tokio papers. They decline either to confirm or to deny the imminence of the annexation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Dispatches are expected hourly at the State Department from the Orient telling of the announcement of an arrangement for Japan to take over the Empire of Korea, as forecast by Ambassador O'Brien in a dispatch to the department yesterday from Tokio. The news dispatches describing the unusual activity of officials in Korea, and of the warships controlling the Korean coast are interpreted as substantiating the information conveyed to the department by the American Ambassador.

Not only is Ambassador O'Brien supposed to be in close touch with the situation, but American Consul Seidmore, who arrived at Seoul only two weeks ago, is expected to keep the department informed of the progress of negotiations now reported to be under way for the framing of a treaty between Japan and Korea for the future control of the latter country by the former.

The American Government thus far has made no protest concerning Japanese domination in Korea. Following the course taken by other powers no protest was made to that article of the Portsmouth peace treaty between Japan and Russia, which Japan probably regards as the latest recognition of her right to take over Korea. This article provided that "the Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possessed in Korea paramount political, military, and economical interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea."

The United States, however, has a number of treaties with Korea which would be affected by the taking over of that country by Japan, and which would require Japan to notify the American Government of her jurisdiction over the little empire. One of the most important of these is a commercial treaty whereby the Korean Government is prevented from collecting more than 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on articles imported from the United States, except on luxuries, where the maximum duty is fixed at 30 per cent. Importations of American articles to Japan is on a far less advantageous basis.

Another treaty that has been considered important by the American Government gives to the United States extra-territorial jurisdiction over Americans in Korea. Such jurisdiction is not recognized in Japan, and should Korea be taken over it would be necessary for the two Governments to adjust this matter.

Plague Continues at Guayaquil.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 19.—Ten cases of bubonic plague were reported during the first fortnight of August.

SHUT OUT FROM MONTROSE.

Reporters and Detectives Not Allowed to Board Ship on Which Crippen Fled.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The steamer Montrose, on which Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Miss Ethel Leneve traveled from Antwerp to Canada, only to be arrested immediately upon their arrival on the American side, reached London this afternoon upon her return voyage. A large crowd awaited the arrival of the steamer, but the authorities absolutely prohibited any communication with those aboard and newspaper representatives, who had come to interview the Captain, officers, and stewards on the Crippen case, were rigorously excluded from the ship.

Even three representatives from Scotland Yard were obliged to stop at the shore end of the gangway. Capt. Kendall, who has received much of the credit for the capture of Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve, finally came ashore and went, accompanied by one of the officers, to Scotland Yard, where he had an interview with Superintendent Froest.

CRIPPEN ACCUSES PAPER.

London Daily Chronicle in Court on Account of Story of Alleged Confession

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Court of Criminal appeal, upon application by counsel representing Dr. Hawley H. Crippin, today granted a rule of nisi, calling upon The London Daily Chronicle to show cause why a writ of attachment should not be issued for contempt of court. The alleged contempt consists of a story, printed Aug. 5, suggesting that Dr. Crippen had poisoned his wife. The article declared that Dr. Crippen had confessed or admitted to Inspector Dew, who arrested him upon arrival in Canadian waters, that he had killed his wife.

Counsel for Dr. Crippen produced a cable from Dr. Crippen denying that he had made any such confession.

CRETAN CONFERENCE RUMOR.

German Paper Discredits Report of Impending Congress of Powers.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Reports emanating from Vienna are in circulation in the European press of a conference of the powers to determine the status of Crete, which at various times since the revolution in Turkey has caused apprehension of a conflict between Greece and Turkey. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in a semi-official declaration, expresses doubt of the convocation of such a conference, holding that Turkey alone as the owner of the island could originate a proposal for such a conference, which she has slight interest to do.

Izzet Pasha, Chief of the Turkish General Staff, in an interview concerning the possibility of hostilities arising out of the Cretan question, says that Turkey, while absolutely without any intention of provoking a conflict, will uphold her sovereignty in Crete under all circumstances and points out that the Turkish Army outnumbers the combined troops of Greece and Bulgaria should a conflict arise on the two frontiers.

DYNAMITE BURIES SOLDIERS.

Of 15 German Pioneers Practicing Blasting 1 Is Killed, 10 Injured.

MAINZ, Germany, Aug. 19.—Fifteen soldiers were buried by a premature explosion of dynamite during the manoeuvres of pioneering troops at Sechtsheimerberg to-day while getting practice in blasting operations.

After a few hours of desperate digging rescuers managed to reach the soldiers. One of the entombed men was taken out dead and ten others were seriously injured.

OPPOSITION TO GRADY AS HEAD OF EAGLES

Objection to New York Senator Promised When the Order Meets on Monday.

SENATE RECORD NOT LIKED

Opposition to Stricter Liquor Laws and Direct Primaries Urged Against Him by Reformers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—State Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York, heir apparent to the Presidency of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, who is expected to reach St. Louis to-morrow, will from the start occupy an embarrassing position. He will find a well-developed opposition to his election to succeed the retiring President, F. E. Hering.

Control of the order, whose National convention will open here on Monday, is being sought by two elements. One of them, led by Theodore A. Bell, the Democratic candidate for Governor of California, has come to the front with a platform for liquor law enforcement, and has started a crusade in the order with the slogan, "Drive the grafters out and keep them out."

In the opinion of delegates already in the city, Senator Grady must quickly say where he stands on the question of liquor law enforcement if he is to become President. He has not assumed a position, but his opponents argue that his record in the New York Legislature shows that he is opposed to strict laws and their enforcement and that he would not be the man to continue the reform work undertaken in the order by the retiring administration of Mr. Hering. The Hering forces are inclined to line up with Mr. Bell in the fight which he has brought on Senator Grady.

Should Senator Grady do the unexpected and indorse the liquor law enforcement idea, the reform contingent will have another line of attack. They will ask him to espouse direct primaries as a plank in the policy of the order. As Mr. Grady has been one of the strongest foes of this policy in New York, he is not likely to accede to this demand.

Friends of Senator Grady in New York were surprised last evening to learn that there would be opposition to him as President of the Eagles. It is the rule with the Eagles that the Vice President shall be promoted when the President retires. So confident was Senator Grady that the rule would be followed that on April 10 last he announced that he would not again be a candidate for the State Senate, saying:

> After next August there isn't the possibility of a contingency that I shall be in public life. Last year I was elected Vice President of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. That carries with it the succession to the Presidency of the order at a very handsome salary, with obligation to service of 300,000 men. You will recognize that I have taken an obligation I will not break in any case. There isn't a possibility of my remaining in public life.

Senator Grady owes his prominence in the Eagles largely to the influence of Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan. His election as Vice President was arranged because he was anxious to retire from the Senate. He had said facetiously at an Amen Club dinner that conditions in politics were not so good as they had been when he started.

Pure, Good, Wholesome Light Beer Is Good For You!

Imperial Gold Label Beer.

Order from any dealer
BEADLESTON & WOERZ
Brewers, New York.

Will Agree With You, and Your Family, Too!

Labor Day Outings

NIAGARA FALLS

$9.00 West Shore Railroad $10.25 New York Central

Going September 2d, 3d and 4th, returning to September 7th.

Also Reduced Fares to

Adirondack and Green Mountains
Lakes George and Champlain
Thousand Islands and
Manchester, Vt.

And Autumn Excursions

to the Adirondacks, Green Mountains and Thousand Islands, September 15th to October 6th, at very low fares. Good returning until October 31st.

For information see ticket agents or apply to E. J. O'Hayer, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway, cor. 30th Street.

Telephone 6310 Madison Square

or send a stamp to Advertising Department, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., for folder giving rates, routes and particulars.

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Where to Go
New Jersey Central
EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

$1 Lake Hopatcong
Every Sunday and Every Friday.
Lv. W. 23d St. Sundays 8:50 A. M., Fridays 8:20 A. M.; Lv. Liberty St. Sundays 9:00 A. M.; Fridays 8:30 A. M.

$1.50 Mauch Chunk
NEXT SUNDAY, AUGUST 21ST.
Leave West 23d St. 8:20 A. M.
Leave Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.

All coffee ills yield to well-made

Postum Coffee

Be sure it's well boiled.

HAVE YOU TELEPHONES ENOUGH?

ORDERS LOST WHEN YOUR LINE IS "BUSY" WOULD MORE THAN PAY FOR THE COST OF ANOTHER LINE OR TWO.

New York Telephone Co.,
15 Dey St.

Bernheim & Co.

Have bought at the auction, held by order of the U. S. District Court, from the

Receiver for Henry Moritz

The entire stock, consisting of high-grade Spring and Fall

Suits, Overcoats, Trousers and Vests

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS

and will offer it for a few days only at Moritz's store at

1/2 OFF

MORITZ'S FORMER PRICES
in many cases 60% off Moritz's prices

This sale is of unusual importance because Henry Moritz opened for business only this season, and his stock consists of only the highest grade Clothing. In fact he claims this as one of the causes of his failure.

At half (½) Moritz prices, and in many cases considerably less than ½. They are surely a remarkably good chance for any one to stock up, even for next season.

The many customers who have traded with us for the past 18 years at Third Avenue and 127th Street and also at Broadway, corner 37th Street, will know that this sale is bona-fide, that satisfaction and a square deal will go with every purchase. Money will of course be refunded for the asking.

Sale Begins AT 9 A. M. TO-DAY. At 1241 Broadway At 31st Street.

Moritz Price.	Suits	Sale Price.
$10 & $15	Values	$7.50
$20 & $22	"	$10.00
$25 & $30	"	$12.50
$35	Suit	$17.50
$40	"	$20.00

Fancy worsteds, serges, cassimeres—light or dark shades.

Moritz Price.	Overcoats	Sale Price.
$20 & $22	Values	$10.00
$30 & $35	"	$15.00
$40	Overcoats	$20.00
$50	"	$25.00

Fall overcoats in all shades, also some fine winter overcoats.

Moritz Price.	Fancy Vests	Sale Price.
$2 & $3	Vests,	$1.00
$4 & $5	"	$2.00
$7.50	Full Dress,	$3.00
	Trousers	
$4.00	Cassimeres,	$2.00
$6.00	White Flannels,	$3.00
$8.00	Worsteds,	$4.00

Moritz Price.	Rain Coats	Sale Price.
$7.50	Rubber Coats,	$3.75
$15	Rubberized,	$7.50
$20	Rubberized Silk,	$10.00
$30	Cravenettes,	$15.00
	Automobile Dusters	
$3.00	Dusters,	$1.50
$10.00	Dusters,	$5.00

Sale at MORITZ Salesrooms, **1241 Broadway,** at 31st Street

Wanted—10 clothing salesmen; must be able to sell without deception.

Bernheim & Co.

Who Is King of America?

For years Mr. Lincoln Steffens studied politics. Every time he dug deep enough into a political snarl, he found BAD BIG BUSINESS the dominant factor, so he dropped politics to try to find out why business interfered. He found out all right, but the answer is surprising—not to say amazing. If Mr. Steffens asserts that we are a business nation with a business government administered by business men—all right, you'd agree, wouldn't you? But when he says that we are absolutely governed by business; that business is King of us all; that politics is only an unimportant branch of business, what are you going to do then? Call him a prevaricator and forget all about it, or look into it and see what the men of WALL STREET themselves say and think about who governs this country? It may shake you up; it may excite you; but it won't do you any harm, and it will be distinctly good business for you to read Mr. Steffens's

"It"

Steffens's story may leave you in a sober frame of mind, but the rest of the magazine will abundantly restore your serenity. It is packed with good, substantial, wholesome summer reading, including an O. HENRY story, one of the last new ones from this brilliant and versatile entertainer that you will have a chance to read. By all means get the SEPTEMBER

Everybody's

MAGAZINE

15 Cents a Copy $1.50 a Year
The Ridgway Company, Publishers,
New York City

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Is Your Shaving A Failure?

After you've failed with all other safeties, get an AutoStrop Razor, and put an end to your shaving troubles. Successful shaving is all in having your blade stropped expertly. Every barber knows that.

The AutoStrop Razor is the only Razor which a novice can strop expertly in three seconds.

You don't remove the blades to sharpen or clean. Strops itself automatically. No other razor does this.

Get one. Try it. If it does not give you a head barber shave, take it back. Dealer has authority from us to refund your money.

Will you put it off and forget it, or will you get one this morning?

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR
Strops Itself

Try one at our demonstrating shop, 327 Fifth Avenue, near 33rd St. Every convenience for shaving. No obligation whatever.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Final Reductions Until 1 P. M. to-day

The following practically double values are to be found in all the Smith Gray stores.

$18 & 20 two and three piece Suits - Sizes broken. **12.50**

$22.50, 25, 27.50 & 30 two and three piece Suits, including Blue Serges - - - - **17.00**

$30, 32.50 & 35 two and three piece Suits - - - - **22.00**

$32.50, 35 & 40 two and three piece Suits, including Blue Serges - - - - **24.00**

Practically every suit in the four Smith Gray stores in this general clearance.

Smith Gray & Co.
in New York at
Broadway and Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.
In Brooklyn at
Fulton St. and Flatbush Av.
Broadway and Bedford Av.

The Best Bitter Liqueur
Underberg
The World's Best Bitters

The one Bitters Universally popular.
The one Bitters which tempts the appetite. Look for name UNDERBERG.

Sold Everywhere.
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CROSS ENGLISH GLOVES

LADIES' 2-Clasp Lisle—Tan, Black, Gray, White.... 75c
LADIES' 2-Clasp Silk Gloves—Same Colors as Above..... $1.00
MEN'S Chamois Gloves—White, Yellow..... $1.50
MEN'S Light Weight Mochas—Tan, Gray..... $2.00

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
310 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN
A trial will convince that W. L. Douglas shoes are the best in the world.
Greater New York Stores: 93 Nassau Street; 155, 853, 1349, 1437 Broadway; 954, 1452, 2202, 2779 Third Ave.; 356 Sixth Ave.; 345, 663 Eighth Av.; 250 W. 125th St., Brooklyn: 421 Fulton St.; 708, 1007, 1367 Broadway; 475 Fifth Av.; 1779 Pitkin Av.; Jersey City: 18 Newark Av.

ALCOHOLISM
MORPHINISM—DRUG HABITS
Cured Without Publicity
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
Oppenheimer Institute, 317 W. 57th St., New York.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That many knowing housewives always de-

BAUDUY TRAGEDIES ALL LAID TO DRINK

Third Wife of Mamaroneck Suicide Would Have Killed Herself as Two Other Wives Had.

HIS HABITS CAUSED DESPAIR

Mrs. Bauduy, Arrested for Attempted Suicide, Sought Acid Later on Hearing of His Death.

Mrs. A. Albrecht, mother-in-law of Louis C. B. Bauduy, speaking of the suicide of Bauduy, who killed himself in the Capitol Hotel, Mamaroneck, on Tuesday, of his two previous wives and of the desperate state of her daughter, Leone Violet Bauduy, said his hard drinking was the cause of it all. Her daughter was arrested last Friday for trying to commit suicide and she bought carbolic acid Thursday night to make a second attempt to end her life.

"I loved him and I hoped to reform him by marrying him," said Mrs. Bauduy yesterday. "I am too hysterical to talk. I do not believe that I really wanted to end my life, but I was so crazed by grief that I did not know what I was doing."

Bauduy, the son of a prominent St. Louis family, was buried yesterday in Rye Cemetery. He had ruined a prosperous real estate business in this city by drinking before he blew out his brains Tuesday. Jerome Bauduy, his brother, of 1,330 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, attended to the burial. Coroner Ives of Yonkers issued the burial permit.

His first two wives had preceded him to suicides' graves, and his third tried to follow him. The first tragedy was reported on Dec. 10, 1908, when Bauduy and his first wife, Rosa, were living at 146 West Eighty-third Street.

The first Mrs. Bauduy committed suicide by turning on the gas in their apartment, and her husband, who occupied another room, was almost lifeless in an adjoining room, but was saved by a transfusion of blood from the arm of his brother, John Bauduy. Bauduy remarried almost immediately after his recovery.

The second Mrs. Bauduy, whose first name was Bertha, was found dead in her apartment, 346 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Feb. 18, 1909. She left a note saying that she had killed herself because the only person that had made life worth living for her was dead. The same day Ralph Tilton, son of Theodore Tilton, had been buried from the Little Church Around the Corner. Tilton had been a friend of the second Mrs. Bauduy for many years.

Mrs. Leone Violet Bauduy, who is a manicurist, lived with her mother in an apartment at 17 West 108th Street. She was arrested last Friday and taken to the West 125th Street Station, charged with attempted suicide. She was accused of trying to throw herself in front of a southbound Sixth Avenue elevated train from the platform of the station at 110th Street and Manhattan Avenue, the highest elevated station in the city.

The day before this episode Bauduy, who had been reconciled to his wife for a few days after a month's separation, owing to his drinking habits, had packed his trunk and left the house. He was found dead on Tuesday in the Mamaroneck hotel.

The third Mrs. Buaduy created a scene early yesterday morning at the drug store of H. William Gerson, on the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and 108th Street, nearly directly opposite her home. The episode followed immediately on her receiving an authentic report from Mamaroneck that her husband had killed himself. She rushed from the house to the drug store, and in excitement asked for carbolic acid. She was restrained, and treated by doctors from the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Bauduy was the son of Dr. Jerome J. Bauduy, a prominent nerve specialist of National reputation, formerly of St. Louis, but now located in Buffalo.

PATIENT KILLS DOCTOR.

Shoots Him on the Stairs When the Physician Called on Him.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 19.—Dr. William Empzy of Vars, a village twelve miles from Ottawa, was fatally shot yesterday by Alfred Blondin, a patient. Before he died Dr. Empzy said that Blondin had fired at him deliberately. Blondin declared the shooting was accidental.

The case is a puzzle to local authorities. The men were close friends, and Blondin was a man of good habits. The shooting occurred on the stairway in Blondin's house, whither the doctor had been called to see Blondin, who was slightly indisposed.

Blondin is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War.

TALKS CANADIAN ANNEXATION

Nationalist Leader in Quebec Thinks Union with United States Likely.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., Aug. 19.—Annexation of Canada to the United States by Canada was advocated in an address by Henri Bourassa, M. P., the Nationalist leader of Quebec, before the Summer School of Science of St. Francis Zavier College.

The speaker dwelt at length with the four possible destinies of Canada, namely, her remaining in the position in which she is at present, which he regarded as very improbable; imperial federation, which would be an unwieldly and unworkable condition; annexation to the United States, and independence.

"Imperial federation means an imperial council with a preponderant British influence," said Mr. Bourassa. "Conditions to-day in Canada make for annexation rather than for imperial federation. The penetrative influence of trade by rail and coastal lines, the mental propensity of the two peoples living under the same or similar conditions, industrial and social, the constant inter-communication of Canadians and Americans are all powerful factors making for annexation."

RIST WAS NEW JERSEY MAN.

American Murdered in Bolivia Was a Mining Engineer from Bloomfield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It was learned here to-day that Gustav A. Rist, Jr., the young American who was reported to have been murdered in Bolivia on June 11 last, was a native of Bloomfield, N. J., where his father now resides. The State Department has directed American Minister Combs at Lima to make a thorough investigation of the alleged murder.

Young Rist was a mining engineer employed in a gold mine near the Bolivia-Peru border. According to a letter received by his father from a fellow-engineer, he was shot in the back by a Spaniard named Yaccara. The motive for the crime has not been disclosed, and it is not known whether Rist's slayer has been arrested. Minister Combs, in his dispatch to the State Department, gave the name of the alleged murderer as Augustine Hunf.

SPAIN PROTESTS TO VATICAN.

Calls Attention to Sermons of Priests as Insulting to Ministers and Incendiary.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The Spanish Government has instructed Marquis de Gonzales, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy to the Vatican, who has been in charge of the embassy since the recall of the Spanish Ambassador, to call the attention of the Holy See to the violent sermons being delivered by Roman Catholic priests in Spain. The sermons, according to the note or instructions to Marquis de Gonzales, are "insulting to the Spanish Ministers and inflaming the passions of the people."

ROME, Aug. 19.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, did not come to Rome to-day from his Summer residence, again postponing the usual diplomatic reception. The incident causes comment, as showing a plan to avoid a meeting with Marquis de Gonzales, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires.

CASTRO'S KIN THRUST OUT.

Forty-six Relatives of ex-Dictator Expelled from Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The entire Castro family seems to have been ousted from Venezuela. A dispatch to the State Department to-day from the American Legation at Caracas stated that forty-six relatives of former President Castro had been expelled from Venezuela and had sailed to-day for Porto Rico.

Late in 1908 President Castro left Venezuela for Europe, ostensibly to undergo an operation, leaving his lieutenant, Gen. Gomez, in charge. While he was gone there was a revolution, which left Gomez himself on top. Accordingly, when Castro tried to return he was not allowed to land in Venezuela and has been kept out of that country ever since. The Gomez Government has been more friendly to the United States, and the difficulties which had led to the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries have since been smoothed over.

What was the occasion for the latest outburst against the Castro family was not explained in the brief dispatch to the department.

IN TRIBUTE TO CHILE.

Ecuador Mourns for Montt and Sends Cruiser to Celebrate Independence.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 19.—The Ecuadorian Government cruiser Bolivar will sail to-morrow for Chile to assist in the celebration of the centennial of Chilean independence. Former President Luis Cordero will represent Ecuador at the centennial. Prince Windisch-Graetz, representing the Emperor of Austria on a a ceremonial mission of courtesy to Ecuador, arrived here and left immediately this morning for Quito.

The Government to-day issued a decree establishing a period of national mourning as a sign of sympathy with the people of Chile at the death of the late President, Pedro Montt. Flags over the Government buildings and upon the Consulates in foreign ports are ardered at half mast for three days.

NEPHEW IN A RAGE SLAYS AGED AUNT

Enoch Tompkins Fires at Susan Spencer, Aged 71, After Quarrel Over Money Affairs.

TRAGEDY ENDS CABIN PARTY

Slayer Captured While His Dog Was on His Scent—Jim Ferris Held as an Accomplice.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 19.—A party at Enoch Tompkins's cabin in Mutton Hollow last night came to a tragic ending, and the master of the house shot and killed his aunt and housekeeper, Susan Spencer, 71 years old. In a confession made to District Attorney Mack to-night Tompkins said that he was angry because his housekeeper used his money to entertain friends. He reached up and got a gun, which hung on the rafters of the cabin, and remonstrated, to which his aunt replied:

"This is my house, and I will entertain whom I want to whenever I want to."

James Ferris, 35, was in the house at the time.

"With that," stated Tompkins, "I pulled the trigger and let fly, and she dropped dead."

Mutton Hollow, where the murder occurred, is in a remote locality under the shadow of Chestnut Ridge, which borders the Harlem Valley, in the town of Dover. Tompkins is 56, and has spent his life there. Ferris married a wealthy woman in Ulster County. He settled in the Chestnut Ridge neighborhood, where he has been in trouble several times. He is the father of six children, and his family is now in straitened circumstances.

Miss Spencer's allusion to her ownership of the cabin is what apparently stung Tompkins. Ferris, who was arrested today and is now in jail with Tompkins, being held as an accomplice, said that when Tompkins grabbed the gun he said: "I'll kill you both." Then he fired, the shot entering Susan Spencer's neck. Hiram Wing, a boarder, was aroused by the shot, and came downstairs.

Tompkins walked out of the front door without a word. Ferris told Wing that he would go out and try to get help from some of the neighbors. He traveled for hours from one farm house to another in that lonely country where houses are far apart, and at each his reputation made people so timorous that they refused to heed his summons.

After daybreak Ferris got word over to Joseph Davis and Constable Donahue, and soon after that Coroner Caulkins came, and then Sheriff Townsend, District Attorney Mack, Under Sheriff Hornbeck, and Assistant District Attorney Mulvey, who went to the Spencer house. Tompkins had then been gone nearly ten hours.

The county officials began a search of the neighborhood. Under Sheriff Hornbeck remained behind, and noticed Tompkins's hunting dog acting very uneasy. He let the dog sniff his master's gun, and the dog started off in the direction of Wingdale, and then swerved over toward Dover Plains. He was nearly there when Mr. Hornbeck encountered District Attorney Mack and the Sheriff with Tompkins a prisoner coming back from Dover Plains, where Justice Bangs had caught Tompkins just entering the village.

Tompkins and Ferris were brought to jail together. Coroner Caulkins committed Tompkins on a charge of murder in the first degree and Ferris as an accomplice.

FIGHT DEATH AVE. INJUNCTION

More Than 600 Business Houses Tell Mitchel the Tracks Are Needed.

William H. Gibson, Vice President of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, called upon Acting Mayor Mitchel yesterday and presented a petition signed by the representatives of 600 corporations and business concerns setting forth that interference with the New York Central Railroad on Eleventh Avenue would mean great loss. The petition said:

> In our opinion, the operation of trains between Thirtieth Street and St. John's Park, can only be expeditiously carried on by dummy engines, no other practicable motive power being available. The granting of an injunction would necessarily result in the virtual abandonment by the railroad of all its facilities south of Thirtieth Street.
>
> The facilities for handling freight, especially perishable property, at St. John's Park, cannot be duplicated, and the business interests depend largely upon said facilities. We believe the discontinuance of said St. John's Park Station would cause great embarrassment and inconvenience, and to a large extent destroy the interests of customers served by us.
>
> The location of said station is peculiarly convenient and the location of the business houses in the vicinity has been largely determined by its location and the facilities afforded.
>
> "In view of the fact that there are two actions now pending, it seems hardly necessary to bring injunction proceedings," said Mr. Gibson. "Take any ten miles of streets with railways running through them anywhere in Manhattan or Brooklyn where population is congested, and you will find more people killed than along the so-called 'Death Avenue.'
>
> "This concerns the workingman as well as the man of affairs, because if any concerns were obliged to close down it would mean loss of employment to thousands. The steam trains do not run at high speed, and danger lies principally in boys hitching on trains."

UMSCHIED MURDERER DEAD.

Bertram Pond Dies in North Hudson Hospital of Self-Inflicted Wound.

Bertram Pond, who shot and killed Mrs. Mary Umschied at her home in Doremus Place, North Bergen, and who shot himself in the head on Wednesday night to escape capture, died in the North Hudson Hospital yesterday morning. He became unconscious shortly before 8 o'clock and died a couple of hours later.

Pond boarded with Joseph Umschied, the husband of the woman who was killed. The shooting took place in the presence of the woman's six-year-old son. Pond fled and succeeded in evading capture until Wednesday night, when, seeing that capture was imminent, shot himself.

SHE BLAMED ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. von Claussen Said He Caused Her Woe, but None Heeded.

Mrs. Ida M. Von Claussen, who said a trust company was holding $40,000 belonging to her, and who was told in the Tombs Court yesterday by Magistrate Harris to start a civil action, returned yesterday to that tribunal to find Magistrate Cornell sitting. She swept down the aisle, through the wate, and up on the bridge.

Without announcing herself, Mrs. Von Claussen started to say that she thought she ought to be allowed to get at the $40,000 so she could pay $800 to tradesmen to whom she owed money.

"I put tne matter to three different lawyers," she said, "but they all told me that if they handled such a case they would be up for treason."

Turning to Bridge Policeman Wagner, Mrs. Von Claussen drew a white Pomeranian dog from beneath her cloak and said:

"Officer, hold my pet for me, will you?"

As Wagner did not answer, Mrs. Von Claussen pushed her pet under her arm and again addressed the court.

"Theodore Roosevelt is responsible for all my trouble!" she exclaimed. "He is behind all the scurrilous articles that the papers are printing about me. He is behind it all. He drugged, dragged, and poisoned me in Cologne."

"Stop, madam. This is preposterous." Magistrate Cornell banged his gavel on the desk. She arose and swept out of court.

Mrs. Van Claussen then buttonholed Wagner.

"Roosevelt—" she started, but Wagner broke away, shouted, "Court's adjourned till 2 o'clock," and ordered every one out.

Forsaken by court and bridge officer, Mrs. Von Claussen turned to a lawyer and was about to recommence the harangue when he also hurried into the hall. Then Mrs. Van Claussen departed in silence.

Venezuela Drops Export Bounties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Venezuela has removed her export bounties on wool, beef, honey, beeswax, all fruits except bananas, and many other commodities. This Government in turn has removed the countervailing duties which have heretofore been imposed upon a trade which ranges from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year.

GUARANTEED ADVICE

Whenever you get advice would you not like to have the positive assurance that it is right?

That is just what you get from this Company in regard to an investment. It advises that a mortgage is safe and backs up this advice by a guarantee of the payment of principal and interest.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
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350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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"HORLICK'S"
The Original and Genuine
MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.
At restaurants, hotels, and fountains.
Delicious, invigorating and sustaining.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.
Don't travel without it.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute.
Take no imitation. Just say "HORLICK'S."
In No Combine or Trust

Frisbie Collars
FRISBIE, COON & Co. Makers
TROY, N.Y.
At Most Good Shops
25 cents for Two

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.
Store Open Saturdays Until 6 o'Clock.

Root's Celebrated Tivoli Underwear for Men
in an Annual August Offering
At 74c

Natural wool shirts and drawers in all sizes. Buy your season's supply in this sale and save money. A little later you will have to pay full prices for identical garments.

If you can't call at the store, send us your order by phone or mail. It will be promptly filled.

Bloomingdales', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th St. Section

A Gas Cooker Rents for $1 a Year.

The "Cooker" takes the place of the Gas Range in homes where lack of room prevents the installing of the larger appliance. The "Cooker" is just the thing for this warm weather. Does away with coal, ashes, and kindlings. No heat when the "Cooker" is not in use. Inquire at any gas office.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

This Piano Is Worth $300. It May Be Yours, *FREE.*

This beautiful piano is made by one of the best piano concerns in New York. It is finely finished, sweet in tone, a credit to ANY home. There is no contest, no guessing, no misleading terms. It isn't a prize. This is a genuine opportunity to own a fine instrument without a cent of cost to you. But don't wait. Such an opportunity comes but once in a lifetime. Write now for particulars.

MARTIN,
60 Liberty Street, New York City.

To "hobble" or not to "hobble"

EVERY conservative, well-dressed American woman is wondering how this very straight, very scant, very French skirt has been received over here. Grace Margaret Gould shows in the September number of the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION a modified "hobble." Perhaps it is just what you are looking for—the French idea made possible here by a practical American touch or two.

In this same practical and interesting way the department of fashions answers in advance what every woman wants to know regarding correct costuming for the Fall and Winter. There are thirty pages of helpful and authoritative fashion information, profusely illustrated, with several pages in color. This information is right; it is furnished by clever people who know and who are able to present it accurately, clearly and in an interesting way. Get the

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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"AVOID A FIGHT."

It was natural that rumors should be current as to the connection of Mr. TAFT with the discourtesy—to call it by its mildest name—offered to Mr. ROOSEVELT by the Republican bosses in the State Committee. These rumors are emphatically repudiated at Beverly, and in proof of their groundlessness it is recounted that Mr. TAFT on one occasion went so far as to exclaim to a prominent New York politician: "For GOD's sake avoid a fight!" The expletive, if it was used, is not necessarily profane, but merely gives solemnity to the adjuration. It is to be noted that friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT attribute to him something like the same pious desire to keep the peace.

We think we appreciate the motive that actuates these gentlemen, but we are persuaded that they cannot accomplish much in the State of New York without a fight of considerable extent, some risk, and a good deal of slaughter. It need not be and it ought not to be a fight, or any approach to one, between Mr. TAFT and Mr. ROOSEVELT, but it may and should be a fight by them, standing firmly together, with all their followers, against the forces of evil represented by the bosses who have brought discredit on their party and on the State. We know the reasoning by which such a conflict is made to seem impolitic. "Party is an indispensable instrument in accomplishing good work, and it must not be weakened by divisions," &c. Such reasoning holds only when the party actually serves good aims. When it has fallen under the control of leaders who seek bad aims these must be cast out, and it never can be done peaceably. In sound political management the need and duty of insurrection against bad leadership are recognized. When the formal organization of a party has become as demoralized as is now the case in the Republican Party in New York, the man or men who would save it, rescue it, restore it to its legitimate usefulness for decent and fruitful activity, must bring to the task not peace but a sword.

Here is a matter of infinitely more practical importance than any issue that has yet arisen between the President and the ex-President in National affairs. Indeed sensible men are a little weary of the discussion as to the relations of these gentlemen, when it is plain that in this State there is a field awaiting both, and especially the ex-President, in which all their force and prowess are required. Nor is its importance local merely. New York holds fully a tenth of the population of the Nation and more than a tenth of the Republican votes. The party here is rent, not essentially by factions, much less by differences as to policy, but by the determination of a lot of unscrupulous and unprincipled politicians to retain mastery in the party and to prevent that exposure and cleansing needed to restore the party to its rightful strength and influence. All last Winter and Spring the Capitol at Albany reeked with the evidence of the corruption and greed that had spread through the ranks of the regular organization. And these revelations were but the result of scratching the surface, a process obstinately resisted by the managers. The investigation that led to the banishment of two Senators and the one that brought about the crushing defeat of a high party leader in his aspiration for Congressional honors disclosed but samples of the prevailing conditions in the party. They did, however, clearly raise the question, "What will the Republican Party do about it?"

We believe it is within the power of Mr. ROOSEVELT, aided by Mr. TAFT, to answer that question in a way that will be honorable to him, useful to his party, and wholesome for the State. There is not a shadow of a doubt as to the feeling of the mass of the party. They are eager to be led to victory for practical and effective reform. What they did in the Rochester district to Mr. ALDRIDGE is only what they are aching to do to the whole wretched "combine," if only they have a chance at it. Why cannot Mr. ROOSEVELT give them that chance? Unquestionably it involves a fight with and against the machine. It may also involve defeat at the State elections, though that is by no means certain. But in the end, nay, in the immediate future, it would immensely strengthen the Republican Party. It would be the greatest service any loyal Republican could give to his party. And with all possible respect to Mr. ROOSEVELT it would afford him an opportunity that, possibly, he needs, and that in any case he may properly seize, to establish himself still more firmly in the respect and confidence of his countrymen. His position at present is somewhat unsatisfying. It does not give scope for that capacity for action of which he has given so many manifestations. For this capacity, in the purification of his party, he would have ample scope and verge enough. We feel inclined to exhort him, in the converse of Mr. TAFT's alleged pleadings, "For GOD's sake do not avoid a fight!"

PUNISH THIS OFFENDER.

Justice should be swift and sure in the punishment of the person or persons responsible for the latest automobile "accident" on Pelham Parkway. A machine, speeding at the rate of fifty miles an hour or more, struck a light wagon, killed a woman, and sped on. The police think they have the man guilty of this criminal violation of the law. The evidence favors their belief.

It is a shame that automobiling and automobilists should be in bad repute because of such occurrences as this. There was absolutely no excuse for the killing of Miss HOUGH. The wagon in which she was riding carried a lantern on its rear axle as the law requires. The roadway is broad and good. Even if it were not well lighted, as it is, the lamps of a motor car should afford sufficient protection for any persons in the car's path. A motor car proceeding along such a road at night at a safe pace could be stopped almost on the instant. The slayer of Miss HOUGH was going at a fearful rate of speed, and heartlessly sped on, after the disaster, leaving the victims lying in the road.

CENTRAL PARK.

To be sure, as one of our readers suggested in a letter printed on this page yesterday, the bad condition of the lawns in Central Park is largely due to the drought. Recent rains have not repaired the havoc wrought in the hot, dry weather of early Summer. Park Commissioner STOVER'S plan of permitting the multitude to walk on the grass is not solely responsible for the damage. Nevertheless, we trust that Mr. STOVER sees his mistake. If Central Park is to be preserved its lawns and fields cannot be made commons. The development of a lawn in this neighborhood is hard work.

What Central Park needs is complete renovation in accordance with the plans of its designers. New soil, new grass, new trees, where old ones have died, should be supplied systematically from Fifty-ninth Street northward. Much of the ornamental stonework needs renewal. New paths and roadways are necessary in many parts of the Park. It should be renewed in this manner, and kept in order, as an ornamental pleasure ground. There is little danger now that the preposterous plan to turn it into a sort of a Coney Island will be further urged. The havoc wrought in the Park this Summer should be a sufficient warning.

NEEDLESS WAITING DOES NOT PAY.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER is reported to have advised a neighbor near Cleveland, who contemplates building on some land he owns opposite his present residence, not to build for two years. Any utterance of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, touching economics, having been reported, assumes National importance. Perhaps that is the reason why he says so little. Any Mr. Brown or Mr. Robinson might give a neighbor, offhand, the same advice. The inference is that Mr. ROCKEFELLER thinks the cost of building will be less two years hence. It may or may not be. Mr. ROCKEFELLER is not a prophet. But if a man wants a new house now the time to build it is now. Two years from now he may not need a new house. When his youngest grandson reaches his majority the prices of building materials may be greatly cheapened. It might be well to wait until then, and let the grandson build.

As a matter of fact, Mr. ROCKEFELLER did not acquire his enormous wealth and his reputation for commercial and financial sagacity by waiting. Now is the time for doing what you feel it is right to do now. The reported advice of Mr. ROCKEFELLER is likely to be misinterpreted. Many others besides his Ohio neighbor may be induced to wait two years before building because of this utterance. But if you build well on a good site the house will be worth a great deal more than its cost two years hence.

LOWER TARIFF AND BETTER TRADE

The analogy between the tariff situation in Canada and the United States is so close that like results—political and econimic—are natural on both sides the border. Premier LAURIER'S speech to the insurgents among his constituents in the prairie provinces could easily be edited to suit Pennsylvania, or wherever standpatters are most numerous. The Canadian rebels demanded free trade, or at the very least reciprocity with the United States. And Sir WILFRID replied that the tariff could not be lowered without panic, unless of course it were lowered upward, by its friends.

But even while his fervent words were echoing the newspapers were publishing the results of the actual lowering of the tariff between Canada and Germany. It will be remembered that a tariff war has been ended and that the penal discriminatory rates have been removed. But there is no sign that either country has been or will be "flooded" with cheap goods from the other country. In the three months following the removal of the surtax the imports into Canada increased $181,327. And the exports to Germany increased $392,228. Upon which the Canadian comment, as expressed by The Toronto Globe, is:

> Trade laughs at tariffs and continues to smile when they are reduced. The declaration of commercial peace between Canada and Germany has not been marked by any great trade increase. People trade because they want to sell and buy, not because their Governments make certain decrees. The lowering of these tariffs has brought some improvement, for which both countries may congratulate themselves.

And there is no reason to doubt that like results and like comment would follow if our foreign trade were increased with any of several nations by the reduction of our own tariff surtax to the level let us say of the more moderate Canadian penalty on imports.

PRAYERS IN OKLAHOMA.

Out in Oklahoma they are praying for rain, just as though there were nothing else they need to pray for. They have to pray for rain because they neglected to provide for a supply in the Constitution, which includes about everything else. It is not possible to criticise the Constitution, because it has been classed with the best tariff ever by the President's predecessor, whose authority there is none to dispute. The system of guaranteeing bank deposits, however, is not in the Constitution, and has not received the "O. K." of the Republican Party of the Nation. Accordingly there is no reason why it may not be suggested to the Oklahomans that they need to pray to be delivered from one of the things which they provided for themselves.

The suggestion is based on the fact that National banks are deserting the guarantee plan in swarms. We are ashamed to record that 100 banks abandoned the National system to adopt the guarantee system in deference to the popular craze. They are publishing circulars saying that the Oklahoma law adds nothing to the stability of banks, and that solvency depends on the character of a bank's assets and officers. What could these same bank officials have been thinking of when they took the action which they are now reversing? How could they ever have imagined that any guarantee could make good bad assets, or that there is any substitute whatever for honesty and capacity in financial administrators?

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT has tried to confirm his newly acquired hope that the abolition of the canteen has benefited the army by himself inspecting the grogshops outside his headquarters at Pine Camp. He found only militiamen in these resorts, the regular soldiers being occupied, as the correspondent of The Tribune declares, with the compulsory duties incident to an active campaign. Moreover, as Gen. GRANT himself admits, the avoidance of these places by the regulars may have been "partly due to the fact that pay day had passed and most of the troops had spent all their money."

Cannot Gen. GRANT produce some better reason than the fact that he passionately sympathizes with the anti-saloon cause—can he not refer us to some real and convincing statistics—that will serve to explain this reversal of his former judgment about army canteens? Did Gen. GREELY err when he estimated that fully 80 per cent. of offenses committed by the soldiers in his command were directly due to their evil associations in the saloons grouped about the army posts? Was Judge Advocate General GEORGE B. DAVIS so far astray when he said in his report of last October that the prohibition of the sale of light drinks at the posts "has undoubtedly caused the location near military reservations of resorts for the sale of intoxicating liquors which pander to the appetites and passions of those men who, by reason of the prohibition in question, frequent the same"?

Why have Gen. FUNSTON, Gen. WOOD, Gen. DAVIS, Gen. GRANT himself, and the governing officers of the homes for old soldiers persistently testified that the canteen would, as it did before its abolition, "promote discipline, discourage gaming and squandering, conserve health, and thus be to both the material and moral interests of the enlisted men"?

THE "TELEPHONE-TELEGRAM."

"Night-letter telegrams" having proved a huge success, the next great extension of the telegraph business will be in developing the possibilities of the "telephone-telegram." For some time the telegraph companies have noted the vastly greater mileage of the Bell telephone companies, which penetrate thousands of villages, hamlets, and farming districts where telegraph lines are unknown. The fields of the telegraph and telephone lines are not competitive, since the one is concerned with the "long-haul" business of communication chiefly, the other with the "short-haul" traffic. But each can increase its business by co-operating with the lines of the other.

The Boston Transcript has just announced the opening in the four northern States of New England of a series of twenty-four all-night telegraph offices with telephone connections over the entire area, enabling persons in the obscurest and remotest places—by payment of a small additional toll, if they be not subscribers—to communicate with the world at any hour of the day or night. The arrangement permits the charging of the telegraph message to the ordinary telephone bill. The plan has already been tried out in the entire New England territory, so that the further establishment of a day-and-night service completes the supplementary relationship of the companies to the public.

The scheme obviates for New England the preliminaries of calling a messenger boy, of going in person to the telegraph office, or of prepaying telegrams unless the sender already has an account—very few have such accounts—with the telegraph company. Possibly this system, or modifications of it, will be developed all over the country, including the large and small cities, villages, and intermediate areas. The device of the "night-letter telegram," which permits the filing at any time of a fifty-word message to be sent during the hours of slack business at night, and charged for at the day rate for ten words, swelled as by a throb the patronage of the telegraph offices. It has been their experience that the cheap night letters evoked telegraphic responses in the daytime, besides fulfilling a peculiar business need. Now there is prospect that the convenience of cheap and rapid communication will be still further extended, making the backwoods the very seat and doorstep of civilization.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Complaint comes from Stratford-on-Avon that American pilgrims to the tomb of England's great national poet address post cards to their friends at home during services in the church. If post cards and other commercial souvenirs were not on sale in the lobby of Stratford church there would be no cause for the complaint. Stratford, which should be reverenced as a shrine, is vulgarized not by the crowds of American visitors, who are curious and eager, and full of the holiday spirit, but not irreverent, but by the hold-up methods which are tolerated by the directors of the memorial and the birthplace.

Americans do not lack reverence for SHAKESPEARE, but they find no inspiration for the expression of reverent feeling in the town that claims his birth. "Beggars all" applies to Stratford. If Great Britain truly reverenced the memory of the greatest of poets Stratford would be a national monument, preserved and protected by the State, and not a place of catch-penny devices with no more dignity than a gypsy fair.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Punishment for Disobeying a Subpoena.

Lawyers and all persons who may from time to time be served with a subpoena—that is, pretty nearly everybody—should know that, by a decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, published by The New York Law Journal yesterday, a person who fails to obey a subpoena will be punished for contempt even if proof of actual loss or injury to the relators through such disobedience is lacking. A member of the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange took his counsel's advice to disregard this process of the court. He must now pay a fine of $250 and costs, the court ruling that it was "not for his counsel to decide whether or not the subpoena was properly served or was valid, and that such decision could not be made on the facts as they appeared to him unless they were presented to the court."

The witness was summoned to prove the rules of the Cotton Exchange. The statement of facts shows that, while his failure to appear was calculated to defeat, impair, impede, or prejudice the rights of the defendants in the action, it did not in fact do so, inasmuch as the defendants triumphed. Therefore the Supreme Court, before which the action was had, could not fine the delinquent witness with a view to an award of damages, but Judge LAUGHLIN says in the opinion of the higher tribunal, "the court should have adjudged the respondent guilty of contempt and should have fined him the costs of the special proceeding to punish him for contempt, and a further sum, within the limitation prescribed by law, sufficient to compel respect for the dignity of the court and to serve as a lesson to the respondent and a warning to all others duly summoned as witnesses not to be remiss in their duty."

A Question About "Looking Good."

We published the other day this account of a bulletin from the physicians at the bedside of Mayor GAYNOR:

> At noon the doctors gave forth the following:
>
> The Mayor has had a comfortable morning. The wound, which has been dressed, looks good.
>
> WILLIAM J. ARLITZ, M. D.,
> GEORGE E. BREWER, M. D.,
> JOHN W. PARRISH, M. D.

Whereat a critical correspondent inquires, "Why does not a dignified journal like THE TIMES write good and correct English, and say 'looks well' instead of 'looks good'?" We might respond that a newspaper does not "write" official outgivings, but prints them, and that it does not tamper with their wording, even in the sacred cause of grammar. But, as this example shows, there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of by the grammarians. Had the doctors said that the Mayor's wound looks "well," their message would have conveyed to the public the idea that the wound appeared already healed; whereas the idiomatic "looks good" referred simply to a particular stage of healing. Such expressions as "looks good" and "bought cheap," by the way, have been used by English-speaking people since the time of the Anglo-Saxons, with whom the qualifying words were adverbs as well as adjectives.

What Becomes of all the Pennies?

What becomes of the 600,000 cent pieces that are issuing daily from the United States Mint at Philadelphia? Supt. J. A. LANDIS says they are clinking out at this rate, and will continue so to clink out "day after day until far into November." He has kept 360 men busy for the past three months, making nothing but cents, huge, huge piles of them, and can find no explanation for the unusual demand.

Cent pieces are never redeemed by the Government, though the coins of higher denominations are redeemed. The coppers either wear out, are thrown away, or lost. Many thousand dollars' worth of them thus disappear daily, but the demand never ceases. Husbands sometimes note that their nickels and coppers are in the habit of vanishing, but they have ascribed this to the presence of their wives' and children's small-coin banks. Assuredly these are the best depositories for the coins. Now that postal savings banks are to be established they might well copy the policy of the English postal banks, which are about to order 5,000 boxes of a type of "new Post Office home safes," equipped with a patent contrivance at the bottom whereby the authorities may periodically remove the contents; the depositor, of course, cannot withdraw any money he places in the box.

This device might be just as successfully employed by the private savings institutions. The argument that it would lock up the small coins from circulation is met by the fact that this is already the custom of hundreds of thousands of women and children. The method would encourage thrift in small things, and it would make the contents of the "home safes" tributary to savings bank investments instead of to ultimate expenditure on luxuries.

THE DEMAND FOR LIQUOR.

Remove This and the Making of Liquor Will Cease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In attempting to answer my letter in which I stated that the prohibition germ causes the human brain to fail to work properly, "Prohibitionist" says that the Prohibition Party believes that "the logic, the philosophy, the common sense of the whole liquor problem is summed up in one sentence: Remove the cause and the effect will cease."

The Prohibitionists are seeking to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor because they say they disapprove of the use or abuse of liquor. In other words, they would "remove" liquor in order to cause the effect of liquor to cease.

Such reasoning is ridiculous. Liquor isn't the cause of anything. It is an effect of mankind's demand for stimulation. Of course the use of liquor is the cause of effects, but the use is the effect of the demand. Logically, what the Prohibitionists should advocate is a law prohibiting the demand for liquor. As soon as the Prohibitionists have removed the demand for liquor all the liquor makers will crease making liquor.

I wish to challenge any Prohibitionist in the United States to make a concise, logical statement in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

GEORGE G. BROWN,
Vice President National Model License League.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 17, 1910.

The Maine Potato Crop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice an article in your paper under date of Aug. 15, in regard to Maine potatoes. This article states that the Corey Company of Presque Isle has up to date shipped 850 cars of seed potatoes. We shipped our last car of potatoes about May 1, 1910, from the crop grown in 1909. We have not commenced shipping yet from the new crop. While there have been a few cars of potatoes shipped from this county, potatoes are a little too green to be marketed, and will not be in good condition before Sept. 1.

The condition of the present crop is most excellent. We are having ideal weather. There is no sign whatever of rot and the quality is most excellent. There is no question that the rot of last year was caused by weather conditions. We will always have more or less rot when weather conditions are such as they were last year. This does not in any way affect our seed potatoes.

THE COREY COMPANY,
D. W. COREY, President.
Presque Isle, Me., Aug. 17, 1910.

For Public Beaches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 18 you state, "No more tenters are to be allowed on Rockaway Point, the realty company having proven their title to the property."

This is probably welcome news to the people who can afford to build houses on the point, but think of the blight it is upon the poor city people who have had the pleasure of tenting on the Rockaway beaches.

As it is generally known, the city at one time expected to make a park of Rockaway Point, but gave up the idea at the time of the panic of 1907. Now it means that the people are to be driven entirely from the beach. Where will they go next? Is it more than right that the city or the State should retain some of the beaches near big cities and make it possible for the plain people to tent on them in orderly fashion without being driven to the money-making resorts?

ONE OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE.
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

Sheridan and Flanagan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The withdrawal of Martin Sheridan and John J. Flanagan from the athletic meets of New York and the neighborhood will be regretted by that large proportion of the public interested in athletic sports. It seems a pity that reform in the Police Department should have the effect of striking a blow at the supremacy of New York as the athletic capital of America.

The public is under certain obligations to both Sheridan and Flanagan. The two men have contributed to the entertainment of New York crowds, and they received no compensation for their services. In athletic competitions from Boston to Chicago and from Philadelphia to Montreal, they could always be relied upon as sure point winners, and they contributed very largely to upholding the athletic prestige of New York. IVERAGH.
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

The Blame for Park Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "B" echoes the old, old complaint heard for thirty years, that our Central Park is neglected, and that the city has more "park area than its officials could care for."

The condition of our Park, its trees, lawns, and walks is what our citizens make it, and is more of a disgrace to them than to the officials who try in vain to stem the tide of destructive carelessness.

In Europe the public contribute by their considerate manners and habits to maintain the parks in a neat condition. Our self-imputed citizens who enjoy our parks and other benefits should contribute in the same manner, and by training their children (whom we educate free for them) would facilitate the aim to keep the Park in a neat condition. T.
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

"Popularized" Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under Commissioner Stover's plan of "popularizing" and destroying the parks he has overlooked two fine greenswards on Riverside Drive. Just north of Grant's Tomb there is a lawn on which there would be room for a fine baseball diamond for the larger boys and north of Claremont there is a fine sloping green that would make a good place for slides for smaller children, with croquet and sand piles.

Put these places to your favorite uses, Mr. Commissioner, and make the Riverside Park ruin complete. "RIVERSIDE."
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

Rivalry of Cities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reason for the critical attitude of Westerners toward New York, a subject recently commented upon by THE TIMES, is not far to seek. Western people, and especially Chicagoans, "sling mud" at New York for the very same reason that Tacoma continually barks at Seattle, St. Paul at Minneapolis, St. Louis at Chicago, and so on. And I may add also that the same reason applies in the case of many Canadians who delight in "slinging mud" at the United States and "those insolent Yankees."
Providence, R. I., Aug. 18, 1910. K. C. N.

PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST.

Why the Doctor Should Be Allowed to Dispense Medicine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to an article in yesterday's TIMES, the writer wishes to say something in defense of physicians who put up their own remedies. While there are some advantages in favor of the proposed law making it unlawful for a physician to compound remedies, there are many and more powerful reasons why he should do this work, burdensome as it is. The only persons who can be benefited by the proposed law are the druggists and those individuals back of them who thus seek to sink their talons into the flesh of the sick, the weak, the crippled, and the infirm. That there is an element of safety in the inspection of a prescription by more than one person goes without saying, but this advantage is many times over discounted by other considerations which inure to the advantage of the patient.

Among the advantages over prescription writing may be mentioned the following:

The physician is interested in producing a cure. His reputation rests upon results. The druggist is interested in making a profit, and may simply refer failures to the physician who had charge of the case.

A druggist may be more widely informed regarding chemistry and the compounding of drugs, he must be widely informed on these subjects, and as a result he cannot be especially skilled in the particular line of work of each and every physician who writes prescriptions for his house. Whereas the physicians working along individual lines become well acquainted with the various preparations more or less habitually used in their own practice. They cannot help but know more about their comparatively few compounds than can the druggist, whose range of knowledge must necessarily extend over the whole field of pharmacy.

Physicians may be presumed to know better whether a given compound is what they want to use than can the druggist, who might with some reason fancy that it is chemically, pharmaceutically, or therapeutically incompatible.

Some drugs, however carefully manufactured, are of uncertain strength, and only by having a bottle of such drug in his office and by personal use can anybody know what should be the dosage in a given case. With some drugs there is absolutely no way to standardize the dose, and this must be found by the user. How in this case can a physician prescribing tell what his patient needs at the drug store?

The dispensing physician knows who manufactured his preparation. The druggist isn't much interested, and is prone to look upon an expressed wish of the physician for some particular make as being the fruit of some agent's good cigar, and is therefore likely to use the preparation of some other house if he happens to have none of that ordered. Neither the patient nor the physician will ever know definitely that substitution was made.

Many patients are materially affected by receiving medicines directly from the hand of their physician. They have more confidence in the remedies, and while this doesn't kill many microbes, this faith, its influence, is certainly not unfavorably prejudicial. On the other hand, not a few patients feel considerable anxiety regarding the qualifications of the compounder in the drug store. This anxiety is not favorable in many illnesses.

Cost to the patient is almost invariably much less than it would be at drug stores. Very many times a physician would be ashamed to charge anything for a small quantity of medicine, which, at the drug store, would take "four hours" to make up, and cost the patient $1.19, (figured so close.) There are the proud poor, who wish to pay and to whom the physician can easily give what may be needed, whereas, if both doctor and druggist are to be paid, then the physician may not be consulted or may not be paid.

If one or the other were to be eliminated could we not more easily do without the drug store? With the present arrangement two separate and distinct establishments must be supported. And the drug stores, while making every effort to keep up friendly relations with the doctor rarely fail to take a shingle off his roof if they see a safe way to do it.

PAUL NORWOOD.
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

The Expert in Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to the article on "The Plea of Insanity," advocating a new method of conducting a defense, I want to ask the gentleman who signs himself "Experienced Juror" how he would ascertain the accuracy of testimony in an insanity case without the aid of a medical expert. Where is the Judge or lawyer, not to mention the juror, who has sufficient knowledge of the various forms of "dementia" to diagnose a particular case before the court? The demand for specializing is greater to-day than ever before, and it is as necessary for a medical expert to give his opinion in a case as it is for an expert plumber to give his, when that kind of work enters a case.

LAW STUDENT.
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

Those Identification Cards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have established the Bureau of Identification would it not be well to go one step further and take advantage of another benefit to society within this bureau's possibilities?

In place of optional let us make the identification card obligatory, thereby compelling those of us who are lagging behind to toe the mark of at least average fair citizenship in order to obtain the card.

At a conservative estimate, the City of New York probably entertains annually some 15,000 vagrants whose dubious five years past would necessitate their buckling down to business or—the alternative. And there may be others.
New York, Aug. 17, 1910. J. H. L.

Brooklyn's Water Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The millions of dollars already appropriated to bring water from the Catskills for the use of Brooklyn will be misapplied if the water is carried under the East River in one large tube instead of at least three tubes.

A cautious and foresighted engineer would carry this water under the river in three tubes on account of accident, repairs, riots, wars, and for the sake of better distribution of such an enormous supply of water.

ALEXANDER S. DANDRIDGE, C. E.
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

Roosevelt and the Politicians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What could be better than the Colonel's "defeat"? On one side the professional politicians, solid, jubilant, showing their hands, and their hatred of better things. On the other, one man and progress. This is what the American wants, a concrete issue, a simplified situation. Now for the shout that will steady and strengthen the new New York leader of the plain people, Hughes having gone.

ROBERT L. DICKINSON.
New York, Aug. 18, 1910.

THE REGULATORS.

This world of ours has grown so good,
We've reached the point to-day
When few there are who don't point out
The straight and narrow way.
The greatest pleasure now is found
In urging one another
To join the very latest scheme
To check each erring brother.
It takes so long to make our friends
Behave in all respects
We really have no time to cure
Our own minute defects.
The ladies, too, are on the job,
E. g., the suffragettes,
And those who urge their sisters to
Refrain from cigarettes.
Perhaps some day our daughters will
Revive the good old plan
When it was every woman's job
To regulate some man.
And every man be worked so hard
To cure the faults she finds,
He'll take no sort of interest
In faults of other kinds.

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.

TAFT VISITS HOMES OF HIS ANCESTORS

Meets Many of His Rural Kin in Mendon and Uxbridge and Names a Taft Baby.

REVIEWS FAMILY HISTORY

Covers with Gov. Draper Route Which Washington Traveled 131 Years Ago —Reads Old Tombstone Inscriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 19.—President Taft to-day roamed over the rugged Massachusetts towns where his forefathers dwelt. In Mendon and Uxbridge he penetrated to quaint spots. He visited an ancient church, rummaged through grass and weeds in searching out tombstone inscriptions, named a two-weeks-old Taft baby, met a score of rural Taft folk, and late in the afternoon motored fifty miles back to Beverly.

He found all this an interesting diversion. It relieved his mind of party schism and worries incident to activities at Oyster Bay. He had been the guest Thursday night of Gov. Draper at the Ledges, in Milford, and under the Governor's escort made the pilgrimage to his ancestral shrine.

Mendon is only a short ride by auto from Milford, and over much of the way the President proceeded by a route which President Washington traveled 131 years ago after a visit to Connecticut. The people, who came out to meet him in their every-day working clothes, reiterated how his father, ex-Secretary of War Alphonso Taft, made two or three trips in the same localities, and how Alphonso's son was the first President since Gen. Washington's time to pass that way.

Sees Cotton Mill in Operation.

The President left Gov. Draper's residence at 9:30. He and his party went to the Hopedale plant, where the Governor afforded them an insight to the operations of that industrial community. Employes in the head office gave him rousing cheers, the mechanism of the cotton looms with automatically threaded shuttles was explained, and after a tramp through several departments, including the forge, the President started for Mendon.

By this time the rain of the morning had ceased. The first stop was several miles away before a dilapidated red house near the roadside. This was the Davenport house, once occupied by ancestors of the President. It is now deserted and the roof is falling in. Near by is a yellow farm house, known as the Torrey place, where maternal relatives used to live.

A little further on was Founders' Park in Mendon. A brass tablet bears the names of men who settled the town between 1663 and 1700. One of them was Robert Taft, from whom the President traces descent. Robert was a housewright had six tall sons, and built a big bridge across the Blackstone River. The President alighted and for twenty minutes studied this tablet. He read the names there of George Aldrich, from whom Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island sprung; the Rev. Joseph Emerson, from whom Ralph Waldo Emerson descended, and so on through a long list. Tafts young and old began to pour into the public square. All were presented, even to little tots that could scarcely walk. Mrs. Clarence Taft hurried from a neighboring house with her infant in arms. The President was asked to name the latest Taft scion.

Names Taft Baby Robert.

"Yes, I will gladly name him," said the President. He paused a moment, glanced at the bronze tablet, and added:

"I will name him Robert. May he grow up to be a good man and an honor to the family."

Young Robert's grandfather, a little old stoop-shouldered man, wearing rough working clothes, was the first of the local Tafts to be introduced by M. M. Aldrich, an expert in genealogy, who remained with the President throughout the forenoon. Just across the road was pointed out to the President an old-time inn, where George Washington was refused lodging.

A bright lad, in jumpers, pressed his way to the President. He was introduced as Kenneth Taft. The President noted his red head. "We had all sorts in our family," he remarked, laughingly.

The President talked much about the names of the local people of the last three or four generations. He repeated readily that his own line of descent was (1,) Robert, (2,) Joseph, (3,) Peter, (4,) Aaron, (5,) Peter Rawson, (6,) Alphonse. He spent a half hour in the burial grounds looking at the head stones, visited the old meeting house, where he was shown Pew No. 11, which his grandfather purchased at auction for $100 in in the early part of the last century, and then started away for the site of the Robert Taft house. This was reached through picturesque country of natural scenery. The big automobiles were driven through an orchard into a field, flowering with wild caraway, where the President, Gov. Draper, and Luther Taft, another aged citizen, were photographed.

Tavern Where Washington Stayed.

The President next drove to North Uxbridge, through more beautiful scenery and past fruit-laden orchards, to the residence of Miss Sarah F. Taft. Her house is the site of the tavern where Washington finally found supper and lodging. The house is well preserved. It was kept by Samuel Taft. The sign that swung from an adjacent tree was brought forth for his inspection. It was made in 1737, and bore an excellent representation of an eagle. Rats knawed it slightly during the years that it reposed in an adjacent corn barn. Miss Taft invited the President into the house, and showed him the apartments that Washington occupied. As he was departing she entertained him with a ghost story of a military funeral, which her relatives some generations ago thought they saw passing.

There were many other incidents of the day which the President enjoyed greatly. He talked with his kin about many matters of family history, and told how the Davenports, Emersons, Howards, Aldriches, and other families had intermarried. Gov. Draper and Secretary Norton told him that they traced their ancestry to some of these same families.

The drive back to Beverly, after luncheon at Gov. Draper's, began at 3 o'clock and ended at 5:45. The route was different than on the trip out. The President returned by way of Medfield, Dover, Needham, Newton Centre, and Commonwealth Avenue. Toward Boston his car was halted for a time by a great load of hay, and still further on by a herd of more than forty cows that were being driven home for milking. Gov. Draper accompanied him as far as Boston.

THREE CAPTAINS SHIFTED.

Lantry Sent to Sheepshead Bay—O'Connor Takes His Place in 51st St.

Police Commissioner Baker announced yesterday the transfer of Capt. John J. Lantry from the East Fifty-first Street Station to Sheepshead Bay; Capt. John W. O'Connor, to East Fifty-first Street from Leonard Street, and Capt. Charles A. Formosa, from Sheepshead Bay to Leonard Street.

Capt. Lantry, who is a brother of former Fire Commissioner Lantry, has been in command of the East Fifty-first Street Station for several years. There was much comment at Headquarters over this change, but the only official reason that was given for the change was that it was "for the good of the service."

Commissioner Baker left last night to resume his vacation in Vermont. His leave was interrupted by the attack on Mayor Gaynor. He will return on Aug. 23.

ACTORS' FIELD DAY BRINGS GREAT CROWD

Soubrettes' Baseball Team Wins from the Actors and Fields's Players Defeat Friars.

FUND INCREASED BY $15,000

Annual Antics at the Polo Grounds Begin with a Parade Led by George Cohan.

From 2 o'clock until dark yesterday afternoon actors and those people Clara Lipman's play calls "self-decelvers" disported themselves over the sward at the Polo Grounds in view of an audience of some 13,000 persons. They played baseball, ran races, did "stunts" deserving of and receiving applause, and, if they ever possessed any, dropped their dignity for the day. It was the occasion of the Actors' Field Day, this year given for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America.

The antics began with a parade, headed by the Catholic Protectory Band, more or less conducted by George M. Cohan, who wore a large cigar and a walking stick. The Friars and the Lew Fields baseball teams—it was a serious day for them—followed the band, and George Evans's Minstrels, with George Evans and James J. Corbett in the lead, stepped on the heels of the ball players.

Then came the Borneo Dyaks from Dreamland, George Beban, looking as the audience believed Napoleon might have looked; Marie Dressler's chorus girls, augmented by George Monroe and William Raymond Sill; Bickel and Watson from "The Follies of 1910," and their well-known and inharmonious band; members of the White Rats, the Vaudeville Comedy Club, and the Professional Woman's League; Billy Reeves escorting a lady in wide stripes, and Joe Humphreys.

Soubrettes as Baseball Players.

The soubrettes who were to play baseball in very pretty blue bloomers and white blouses were sandwiched in somewhere in the parade. They attracted so much attention that the audience forgot to see who came before them and who followed.

After the grand entree Joe Humphreys, who was, as usual, the official announcer, fired off a pistol a couple of times, and everybody in the grand stand began to pick out, audibly, the people they recognized in the field. Humphreys, according to report from those near him, said that the first number on the programme would be an exhibition by the Borneo gentlemen. Anyhow, it was. They did a dance and shot darts out of blowguns, and the motion picture machine and the newspaper photographers obscured the view, as in former years. Then Bickel and Watson's band played several selections after the manner of their performance in "The Follies of 1910."

Annie Oakley came next. Perhaps a little more white-haired, but as sprightly as when she last appeared with Buffalo Bill's show, she displayed her skill in hitting glass balls thrown in the air fully ten feet from the muzzle of her rifle, and she also did some fancy shooting. George Beban, still looking like a dream picture of Napoleon, put the remnant of his Old Guard through some evolutions, and then members of the White Rats entertained by tumbling.

More pistol shots by Mr. Humphreys and the first ball game of the afternoon began. The audience remained quiet while the announcer called out the names of the actors who would play against the charmingly bloomered soubrettes, in order to recognize these actors again if they were met on the street. They—the actors—were George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, George Evans, James J. Corbett, Bickel and Watson, Tom Lewis, John King, and "Scamp," otherwise James Montgomery, brother to Dave.

Timothy D. the Umpire.

Timothy D. Sullivan was umpire and Marshall P. Wilder assisted him by standing near second base. Cohan pitched, Watson caught, Lewis was first base, and the rest of the team played wherever they thought a runner was coming.

The soubrettes went to the bat first, and, in the natural order of things, the actors went next. The pitcher for the soubrettes was Miss Snow, first name and station in life unknown. But for an evident design on the life of George Cohan she pitched very well, although her back hair simply would not stay fixed. According to the principal umpire the game was forfeited to the soubrettes because the actors got three players on bases on foul balls.

After which Billy Reeves and Bert Williams boxed for the championship, and there were several foot races which were run with the evident purpose of thoroughly confusing the spectators. One of the baseball soubrettes in a red sweater, Bessie Graham by name, received the prize, the advantage of bloomers over long skirts not being considered by the judges. In another race Harry Middleton won for the Friars, Willie Sloan for the White Rats, and Ralph Worthing for the actors.

Then a group of colored citizens chased a pig and ate custard pie, clearing the field for the real ball game, the contest between the Friars and the Lew Fields aggregation. This was for the championship of the theatrical profession, and the bright reward in view—very much in view—was a silver cup, resembling at a distance an inverted cocktail shaker surmounting a soup tureen, and being in itself surmounted by a billiard ball on three toothpicks rampant. But that was only at a distance.

That Other Ball Game.

Lew Fields' team won by a score of 4 to 3, three of the four runs being gained in the last half of the last inning. The battery for the Friars was Doremus, pitcher, and McGuire catcher; and for Lew Fields, Dwyer, pitcher, and Craig, catcher. Dan Brouthers, a former member of the New York Nationals, was one of the umpires and Terry McGovern the other.

After the ball game the winning team bore their trophy downtown in a wagon, and the audience went home by the Sixth Avenue elevated, getting off at Forty-second Street. The whole affair was, as in former years, under the direction of Cohan & Harris, with Walter J. Kingsley as general manager. It was thought last night that the net receipts would approach $15,000, although a number of tickets sent to out-of-town managers had not been accounted for. The gatetenders estimated the attendance at 13,000.

Boy Scouts at Household Show.

One of the special features of the National Household Show, which will open at Madison Square Garden to-night, will be the presence of "boy scouts," including members of the First Buffalo Troop, the First Battery, and the Field Artillery, United Boys' Brigade. Drills will be given in the concert hall every evening while the show is open. The main exhibition consists of displays of all sorts of household conveniences, luxuries, and necessities.

"Miss Gibbs" Opens at Atlantic City.

Charles Frohman's production of "Our Miss Gibbs" will have its first presentation at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, next Monday night, playing there for a week before coming to the Knickerbocker in this city. The scenes are a London department store and a Japanese exhibition, and the company will include Pauline Chase, Fred Wright, Jr., Bert Leslie, Ernest Lambert, Julia James, Jean Alwyn, Mollie Lowell, and Kitty Mason. Several of these principals are from the [illegible] Theatre, London.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks are now at St. Helens, County Dublin, Ireland, where they were entertained last Wednesday by Sir John and Lady Nutting, who gave a large garden party in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been taking the cure at Harrogate, Yorkshire, and will leave shortly for Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt are leaving New York on Friday for Mexico in their private car with a party of friends. They purpose seeing the Centennial festivities, which are to be held in Mexico in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell W. Tilton, (Miss Bigelow,) who sailed some time since for Europe, are to make an extended trip.

Miss Harriette Cady gave a piano recital last Thursday at the Meadow Club, Southampton, L. I. Miss Cady is spending the Summer at her home in Sag Harbor.

Miss Emily Tuckerman is visiting Mrs. W. M. C. Tuckerman at Danvers, Mass.

Miss Julia Berwind of Philadelphia, who is visiting her brother, Edward J. Berwind, at Newport, will return shortly to the Devon Inn, Devon, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Jr., (Miss Marguerite Pierson,) are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris at their Hull Cove cottage, Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Henry Siegel will give a dance this evening at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Sanborn Wilde.

Miss Marjorie Rand and her fiancé, Stuart C. Adams of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Newton Adams at their Newport villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester C. Boynton, who are passing the Summer at Bay Head, N. J., will go abroad early in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. W. W Gleason, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Escher are spending a fortnight at Chadwick, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Cushing, who are at Simsbury, Conn., will go to Newport in the beginning of September.

Mrs. Horace Barnard and Miss Louise H. Barnard, who are sailing to-day on the Cedric, will be away until late in October.

MISS ALEXANDER ENGAGED.

She Will Wed A. G. Wellman—Date of Marriage Not Yet Set.

Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Gordon Alexander, to Allen Gouverneur Wellman, son of ex-District Attorney Francis Lewis Wellman and Mrs. Wellman of 247 Fifth Avenue, who was graduated from Harvard in 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellman are now at Kragmyr, their country place at Bar Harbor, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have made their home for a number of years at 14 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Alexander was Miss Frances Gordon Paddock.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS BRISCOE TO MARRY.

She Is Engaged to Charles Wagstaff Bateson of This City.

Miss Charlotte Briscoe of Virginia and Charles Wagstaff Bateson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Bateson (Miss Mary L. Staups) of 20 West Forty-eighth Street, are engaged to be married.

Mr. Bateson was operated on a few days since at the New York Hospital for appendicitis, but has made rapid recovery. He was graduated from Columbia in 1902, and is in business with his father. His mother is a niece of the late Jefferson Davis. The Batesons are spending the Summer at The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding, but it is believed it will not take place before next Spring.

RECORD AUGUST SAILING.

Nine Liners Leave To-day Filled with Late Holiday Seekers.

Nine liners, a record number for August, will sail for Europe to-day with cabins filled with late holiday makers. Some of the passengers are:

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—F. H. Allen, C. E. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Coddell, Dr. Henry Conkling, Miss Anna Conkling, O. H. Dean, Mrs. W. S. Emery, W. Fleming, R. C. Hill, L. N. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. M. D. Freely, R. N. Johnston, R. M. Jones, Capt. H. S. Kerricks, Mrs. G. Taylor, C. M. Weir, Mrs. George Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Scofield, E. A. Skinner, Miss Flora Skinner, C. B. Sutton, H. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ross, J. A. Rochling, W. S. Pirie, Mrs. C. F. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mitchell, W. R. Martin, and Sven H. Pousette, Secretary of the Swedish Legation.

CEDRIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Adams, H. J. Allan, Mrs. H. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Craig, Mrs. N. Elworth, Mrs. W. F. Dickson, Miss Hazel Haskin, Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Janney, Dr. F. S. Lee, Mrs. William J. Madden, Henry S. Parkin, William J. Russell, Mrs. George Wilson, G. S. Saunders, and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. T. Lyons.

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—F. C. Ashford, H. R. Austin, George A. Baker, Clifford Brooke, Cecil Finlay, Thomas Graf, H. C. Seaman, Miss Marion Stoddard, J. M. Ceballos, Miss Dolores Ceballos, and Mrs. John F. Eass.

MINNETONKA, (London)—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Browning, John N. Carey, G. A. Johnson, Miss W. Keys, Arthur Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scott, Miss V. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Walker, H. L. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wiltshire, E. W. Robinson, Mrs. E. Leslie, Mrs. Clara A. Knepp, and A. W. Norman.

KROONLAND (Antwerp)—Mr. and Mrs. Dr. R. Aldridge, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert G. Boville, Miss Gertrude Dinsmore, Charles L. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Hayden, John E. Helm, Mrs. Henry Hughes, Dr. John A. Lyng, A. H. Snow, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lindsay.

CINCINNATI (Hamburg)—John M. F. Allison, Miss Ellen T. Bullard, Miss E. B. Ellis, Mrs. Rosalie R. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Croxton, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Campbell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Smith, O. H. Winter, Mrs. Trewelyan Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hicks, Mrs. F. P. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip F. A. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Stanley, and Miss H. E. O'Donnell.

ORUBA (Southampton via West Indies)—R. Bermudez, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Cook, Cecil Duncan, C. J. Handal, W. L. Hanner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harris, Herbert G. Heath, S. H. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Oliver, T. S. Webster, and Mrs. G. A. Wright.

COLUMBIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Anderson, James Smart, Mrs. D. F. Stewart, Mrs. H. E. Willard, K. Walker, W. H. Sweeney, Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Ross, Daniel Malcolm, Mrs. A. D. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, L. S. Graham, and Mrs Samuel Kerr.

KONIGIN LUISE (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Anderson, Miss B. K. Barnum, W. F. Croy, A. C. Hammond, the Rev. M. L. Heagen, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ranson, the Rev. J. P. Roach, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. P. Van Loan, A. P. Wagener, Miss Elizabeth C. Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Douglas.

Some of the arrivals yesterday were:

ADRIATIC (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. George Alison, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atherton, G. A. Austin, Jules S. Bache, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baldridge, F. R. S. Bircham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blackmer, Mrs. T. E. Bond, Mrs. P. L. Boucher, J. S. Camp, Miss Billie Burke, W. H. Butler, Jr., Mrs. W. R. Daum, Miss Z. L. Day, Jacob H. Cantor, W. S. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark, James Dayton, John Erwin, Mrs. R. S. Farnam, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fertig, G. C. Fiske, John F. Flood, Miss F. E. Godon, the Rev. C. E. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Halton, the Rev. J. Hill, Miss M. Irwin, Mrs. G. L. Kent, Mrs. James Kinnig, Dr. J. F. Leys, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sherman, Col. and Mrs. G. A. Sweny, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pope Stamper, L. H. Hayes, Mitchell Innes, and James A. Patten.

Duke Franz Josef Guest of Mrs. Goelet

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Duke Franz Josef of Bavaria is the guest of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, accompanied by his adjutant, Capt. von Lossow, and Count George Wedel of the German Embassy at Washington. Mrs. Goelet is also entertaining Congressman and Mrs. Longworth. Mrs. Goelet gave a luncheon for her guests to-day, Mrs. Robert Golet assisting Mrs. Goelet. Accompanied by Mrs. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, the guests were taken to the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind this evening.

Daughter Born to Mrs. Gabrilowitsch.

REDDING, Conn., Aug. 19.—A daughter was born to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch at Stormfield, the home of the late Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain.) Mrs. Gabrilowitsch was before her marriage to Mr. Gabrilowitsch Miss Clara Clemens, eldest daughter of Mark Twain.

MEYER INSPECTS FLEET AT NEWPORT

Reviews Third and Fourth Divisions and Praises Gunners for Their Target Practice.

OFFICERS AT BIG DANCE

Mr. and Mrs. Berwind Entertain Them at the Largest Function of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The officers and men of the Atlantic fleet put in a full day of work and pleasure combined.

At colors this morning the flag of George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, was hoisted on the dispatch boat Dolphin and many salutes of nineteen guns were fired.

During the day Secretary Meyer inspected the third and fourth division ships, in line with his policy inaugurated at Provincetown, Aug. 5, of personally reviewing the ships of the fleet, navy yards, and stations, in order to become thoroughly familiar with conditions of the navy at first hand. The Secretary was accompanied by Rear Admiral Schroeder and Commander Philip Andrews, aid to the Secretary.

Crews were inspected at quarters. On each ship gun pointers were received by the Secretary, who paid a tribute to each for their excellent target practice.

The flagship Georgia, of the third division, Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, division commander, with Capt. William L. Rodgers commanding the ship, was the first vessel inspected. The Nebraska, Capt. J. T. Newton, commanding; the Rhode Island, Capt. T. D. Griffin, and in temporary command of Lieut. Commander T. J. Senn, and the Virginia, Capt. J. H. Glennon, were each in turn inspected.

The fourth division was then visited with Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, division commander, who inspected the Minnesota, Commander Sims; the Vermont, commanded by Capt. Walter McLean, and the Idaho, commanded by Capt. H. O. Dunn.

As the Secretary left each ship in the fleet he was saluted by nineteen guns.

To-morrow night the fleet will be illuminated. In the afternoon Admiral Schroeder and the officers of the fleet will give a reception on the flagship Connecticut.

This afternoon many enlisted men came ashore for the last clambake. Others attended the vaudeville show as guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Admiral Schroeder, Secretary Meyer, and other officers of the fleet attended Mrs. Whitney Warren's luncheon.

To-night Admiral and Mrs. Schroeder were guests of honor at dinner on board the flagship Aloha, given by Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James. After dinner the guests, including Lieut. Roger Williams, aid to Admiral Schroeder; Capt. and Mrs. William F. Fullam, Commander and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Commander and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Walter James, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Slater, and Eliot Gregory.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind tonight at The Elms gave the largest dance of the season in honor of Admiral Schroeder and the officers of the fleet, numbering 125. In addition there were officers from the forts, Naval War College, training and torpedo stations, torpedo craft, and retired army and navy officers, and 300 Summer residents among the guests, who included Duke Franz Josef of Bavaria, accompanied by Capt. Von Lossow, his Adjutant, and Count George Wendel of the German Embassy at Washington, and a number of diplomats visiting here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Berwind on receiving their guests were assisted by Lieut. John P. Jackson, aid to Rear Admiral Rogers, and Lieut. E. T. Constien of the Naval War College.

CORT GETS MORE THEATRES.

Adds to His Chain in His Vacation Time—Returns to Town To-day.

John Cort, President of the National Theatre Owners' Association, will return to New York to-day, after an eight-week trip through the West. Part of the time he has spent camping in the Cascade Mountains and the balance of it in visiting the theatres in the Northwest, adding to the list of houses controlled by the Northwestern Theatrical Association, of which he is general manager.

On his way back to New York Cort stopped at Portland, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago, in all of which cities he has theatrical interests.

As soon as he reaches this city a meeting of the Directors of the National Association will be held, and early next week he will begin rehearsals of the attractions he will send out this season.

Max Figman, in "Mary Jane's Pa," began rehearsals yesterday, and next week's activities will include the first rehearsals of Mrs. Leslie Carter's company in a new play by Rupert Hughes, and of "Jinja Boo," a new musical comedy, both of which are to be produced here in October.

LYRIC THEATRE CHANGES.

"The Cheater" Goes to the Comedy Sept. 5, Making Way for "Madame X."

The Shuberts announced yesterday that Louis Mann in "The Cheater" would stay at the Lyric Theatre until Sept. 3, and would then move to the Comedy Theatre, in Thirty-ninth Street, to continue the run that began on June 29. "Madame X" will open at the Lyric on Sept. 5.

It was also announced that Wilson Mel rose would succeed Walter Hampden in "The City," but the rest of the cast will stay substantially the same as last year. Cyril Scott will continue in "The Lottery Man." Two other companies playing the farce will go on the road.

STAGE HANDS MAY STRIKE.

Look for Sympathetic Action by Musicians and Engineers.

The Theatrical Protective Union of Stage Hands, it was learned last night, has issued an ultimatum to the theatrical managers, declaring that they will order a general strike if their demands for higher wages are not acceded to before Sept. 1. They wish to avoid a strike, they explained.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union in the Labor Temple last night Philip Kelley, the delegate from the stagehands, asked for sympathetic action from the musicians, firemen, and engineers, and the delegates agreed to refer the matter to their respective unions.

The stagehands are asking for a minimum of from $30 to $45 a week, and the managers call this exorbitant. A sympathetic strike in the event of no agreement before Sept. 1 would involve 1,150 stagehands, 2,000 musicians, and 500 engineers and firemen.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Dorothy Donnelly, the actress, returned from a motoring trip in Europe yesterday. She will resume her role in "Madame X." on Aug. 29, when the play will open out of town, and come to the Lyric Theatre on Labor Day.

The Metzettis, aerial acrobats, have been engaged as a circus feature of the new Hippodrome production. Other features of this part of the show will be three animal acts, consisting of trained elephants, bears, lions, and tigers.

Henry W. Savage announced the engagement yesterday of Henry Wenman, an English actor, for "The Little Damozel," and George Femerel for the part of Prince Danilo in the Western "Merry Widow" company. Mr. Savage's "The Prince of Pilsen" company, headed by Jess Dandy, will open at Red Bank, N. J., Thursday, and will continue on tour twice around the United States, from New York to the Pacific Coast.

Touring In Automobiles.

Many New York Parties on the Road Stop at Various Points.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—New York and Brooklyn automobile parties who arrived at the United States Hotel to-day include G. C. W. John and wife and two children, (Pope-Toledo;) Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brown, N. P. Brown, James Brown, and Mae Brown, (Packard;) H. R. Neff, and wife, J. C. Sanders and wife, William Clayton and wife, (Peerless;) Mr. and Mrs. Peter Clyde, (Shannon;) Miss Elsie C. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wilson, (Thomas;) Robert Baggard and family, (Knox;) Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Rawlins, (Fiat;) Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. White, T. H. Hondarcy, (Thomas;) J. Lefevre, Paul Foerster, Joseph Honig, Edward Curry, and Thomas Foley, (Rambler;) Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vay, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. Bell Van Wyck, (Cadillac;) E. G. Anderson and family, C. E. Martin and wife, (Rambler;) G. C. Hand, L. P. Vancourt, B. B. Betz, and Gerard C. Betz, (Thomas;) A. B. Stockholm and wife, Dr. L. V. Nesbitt and wife, (Rambler;) F. R. Richardson, G. B. Howe and the Misses Lansing and Whitcomb, (Peerless,) and L. K. Hewlett, V. T. Keyser, and K. S. Neuhoff, (White Steamer.)

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 19.—At the Curtis Hotel New York auto parties arriving include Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown, en route to Manchester, Vt., (Chalmers-Detroit;) Mrs. George Leith, W. G. Leith, and E. Dodge, bound for the White Mountains, (Pierce-Arrow;) Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Watson, and Miss Smith, on the way to Saratoga, (Packard.)

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Swayne of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Beck of Summit, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Buckman have arrived at the Hotel Wendell, in Pittsfield.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 19.—Among New York parties registered today at the Mount Pleasant are T. F. Hand, (Maxwell;) Mrs. George Hartwell, (Peerless;) Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murray, Joseph R. Bowen, J. W. Greene, and J. J. Gorman of Jersey City, (Locomobile;) Miss J. Campbell, Miss Christie, Miss H. D. Geer, Miss Holbrook, Miss M. W. Potter, and Miss B. Potter, (Pope-Hartford,) and Silas Wodell and Miss Katherine Wodell, (Stearns.)

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 19.—New York automobile parties arriving at the Mohican Hotel to-day included George W. Britton and H. F. Clark, (Interstate;) Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Francis Nicholson, (Packard;) L. E. Oppenheim and wife, N. Hershiltz and wife, (Pierce-Arrow;) W. D. Hall and party, (Peerless;) Dr. J. C. Bernwith and wife, (Stoddard-Dayton;) William Adams and wife, Mrs. A. Hutchinson and daughter, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dunlap, (Buick;) L. Adelson, R. Rothchild, and R. Goldstein, (Buick;) P. W. Kouevenhora and wife, Miss E. Maxwell, and Baton Hazleton and wife (Overland;) Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Buckley and son, (Glide;) Dr. and Mrs. J. Bradley Squire and William R. Wood, (Pullman;) Mrs. R. F. Slade, George Paul Slade, (Packard;) Morton B. Plant, (Fiat;) Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Chapman, Harold Chapman, (Columbia,) and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ridabock, Miss Ridabock, (Stevens-Duryea.)

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—New York motor parties who arrived to-day at the Ten Eyck include Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brown, N. P., James S. and Mae Brown, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Lustey, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bochrach, (Locomobile;) Mr. and Mrs. S. McConnell, Noble and Marvin McConnell, (Thomas;) Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Wefel, Bernard N. Wefel, and Miss Carrie Arnold, (Winton;) Edgar and Misses May E. and Helen E. Rhodes, and Thomas Simpson, (Winton.)

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 19.—New York auto parties arriving at the Equinox House to-day are Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Merseles, H. E. and H. R. Merseles, (Pierce;) W. N. Fleischman, (Peerless;) Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Cutler, (Alco,) and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Douglass, (Locomobile.)

John Eliot Thayer, Jr., to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The engagement is announced by Mrs. Samuel Dennis Warren of Boston and Dedham of her second daughter, Miss Katharine Warren, to John Eliot Thayer, Jr., of Boston and Lancaster. Mr. Thayer, who is a Harvard man, is the oldest son of his family.

BILLIE BURKE MADE HAY.

Returns to Town After Spending the Summer on an English Farm.

Billie Burke got back to New York yesterday on the Adriatic of the White Star Line, after a Summer spent on her farm in Devonshire, England. She had been a farmer all Summer, she said, and spent nearly two months making hay. In spite of her labors the crops in England are bad this year, and she advised American farmers to export their produce.

Miss Burke said that she spent the Summers in Devonshire because the air in that county did not cause tan and freckles and she and her adopted daughter, Cheredal, do not like either for stage purposes.

She will begin her season in her play of last year, "Mrs. Dot," and continue in that for the first part of her tour. In midwinter she will return to New York to rehearse a new play that is being written by De Caillavete and De Flers.

HAMMERSTEIN NOT WED.

He Was Not Getting Married In Greenwich, Conn., Yesterday, He Says.

A telegram received by THE TIMES last night from Greenwich, Conn., said that Arthur Hammerstein had been married in that town. Mr. Hammerstein denied last night that this was so.

He spent the entire day yesterday, he said, by the bedside of Mrs. William Hammerstein, who is fatally ill, it is feared.

FRANK PODMORE DEAD.

Body of Fabian and Writer on Spiritualism Found in English Pond.

WORCESTER, England, Aug. 19.—The body of Frank Podmore, a well-known writer on Spiritualism, was found to-day in a pond in the Malvern Hills, south of here. Mr. Podmore started for a walk through the hills, which form a favored tramping ground, Sunday evening and had not been heard of since.

Mr. Podmore, who was 54 years old, having been born in 1856, was a son of the Rev. Thompson Podmore, late head master of Eastbourne College. He was educated at Elstree Hill School, Haileybury, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, and was one of the founders of the Fabian Society, the Socialist organization of which Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and Havelock Ellis are more famous members. He was also an active member of the Society for Psychical Research, being associated thus with Sir Oliver Lodge and other scientists who have taken up seriously investigation of the occult.

Mr. Podmore's writings include several works on Spiritualism, "Apparitions and Thought Transference," published in 1894; "Studies in Psychical Research," 1897; "Modern Spiritualism," published in 1902, and "Spiritualism (Con)," in the Pro and Con Series of Spiritualism, printed in 1903.

He wrote besides a History of Criticism, (1902,) and a biography of Robert Owen, which was published in 1906.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT HUNTER, one of the oldest clerks in the Law Division of the Customs House, is dead of heart disease at Canaan, N. Y. He was appointed to the service on Oct. 12, 1888. He lived at 131 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter.

A. BURR BLODGETT, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Syracuse, died there yesterday after an operation for appendicitis. He was 59 years old. He was active in the State Teachers' Association and in 1892 was President of that organization.

JACOB STERN, a lawyer well known throughout Western New York, died yesterday of apoplexy at Buffalo. He was formerly Surrogate of Erie County.

AN ASTOR IS DEAD IN CITY ALMSHOUSE

John Jacob, 74 Years Old, Had Been an Inmate of the Institution Since July.

RELATED TO THE OLD FAMILY

His Grandfather and Col. Astor's Grandfather Were Brothers, It Is Said—A Cigarmaker by Trade.

In the City Home, as the almshouse on Blackwell's Island is officially designated, Jacob Astor, 74 years of age, whose address at the time he was last received at the almshouse was recorded as 307 East Twenty-ninth Street, died last night. When the old man was admitted on July 26 he gave as the names of friends to be notified in case of death Col. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue; Carl F. Astor, 209 East Ninety-fifth Street, and Mrs. Lena Thomman, 408 Second Avenue.

The name given by the old man, and which appears on the records of the almshouse, is not an assumed one. According to Mrs. Thomman and her husband, Lewis, who is a butcher, and Mrs. Mary Gunther of 314 West Twenty-sixth Street, the old man and Col. John Jacob Astor were distant relatives. They said last night that Col. Astor's grandfather and the old man's grandfather were brothers.

Mrs. Thomman, who now lives at 294 Third Avenue, is a grandniece of the Astor who died in the almshouse. She said that he was born in Waldorf, Germany, and that he came to this country a little more than sixty years ago. He married here and worked at his trade of cigarmaker for many years. Seventeen years ago his wife died, and then he went to live with Mrs. Gunther, who was related to his wife. So long as his eyesight was good he continued to roll cigars, but about two years ago his sight failed, and, in his pride, he refused to accept the favors of Mrs. Gunther, who was willing to take care of him.

He went to the city hospital on Blackwell's Island and received treatment for his failing sight. He came out in a little while and tried to work at his old trade, but again his sight failed and he returned to the hospital, since then he has been going there off and on and as he spent so much time on the Island he finally began to do odd jobs, acting as a sort of orderly. He came and went as the spirit moved him, or as his eyesight permitted, until July 26 when he came for the last time to the Alms House and remained until death claimed him.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomman said that he had two brothers, Stephen Astor, who is living somewhere in Tennessee, and Ludwig, who died in Germany a number of years ago. Stephen Astor is Mrs. Thomman's grandfather, his daughter being her mother.

When Carl F. Astor of 209 East Ninety-fifth Street was aroused after midnight he had not had any official information of his kinsman's death at the almshouse. This Astor is a painter, with a wife and two children—a son of 24 and a girl of 5. He says that the Astor who died at the almshouse and Col. John Jacob Astor were third cousins, and that the relationship was not quite as close as described by the Thommans.

One of the brothers of the Astor who died last night, Ludwig, came to this country about three years ago, and one day he was arrested for refusing to leave the Astor stoop, in Fifth Avenue, where he had announced his intention of camping until Col. Astor helped him financially. His claim to Col. Astor's bounty was that his grandfather, John Stephen Astor, had once came to the aid of Col. Astor's father in Waldorf, Germany, when the latter had met with a reverse in his fortunes.

Col. Astor at the time absolutely denied all relationship between himself and Ludwig Astor, but the latter sent to Waldorf and received a pile of documents, all bearing the seal of the town of Waldorf, purporting to prove the relationship. This family tree, with its formidable signatures and seals, is now in the possession of Carl F. Astor, and he displayed them with a great deal of pride last night.

Frank Fowler.

Frank Fowler, a member of the Academy of Design and a portrait and figure painter, died on Thursday at New Canaan, Conn.

Mr. Fowler was born in Brooklyn on July 12, 1852, and received his general education at Adelphi Academy. He studied art under the late Edwin White at Florence and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and under Carolus Duran in Paris. He established himself in New York in 1880. Among his noteworthy portraits were those of Gov. Tilden and Flower, which are hung in the Executive Chamber at Albany, and those of Charles A. Dana, Archbishop Corrigan, President Hadley of Yale, William Dean Howells, and Mme. Modjeska.

He was a National Academician, a member of the Society of American Artists, of the Artists' Aid Society, Artists' Fund Society, Trustee of the American Fine Arts Society, and also a member of the Century and Lotos Clubs. He was several times a medallist. He was also the author of several works on art, among them being "Oil Painting," "Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon," and "Portrait and Figure Painting."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

PORTER—HILL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, Delcie D. Hill to David C. Porter, by the Rev. A. A. Dinsmore of the West End Presbyterian Church.

SYKES—WALKER.—On Thursday, Aug. 18, Ray Hudnut Walker, daughter of Mrs. George W. Scott of Terre Haute, Ind., to Thomas Francis Sykes of Scotch Plains, N. J., by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, at the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Died.

BLOOMER.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 18, 1910, Martha Bloomer, widow of James Bloomer of New York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Billings Smith, 530 Montrose Av., South Orange, on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

BOYESEN.—On Aug. 19, Elizabeth Keen, widow of Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, at Southampton, L. I. Funeral private.

BUETHE.—Elsa, wife of William C., at 15 Brunswick Road, Montclair, N. J. Services at residence, Monday, Aug. 22, on arrival of train leaving Erie R. R. Station, foot of West 23d St., 6 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Park St. Station, Montclair.

CROWLEY.—At Asbury Park, N. J., Friday, Aug. 19, Fannie M. Crowley, beloved wife of the late Robert Crowley of New York City. Funeral private.

EDWARDS.—At Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 17, Susan S. Edwards, wife of Thelbert Edwards. Funeral at residence, 75 Washington St., Saturday, Aug. 20, at 8 P. M.

FOWLER.—Suddenly, at the home of his sisters, at New Canaan, Conn., on Aug. 18th, 1910, Frank Fowler, son of the late John and Marguerite Fowler. Funeral services from his late residence, 139 Glenwood Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 2 P. M.

FROST.—Eighth month, 19th, 1910, at the home of her sister, Mrs. B. F. Pond, Tenafly, N. J., Maria Frost, daughter of the late Henry Frost, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 89th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Tenafly, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 21, at 3:30 P. M. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HAMLEN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Aug. 17, 1910, suddenly

FORD'S CURVES HAVE ST. LOUIS HELPLESS

Yankees Home with Team Intact Again and Whitewash the Browns, 6 to 0.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	.—6

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Stone, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	4	0	1	4	2	0
Newnan, 1b	3	0	2	11	1	0
Griggs, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	4	0	1	3	1	0
Truesdale, 2b	2	0	1	4	4	1
Killifer, c	2	0	0	1	4	0
Ray, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
Total	29	0	6	24	16	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf., cf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Wolter, rf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Cree, cf	1	1	0	1	0	0
Roach, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knight, ss	3	0	1	3	2	0
Laporte, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Chase, 1b	2	1	1	7	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	3	1	1	0
Sweeney, c	3	1	1	11	2	0
Ford, p	3	0	1	1	2	0
Total	27	6	10	27	11	0

Two base hit—Truesdale. Home run—Wolter. Sacrifice hits—Knight, Ford, Cree. Stolen bases—Daniels, Chase, Knight. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Double plays—Knight, Laporte and Chase; Truesdale and Wallace; Laporte, Knight and Chase. Struck out—By Ford, 10; by Ray, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ford, 4; off Ray, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Ray, 2. (Cree, Chase.) Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Perine.

The Yankees, just back from a gruelling Western campaign during which they were roughly battered at times, clashed on the Hilltop yesterday with the St. Louis Browns, the easiest picking in the League, against them. All the invalid New Yorkers made their reappearance in the tussle and got together in something like normal form. St. Louis was shut out, 6 to 0, the Yanks bunching their hits in the later part of the game.

Both teams seemed tired, and nothing happened that made the crowd throw away their hats. So listless were the spectators that they didn't even think it necessary to get up and gap the seventh-inning yawn, the first time this season that such a transgression of deep-dyed fanism has been perpetrated. Harry Wolter banged out a home run, which caused a slight stir, and led some passerby to ask a cop if something was going on inside the park, but outside of that moment the matinée was about as noisy as a deaf-mutes' convention.

Russell Ford had the Browns bruising the atmosphere in the vicinity of the ball. He fanned ten batsmen and allowed six hits, which were circulated through many innings, and never more than one safe bang at a time. St. Louis didn't know what third base looked like, because none of them traveled that far. Ray pitched well enough for six innings, but then the Yankees fell on him hard. Jimmy Austin led the hitting cotillion with three raps and Wolter had a single and a homer. The nine was snappier and smoother with Chase and Sweeney back in harness.

The first five innings were runless and sparing of hits. Wolter beat out an infield smash in the sixth and went down on Cree's sacrifice. Knight filed to Hartzell, after he had sent a foul into the left field stand that almost proved Hartzell's undoing. The Brown third baseman dashed for it, collided with the stand and was temporarily out of commission. Laporte hit a hot grounder through Ray, who knocked it down and it rolled slowly to Truesdale, who missed it, allowing Wolter to score.

The bingle bee was started by Sweeney with a single in the sixth. Ford sacrificed and Daniels got a hit by smart running. Wolter then made a powerful four-base swat between centre and right, cleaning up the paths. Cree walked, stole second, and scored on Knight's single to centre.

Chase tried to dodge an inshoot in the eighth, but it caught his finger on the bat, as he went down. The battered finger gave him a life. He stole second and scored on Austin's poke to centre.

The Yankees will try another double header to-day. They haven't captured one since early in the season.

Athletics Keep Right on Winning.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago to-day, 6 to 1, by hitting Scott's delivery hard. The batting of Oldring and Scott and a wonderful catch by E. Collins off Tannehill's bat featured the game. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartsel, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Oldring, cf	5	3	3	4	0
Collins, 2b	2	1	1	4	4
Baker, 3b	3	2	2	1	3
Davis, 1b	2	0	1	9	2
B. Lord, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, ss	3	0	1	1	1
Thomas, c	4	0	0	2	4
Plank, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	28	6	10	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'C'nell, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
H. Lord, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Meloan, rf	2	0	0	2	0
J. Collins, rf	1	1	1	1	0
D'gh'ty, lf	4	0	2	0	0
Zeider, ss	4	0	0	0	2
T'nehill, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Zwilling, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Farent, c	2	0	0	1	0
Sullivan, c	3	0	0	7	1
Scott, p	3	0	3	2	3
*Payne	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	24	14

*Batted for Meloan in sixth inning.

Error—Oldring.

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	.—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Dougherty, Oldring, Scott. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice flies—Davis, B. Lord. Sacrifice hits—Baker, Plank. Double plays—Baker, Davis, and Baker; Collins and Davis; McConnell and Tannehill; Sullivan, H. Lord, and Scott. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Scott, 4; by Plank, 4. Passed ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Evans.

Before you skip woods-ward—would remind you of our bargain suits, our bargain hats, our bargain furnishings.

Close at twelve.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

SWIMMING.

SWIMMING

SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT in a 10 Lesson Course. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

Dalton Swimming School, 19-21-23 West 44th St., N. Y.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 10; Cleveland, 0.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Rochester, 6; Newark, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Toronto, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Providence, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	75	34	.688	Cleveland	49	60	.450
Boston	64	47	.577	Washington	49	63	.438
Detroit	62	49	.559	Chicago	44	64	.407
New York	61	49	.555	St. Louis	34	72	.320

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	69	35	.663	Cincinnati	52	56	.481
Pittsburg	64	40	.615	**Brooklyn**	48	62	.410
New York	61	42	.592	St. Louis	42	66	.389
Philadelphia	53	52	.505	Boston	40	71	.360

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	68	45	.602	Montreal	50	59	.459
Newark	68	47	.302	Buffalo	49	60	.450
Baltimore	61	54	.530	Providence	48	64	.429
Toronto	59	53	.527	Jersey City	47	68	.409

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (2 games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Rochester. (2 games.)
Providence at Buffalo. (2 games.)
Baltimore at Toronto. (2 games.)

Home Runs Beat Detroit.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Two home runs, one by Stahl and the other by Engle, off Stroud, Detroit's pitcher, decided to-day's game in favor of the locals, the final score being 4 to 2. Bush of Detroit also made a home run. Thomas J. O'Brien, a pitcher of the Hartford (Conn.) League Club, was bought by Boston to-day. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf	3	0	0	4	1	0
Purtell, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	0
Speaker, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Stahl, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	0
Lewis, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	1	1	3	0
Engle, 2b	2	1	1	2	4	0
Kleinow, c	1	0	0	6	2	0
Karger, p	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	4	7	27	11	0

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'Int're, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Delehan'ty, 2b	3	0	1	2	0	0
Cobb, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Mor'ty, 3b	4	0	1	0	3	1
Bush, ss	3	1	1	6	3	0
T. Jones, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	0
Casey, c	4	0	1	4	3	0
Stroud, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Lathers	1	0	0	0	0	0
Works, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
†O'Leary	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	24	10	0

*Batted for Stroud in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Works in the ninth inning.
Error—Delehanty.

Boston	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	..—4
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—McIntyre, (2.) Home runs—Stahl, Bush, Engle. Hits—Off Stroud, 4 in five innings; off Works, 3 in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Hooper. Stolen bases—Cobb, Delehanty. Double plays—Hooper and Kleinow; Bush and Delehanty. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Stroud, 2; off Karger, 3; off Works, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Stroud, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Karger, 3; by Stroud, 2. Wild pitch—Karger. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and O'Loughlin.

Washington Drives Naps to Cover.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Washington drove De Mott and Koestner from the box to-day and shut out Cleveland, 10 to 0. Johnson was a puzzle. A one-handed catch by Conroy was the feature. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf	5	1	3	4	0
Killifer, 2b	4	1	2	1	3
Elb'f'd, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Conroy, lf	3	2	3	7	1
McB'de, ss	3	1	1	2	0
Gessler, rf	3	2	2	1	0
Ungl'b, 1b	3	1	0	7	0
B'k'dorf, c	3	1	1	5	0
Johnson, p	4	1	1	0	3
Total	32	10	14	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Stovall, 1b	2	0	0	4	1
Th'sen, rf	2	0	1	1	0
D'm'h'm, cf	4	0	1	7	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	5	1
Easterly, rf., c	3	0	1	1	3
Kruger, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Rath, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Donohue, c., 1b	3	0	0	4	2
De Mott, p	1	0	0	0	1
K'stner, p	1	0	1	0	2
L'k'b'g, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	6	24	13

Errors—McBride, Niles, (2.)

Washington	0	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	..—10
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Two-base hits—Johnson, Conroy, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Gessler. Hits—Off De Mott, 4 in two innings; off Koestner, 9 in four innings. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Milan, McBride, Gessler. Sacrifice flies—Killifer, Unglaub. Double play—Conroy and Unglaub. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 6. Base on balls—Off Johnston, 1; off De Mott, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By Johnson, 8; by Koestner, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Colliflower and Connolly.

Bank Clerks In Deciding Game.

The bank clerks of Brooklyn will have their inning at Poly. Field this afternoon, when the baseball championship of the Bank Clerks' League will be decided. The contesting teams will be the representatives of the Franklin Trust and of the Mechanics' Bank, and all indications point to a stubbornly fought contest from start to finish. Each team won three games and lost three in the preliminary struggle, and there will undoubtedly be a big crowd of "rooters" on hand to cheer their favorites to victory.

McNultys to Play Hoboken.

One of the best games of the season has been arranged for settlement at McNulty Field, 149th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Sunday, when the strong Hoboken team faces the McNulty Brothers' aggregation. The Jerseymen will have a big league battery in the points, while Manager Durkin will present for the first time a southpaw named Petty, who is said to be a semi-pro wonder. As usual, Seamon will catch for the McNultys. In the early tussle the McNulty Reserves will play a strong amateur team.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New England League.

Lowell, 3; Fall River, 0.
New Bedford, 3; Haverhill, 2.
Brockton, 5; Worcester, 3.
Lynn, 4; Lawrence, 0.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 5; Waterbury, 2.
New Britain, 4; Holyoke, 3.
Northampton, 5; Springfield, 0.
Bridgeport, 5; New Haven, 3.

Tri-State League.

Williamsport, 13; Trenton, 0. (First game.)
Williamsport, 2; Trenton, 1. (Second game.)
Harrisburg, 3; Reading, 2.
Altoona, 3; York, 2. (First game.)
Altoona, 5; York, 0. (Second game.)
Johnstown, 11; Lancaster, 4.

New York State League.

Scranton, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.
Binghamton, 5; Elmira, 3.
Syracuse, 7; Utica, 4. (First game.)
Syracuse, 3; Utica, 1. (Second game.)
Albany, 10; Troy, 4.

American Association.

Columbus, 6; Milwaukee, 5. (First game.)
Columbus, 7; Milwaukee, 4. (Second game.)
Minneapolis, 3; Louisville, 1.
Toledo, 5; St. Paul, 4. (Ten innings.)
St. Paul, 8; Toledo, 4. (Seven innings.)
Kansas City, 4; Indianapolis, 1. (First game.)
Kan. City, 5; Indianapolis, 4. (Second game.)

Southern League.

Montgomery, 2; Birmingham, 0. (First game.)
Montgomery, 1; Birm'gham, 0. (Second game.)
Mobile, 1; New Orleans, 1. (Eleven innings.)
Memphis at Nashville—Rain.
Atlanta at Chattanooga—Rain.

BASEBALL, 2 games. First game, 2 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. American League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

MATTY HIT FREELY, BUT NEW YORK WINS

Giants Open Western Trip with Heavy Batting Against the Reds—Score 9 to 3.

New York	4	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0—9
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—3

NEW YORK.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devore, rf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	2	3	4	5	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Murray, lf	5	1	2	1	0	1
Merkle, 1b	3	1	1	13	1	0
Devlin, 3b	2	0	1	1	2	1
Fletcher, ss	2	1	0	4	5	1
Schlei, c	4	1	1	3	0	0
Mathewson, p	4	0	1	0	5	0
Total	34	9	11	27	18	3

CINCINNATI.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	5	0	1	10	1	0
Mitchell, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Paskert, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	2	2	1
McLean, c	4	0	1	4	3	1
Downey, ss	0	0	0	2	0	0
McMillan, ss	3	0	0	2	4	0
Rowan, p	3	1	1	0	1	0
*Miller	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Roth	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	8	27	14	2

*Batted for McMillan in ninth inning.
†Batted for Rowan in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Hoblitzel, Merkle, Doyle (2.) Three-base hits—Doyle, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Devlin, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Lobert, Egan, Schlei, Fletcher, Roth, Bescher. Double play—Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Rowan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Rowan, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Rowan, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Christy Mathewson has come to be considered so invincible against the Reds that the crowds will not go to see him work in Cincinnati any more unless it's a legal holiday. This afternoon there were about 1,500 folk to see the awful walloping handed Griffith's men. To-morrow, it's a sure shot that there will be thrice this number. The reason is that Mathewson wins, and the people in Cincinnati don't like to have their team trimmed, and will stay away whenever a tip-top pitcher works against them. The game this afternoon was not a pitchers' battle by any means, Pitcher Rowan for Cincinnati being too weak throughout the contest to stop the visitors. Mathewson himself was hit freely and escaped only through the grace of his own and his team mates' stickwork. The score was 9 to 3.

Shortstop Al Bridwell of the Giants was called out of the city at noon by the injuring of his aged father by lightning at their home in Portsmouth. To-night his father is said to be in a serious though not critical condition, which will probably keep the shortstop at home during the New York series in Cincinnati. Shortstop Tom Downey of the Reds was spiked badly at the end of the first inning by Bridwell's successor, Fletcher, and had to be carried from the field. The physicians who were summoned say his injuries will keep him out of the game for a week.

The first inning ended with the Giants far enough ahead to overtop any and all scores made thereafter by the Reds. And this wasn't the first bad inning pitched by Rowan, either. Devore started the doings with a single to left and came to the plate in a jiffy when Doyle smashed the first ball pitched for three bases. Snodgrass was hit by Rowan. Doyle came home on Murray's single to left. Devlin singled to deep centre and brought both Snodgrass and Murray across the plate.

In the third inning Devlin threw out Rowan. However, he foozled Bob Bescher's short liner and Bob was safe. On the hit and run play, Egan singled to right and sent Bescher to third, and while the Giants were holding a swat fest, Egan stole second. When Doyle threw out Hoblitzel, Bescher scored. With two out in the fourth, Fletcher walked, went to third when Schlei singled, and both men came home on Mathewson's single to centre.

Pitcher Rowan singled in the start of the fifth inning and went to second when Mathewson threw out Bescher at first. Hoblitzel grounded to right and brought Rowan to the plate.

In the sixth inning, each side took one. Merkle smashed a double down the left foul line. Devlin sacrificed, but was safe on Lobert's poor throw. Fletcher sent a sacrifice to Mitchell and Merkle scored after the catch was made. Paskert singled to centre in this round. McLean singled and then went to second on Murray's fumble. Paskert tallied when McMillan was out, Fletcher to to Merkle.

The two runs scored by the Giants in the seventh inning finishes the story of the score making. With Devore out, Doyle doubled to left and came on home a moment later, when Snodgrass tripled to deep centre. Murray singled to left and Snodgrass touched the plate. In the last half of the ninth, three Cincinnati men were perched on the bases with two out, when Hoblitzel sent a liner to Fletcher, which put him out at first.

Brooklyn Outbats Cubs, but Loses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Brooklyn found Brown for eleven hits to-day, but was beaten by Chicago, 5 to 3. Barger led a futile rally in the ninth inning with a triple, but Brown tightened and only one run counted. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b	1	1	0	2	4
Sh'kard, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Be'mont, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Chance, 1b	5	0	0	12	0
Z'm'rm'n, 3b	4	0	0	4	0
Schulte, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Tinker, ss	3	1	2	1	3
Kling, c	3	0	0	5	1
Brown, p	3	1	0	0	5
Total	27	5	5	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dav'son, cf	5	0	2	1	0
Daubert, 1b	5	0	0	7	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Hum'el, 2b	4	0	1	1	1
Dalton, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Lennox, 3b	4	0	1	3	0
T. Smith, ss	3	1	1	4	3
Erwin, c	4	0	2	4	0
Scanlon, p	3	0	1	0	1
*Barger	1	1	1	0	0
†Burch	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	3	11	24	6

*Batted for Smith in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Scanlon in the ninth inning.

Errors—Evers, Beaumont, Hummel, Erwin.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	..—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—3

Two-base hits—Lennox, Sheckard, Tinker, Smith. Three-base hits—Tinker, Barger. Sacrifice hit—Chance. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Schulte. Double plays—Zimmerman and Chance; Hummel, Smith, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 4; by Brown, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and O'Day.

Flynn's Homer Wins for Pirates.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Pittsburg won in the seventh inning, when Flynn knocked the ball over the centre field wall for a home run, with two men on bases. The feature of the game was the batting of R. Miller and Collins, the former getting five hits and the latter four. They scored four of Boston's six runs. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrnes, 3b	4	1	2	0	0
C'pbell, rf	4	1	1	4	0
Clarke, lf	3	2	1	1	1
Wagner, ss	3	2	3	2	4
Miller, 2b	3	0	0	2	4
Flynn, 1b	3	1	1	13	0
Wilson, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gibson, c	4	1	1	3	1
Leifield, p	2	0	0	0	4
Philippe, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	8	10	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins, lf., rf.	5	1	4	1	0
Sw'ney, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Shean, 2b	5	0	1	3	5
Sharpe, 1b	3	0	0	10	1
R. Miller, rf., lf.	5	3	5	1	1
Abbat'o, ss	4	1	2	0	2
Beck, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Graham, c	3	0	0	4	1
Curtis, p	3	0	0	1	3
*Herzog	1	0	0	0	0
Frock, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	13	24	14

*Batted for Curtis in the eighth inning.

Errors—Flynn, (2,) Shean, Abbaticchio, Graham.

Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	..—8
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0—6

Two-base hits—Byrnes, Clarke, R. Miller, Beck. Three-base hits—Byrnes, Wagner, Gibson. Home run—Flynn. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Sweeney, Graham. Sacrifice flies—J. Miller, Sweeney. Stolen base—Campbell. Double plays—Clarke, Wagner, and Flynn; Shean and Sharpe. Bases on balls—Off Leifield, 2; off Curtis, 5. Hit by pitcher—Beck. Struck out—By Leifield, 1; by Curtis, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 10. Hits—Off Leifield, 10 in 7 1-3 innings; off Philippe, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Curtis, 9 in 7 innings; off Frock, 1 in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

Phillies Beat the Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Philadelphia won to-day's game from St. Louis, 3 to 1, by hitting Backman hard in the first and third innings. Ewing pitched good ball throughout the game and had excellent support. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Knabe, 2b	4	1	1	2	2
Bates, cf	3	1	3	4	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	2	3	2
Luderus, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Doolan, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Moran, c	3	0	1	8	1
Ewing, p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	33	3	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Huggins, 2b	3	0	1	2	3
Ellis, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
K'tchy, 1b	3	1	0	12	1
Evans, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Bres'h'n, c	2	0	1	4	3
Oakes, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Hulsw't, ss	3	0	0	2	3
B'kman, p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	28	1	3	27	14

Error—Ellis.

Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Huggins, Bates. Sacrifice hits—Oakes, Bates. Stolen bases—Hulswitt, Oakes. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 6; off Backman, 3. Struck out—By Ewing, 3; by Backman, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rigler.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Royals Shut Out Jersey City.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Jersey City was shut out by the home team in a light-hitting game to-day by a 4 to 0 score. A bad seventh inning spoiled the Jerseyites' chances. The score:

MONTREAL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jube, rf	3	0	0	2	1
Yeaker, 3b	4	1	2	2	2
Jones, cf	4	0	1	7	0
Demmitt, lf	3	1	1	3	2
Natress, 2b	3	1	1	3	2
Cockill, 1b	3	1	2	8	0
Holly, ss	2	0	1	2	4
Krichell, c	3	0	0	5	2
Keefe, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	8	27	13

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Han'd, lf	4	0	0	1	1
Han'fan, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
D'ninger, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Johnson, ss	3	0	1	5	2
Abstein, 1b	4	0	0	9	1
Esmond, 3b	4	0	1	0	3
Wheeler, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Crist, c	3	0	1	4	7
Ferry, p	3	0	2	1	5
Total	31	0	6	24	16

Errors—Cockill, Krichell, (2) Esmond, Crist, Ferry.

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Holly. Struck out—By Keefe, 5; by Ferry, 3. Bases on balls—Off Keefe, 2; off Ferry, 1. Double play—Holly and Cockill. First base on errors

STEARNS CAR LEADS IN 24-HOUR RACE

8,000 Persons See Seven Racing Autos Start in Twice-Around-the-Clock Contest at Brighton.

FIFTH HOUR SCORE, 1:30 A. M.

Car and Drivers.	Miles.
Stearns, Patschke and Pool	262
Cole, Endicott and Edwards	243
Houpt-Rockwell, Martin and Hartman	236
Matheson, Basic and Whalen	236
Allen-Kingston, Trekas and Cobe	232
Marion, Owen and Basle	225
Midland, Anderson and Taylor	164

Record for fifth hour, 269 miles, by Buick, on May 13, 1910.

With a field of seven cars the second twenty-four-hour race of the season under the auspices of the Motor Racing Association was started at 8:30 last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome by Collector of the Port of New York William Loeb, Jr. The race did not attract as large a crowd as did the initial "twice-around-the-clock" race of the year in May, as only about 8,000 persons were present two hours after the race started. The withdrawal of the Fiat, which was to have been driven by Ralph De Palma, and the S. P. O., with Louis A. Disbrow and John Jubasz named as drivers, detracted considerable interest from the race.

Despite the small field, the early stage of the race was interesting. Cyrus Patschke supplied most of the excitement of the first hour when he drove his Stearns at a reckless pace and established a new record of 57 miles for the first hour. The Stearns took the lead at the start and had it until the eighty-ninth mile, when it met with a tire mishap, and the Matheson, which had been pressing it closely, led the procession.

The Matheson skidded into the fence at the clubhouse turn on its one hundred and fourth mile, and the Stearns again went to the front. The cars were five miles behind the record at the end of the second hour, and at the end of the third hour had fallen to ten miles behind. At the third hour the Matheson had fallen to last place. The Stearns (Patschke) was leading at 157 miles, when the third-hour score was announced. This was ten miles below the record of 167 miles, made by Chevrolet in a Buick last Fall. Second place was held by the Cole, (Endicott,) which was credited with 444 miles. The Midland (Anderson) was third, at 143 miles; A.-K. (Trekas fourth, at 142 miles; Houpt-Rockwell (Martin) fifth, at 141 miles; Marion (Owen) sixth, at 138 miles, and Matheson seventh, with 133 miles as its score.

The rain of the early morning might have had an effect on the attendance, but when the cars lined up for the start the weather was ideal, both for the contestants and spectators. The rain had done the track good instead of marring it for record-breaking performances. The new cement strip at the clubhouse turn was watched closely, as the Motor Racing Association declared that the cement and the extra banking would eliminate the accidents for which the turn was noted. The other three curves on the track have also been resurfaced and the angle of the bank increased.

The "White City," the group of tents in the infield where drivers and mechanics have their camps, which has always been one of the features at the Brighton "Twice-around-the-clock" affairs, was again aglow in all its brilliancy and a busy place it was when a car drew up for a quick change of tires or repairs. At 7:35 the red and green lights strung across the starting line flared up, and the announcement was made that the cars would parade around the track preparatory to the start. One at a time in the order of the numbers they carried the cars made two circuits of the track, and then returned to the paddock.

With the eliminations of De Palma and Parker the choice of a probable winner changed to Cyrus Patschke and Al Poole in the Stearns. Charles Basle, at the wheel of a Matheson, was the second choice.

After the parade it was announced that the start would take place at 8:30. A few minutes before that time Starter Wagner lined the cars at the tape and promptly on the minute William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York, fired the pistol shot, starting the cars on their long journey.

Patschke sent his white-painted Stearns around the clubhouse turn in advance of the field. The other cars turned out of the homestretch in the following order: Midland, Cole, Matheson, Marion, Allen-Kingston, and Houpt-Rockwell. Stanley Martin had some difficulty getting his Houpt-Rockwell started, and the other cars had turned out of the stretch before he left the post. The Stearns completed the first mile in 1:14 3-5 and had a lead of nearly fifty yards on its nearest competitor, the Matheson. The other cars completed the first mile in this order: Cole, Allen-Kingston, Midland, Marion, and Houpt-Rockwell.

The relative positions of the cars were unchanged during the second mile, which was completed by the Stearns in 2:32 3-5. In the third mile the Houpt-Rockwell passed the Marion and went into sixth place. The time for the third mile, with the Stearns leading, was 3:30. The first five miles were finished by the Stearns in 5:42.

The feature of the first hour was the sensational driving of Patschke. Mile after mile he sent the Stearns around the track, always keeping to the outer rail and taking the turns with a wide sweep. He drew a round of applause from the spectators when on the sixth mile the Stearns lapped the Marion in the back stretch. Patschke continued his fast pace, and at the end of the eighteenth mile he had lapped the entire field.

The first car to leave the track was the Houpt-Rockwell, which retired to the paddock shortly before 9 o'clock for a change of tires. When the car returned to the track Hartman was in the driver's seat in place of Martin. Several minutes later the car again returned to the paddock. The Stearns car continued to speed around the track, and when the score for the first hour was posted it showed that the Stearns had covered fifty-seven miles, one mile ahead of the record for the first hour of any twenty-four-hour race ever held at the Brighton track. The previous record as made by the Fiat and Buick during the race on Oct. 15, 1909. The scores at the end of the first hour were: Stearns, (Patschke,) 57 miles; Matheson, (Besle,) 52 miles; Cole, (Endicott,) 49 miles; Midland, (Anderson,) 48 miles; A-K, (Trekas,) 47 miles; Marion, (Owen,) 46 miles, and Houpt-Rockwell, (Martin,) 45 miles.

Early in the second hour C. Basle and Patschke had a driving duel which kept the spectators on their feet for some time. Although the driver of the Matheson made desperate efforts to overhaul the leader, the Stearns maintained its lead. On the eighty-ninth mile, however, the Matheson went into the lead when the Stearns developed tire trouble. The century mark was passed by the Matheson in 1 hour 51 minutes 15 2-5 seconds.

The lead of the Matheson was destined to be short lived, however, for when the Matheson was turning out of the homestretch it met with the first accident of the race. Just as the car struck the cement stretch the rear right tire exploded, and the car swerved and smashed through the skeleton fence. The car did not stop its wild flight until it had broken through the fence for the second time. In colliding with the fence the left front wheel collapsed and the cross steering rod bent. A new wheel was brought from the paddock, and the car driven to its camp, where a force of mechanics worked on it for half an hour before it was in condition to return to the race. Neither Basle or his mechanician were injured in the mishap.

The accident resulted in the Stearns again assuming the lead, and at 10:30, the end of the second hour, it was five miles ahead of the record for the hour made by a Buick last year.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock this morning a pool of gasoline in front of the Houpt-Rockwell became ignited and the clothing of one of the mechanics of the Houpt-Rockwell camp, Homer Judd, caught fire. The flames spread over his body, and he was severely burned about the face and hands before the fire was extinguished. After being attended by Dr. George W. Lutton, Judd was removed to his home.

Record Percentage for Bait Casting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—At the fourth annual bait casting tournament to-day, Thomas A. Forsyth of Chicago made a record percentage of 99 13-15 in the accuracy fly casting event. Despite a strong wind, he threw with great accuracy into a thirty-inch target placed at [illegible] and sixty feet. The best previous [illegible] was 99 10-15, held by H. G. Hasbrouck.

BASEBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Dave Fultz Will Start Early Practice and a Strong Nine Is Promised.

Upon returning from his Summer vacation Murray Lee, who for three years has been Columbia's mainstay in the pitcher's box, headed directly for South Field, the scene of most of the past battles between the Blue and White baseball teams and opposing colleges. Here he was greeted by several classmates, whose first questions were concerning what would be the programme in regard to Fall baseball practice and what the outlook was in regard to new material coming in this year.

According to Lee not only will there be Fall practice, but it will be held much earlier than ever before. Much of the field is required each Fall by the practice of the interclass football teams, and in former years they practically monopolized the grounds to the exclusion of other teams. But this year the Athletic Association, which was formed last year, will set definite hours when each team is to practice. Already "Jimmy" Meyers, director of the association, has signified his willingness to allot an hour to the nine when it can work and not be interfered with by the football players.

The material for the next college year is promising. In the first place, some of the star players on last year's team, which made a better showing than other Columbia teams had done for several seasons past, will be returned. For the work in the box Murray Lee will be back, and if he improves as much this year as he did under last season's few months of Fultz's coaching he will be in the best condition of his college and "prep" school career on the diamond. O'Neale, who in several games last season quite surpassed himself, and certainly the expectations of those who had seen his work the former year, was graduated last June. However, there are men to take his place, among whom is Ulrich, last year's freshman twirler; Lommel, who caught through the season last year, also graduated in June, but his place will be filled, unless new material even more promising shows up from the "prep" school men who enter this Fall, by either Shibley or Malloy. Capt. O'Connell, who played third base, and Osterhout, Columbia's star outfielder for four years and the heaviest batter and best base runner during this time, are the only other ones to graduate. Just who will fill O'Connell's place is as yet little known.

With early Fall practice, with Dave Fultz to coach the team through the whole season, and with the material that is at present in sight, the Blue and White team will undoubtedly be among the first college teams of the East next year.

WILL PLAY FOOTBALL.

New Rules Cause Georgetown to Take Up Game Again.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Although it was announced last year that there would be no more football at Georgetown University, owing to the death in a game here with the University of Virginia of one of the players on the latter team, the new football rules have given a new lease of life to the Georgetown team.

The revised rules contain the principal points for which the Georgetown authorities have been contending. Sept. 24 is the date fixed for the opening game. Georgetown's big game of the year, that with the University of Virginia, will be played here Nov. 12.

Camp Thinks New Rules Complicated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—Walter Camp, head advisory coach of the Yale Football Association and a member of the Intercollegiate Rules Committee, says the new rules look somewhat complicated. The real test will come in the solving of the rules by the players and the officials, in his opinion. He believes the rules will work toward a lessening of certain injuries produced by the heavy mass plays of former years.

Munsey Tourists Lose Points.

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 19.—At the completion of their fourth day's run here to-day two of the Munsey tourists found their scores considerably diminished. The Staver-Chicago was penalized 100 points for being late and for work on a broken spring, and the Inter-State was penalized 62 points for work on the transmission. The other cars all came through from Boston with perfect scores. The run for to-morrow, the fifth since leaving Philadelphia, will be to Bethlehem, N. H., where Sunday will be passed.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Rain was falling heavily when the automobiles participating in the Munsey historic tour left this city to-day and started for Portland, Me. Little trouble from mud was anticipated, as practically the whole of to-day's route lies over first-class macadam roads. In the run to Portland the cars will cover 139 miles, making a brief stop at Gloucester and stopping for luncheon at Portsmouth, N. H. The two pilot cars got away before sunrise, and the main party started at 8 A. M. Twenty-two of the twenty-eight cars still have perfect scores.

Westy Hogan's Shooting Tourney.

The Westy Hogan trapshooting tournament, scheduled for Atlantic City from Sept. 7 to 10, promises to attract a powerful field of expert marksmen. Eight complete squads have already sent in their entries for the entire list of events on the regular programme. The total value of the prizes to be distributed among the shooters will amount to $750. Fifty dollars in gold will be given to the ten high guns, Young's Hotel trophy will go to the shooter doing the best work in the three days of the tournament, and the Seaside Hotel trophy will be awarded to the second highest gun.

Fifteen-Mile Professional Race.

When Congressman William M. Calder fires the gun this afternoon at the Brooklyn Baseball Ground at Washington Park there will start one of the most interesting running races ever held in this country. It will be the fifteen-mile team race, with a field of entrants who comprise the cream of the professional distance runners of the country. Never before has Greater New York seen a contest of this kind, although team races have been held in other cities, and if the enthusiasm aroused there is any criterion the race to-day will only be the first of many that are to come later.

Athletic News and Notes.

Lawrence, the New York Athletic Club shot-putter, has started active training again. He broke a small bone in his foot last Winter. He cannot put the shot, but is paying particular attention to the discus, and will represent the club in this event at the championship meetings. Last year he put the 16-pound shot nearly forty-eight feet, and would have been an almost sure point winner for the club this year had he not injured himself. There is a possibility of his injury healing sufficiently to allow him to compete in the shotput.

Jim Duncan of the Mohawk Athletic Club and Bob Edgren of the New York Athletic Club are showing excellent form in the discus. From their recent throws Sheridan will have to be in the best of shape to hold his laurels.

Last Sunday at Celtic Park Jim Rosenberger, the quarter-miler, with only two weeks' training pulled Sheppard along for 400 yards at a 0:48 pace for the quarter. In another two weeks Jim should be going the full distance in better than 0:50.

Next Saturday the Knights of Columbus of Newark will hold their annual games. Sheppard and Paull, the Pennsylvania miler, now representing the New York Athletic Club, will run a two-thirds-of-a-mile match race. Sheppard in his present form and Paull, who recently beat Taft, the Canadian distance runner, in a mile run in 4:20 4-5, should put up a great race.

At the Irish Volunteers' meet, held last Sunday, Bob and Jack Eller ran first and second in the 220-yard run, and Dan and Tom Alearne were first and second in the hop, step, and jump. Good work for the two families.

Bob Eller of the Irish-American A. C. is showing wonderful form in the low hurdles. With his brother Jack, Hartranft, Charles and Roger Bacon, and Burch of the New York Athletic Club, in the low event this year, the competition promises to be very close.

The Irish-American A. C. will hold a big athletic carnival at Celtic Park on Labor Day. Special races are being arranged, which will be announced later. The meet will give a good line on the athletes for the Metropolitan Senior Championship, to be held at Travers Island a week later.

Al. Plaw, the San Francisco hammer thrower, is in active training for the National championship. Reports from the coast say that he is consistently throwing the hammer 175 feet in practice.

Lawson Robertson, the Irish-American coach, believes in boxing to get his charges in shape. Last Saturday, while sparring with Frank Riley, Robertson broke a bone in his right hand.

Westerners Eliminated at Golf.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—The competition in the second round at match play for the Essex Cup on the Essex County Club's links to-day eliminated two of the three participating Western golfers. W. A. Stickney of St. Louis, one of the crack Western Golf Association players, went down to defeat before Earl Mosser, the Yale golfer, 3 up 2 to play. J. T. Blossom of Cleveland was defeated by Walcott Tuckerman of Myopia, 5 up and 2 to play. The only Westerner to continue in the play is G. V. Rotan of Texas, who defeated Prof. Charles Zueblin of Boston in the second round, 2 up 1 to play.

MOTOR BOATS FOR INTERNATIONAL RACE

Hard Struggle Expected for the Harmsworth Trophy Off Larchmont To-day.

Final arrangements for to-day's motor boat race for the Harmsworth Trophy, off Larchmont, were made yesterday afternoon on board the steam yacht Vergena, when the International Committee, composed of Capt. J. E. Pearce, representing the donor of the trophy, and the Motor Yacht Club of Great Britain; Mackay Edgar, representing the British Motor Boat Club, and H. R. Sutphen, acting for the Motor Boat Club of America, the present holder of the trophy.

The original plans for the race will be carried out, with the exception that the two English representatives suggested that the start should be by a gun instead of by a blast of a whistle, and that a postponement, if any, should be for one hour instead of for fifteen minutes. Both of these suggestions were accepted by the American representative.

The race will be started at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, off the breakwater in Larchmont Harbor. The course is nearly triangular, and is ten nautical miles long. The boats will run a total distance of thirty nautical miles, or about thirty-five statute miles.

The English will be represented by only two boats, the Zigorella and the Pioneer, as the Maple Leaf III. was damaged in a practice spin last Wednesday, and it is impossible to repair her in time to race.

America will have F. K. Burnham's Dixie II., Restless, and possibly a third boat, which will be selected this morning. If a third boat is selected it will in all probability be Nameless, owned by Melville and Heckscher.

After the meeting Commodore Melville served a luncheon on board the Vergena, those present being Capt. J. E. Pearce, H. A. Sutphen, F. M. Morley, F. R. S. Birchan, F. K. Burnham, Mr. Schaeffer, Mackay Edgar, N. W. Robins, and Chairman C. P. Tower of the Regatta Committee.

The revenue cutters Mohawk and Manhattan have been assigned to patrol the course and keep off all boats not contesting. The steamer Matteawan has been chartered by the Motor Boat Club of America, and will leave the Battery at 10:30 o'clock this morning with members of the club and their friends.

Of the English racers Zigorella is the smallest, being only 25 feet long and 6 feet beam. She is owned by Daniel Hanbury, and is of the hydroplane type. She was designed by Sir John Thorneycroft and constructed at the yards of the Hamble River Engineering Company. Her engines were built at the Thorneycroft shops from joint designs of Mr. Birchan, who will be her helmsman, and Sir John Thorneycroft. She is of rather heavy construction for a racing boat, but her designer did not want to risk the chance of shipping a light boat to this country. The Zigorella appears like an ordinary roomy family launch above water, but her shape under water makes her have great speed in spite of her weight. The underbody is quite sharp forward, but aft she is perfectly flat, and by a system of reverse curves in her lines she rises to the top of the water in the same manner as a boat of the ordinary hydroplane style. She is equipped with a single screw, turned by an eight-cylinder 100 horsepower engine.

The Duke of Westminster's hydroplane Pioneer was designed by Fauber and built by the Saunders Company of Cowes, Eng. She is 39 feet 11¼ inches over all and 7 feet beam and has a 400 horsepower Woolseley engine that turns a single screw. The engine has twelve cylinders, 7¼ by 7½. Her helmsman will be N. W. Robins, and the engine will be looked after by Messrs. Stapleton and Hiskins.

The unfortunate accident to Maple Leaf III. that put her out of the running was a great disappointment to Mr. Edgar, her owner, as he expected great things out of his boat. She is 39 feet 11½ inches long and about 7 feet beam, and is equipped with a twelve-cylinder V-type Orleans engine of 400 horsepower. Her hull was designed and built by the Orleans Motor Company.

The only old boat of the American team is Dixie II., which was built in 1908. She is a winner of 100 races, and has never been beaten but once, and that was at Monaco by a fifty-foot boat. Dixie is 39 feet 11 inches over all and 60 feet beam. She was built by Lawley of South Boston from designs by Clinton Crane. She is fitted with a 250 horse power Crane & Whitman engine driving a single screw.

Nameless was built this year by the Aitken-Wheeler Company of Halesite, L. I., from the company's designs, and is 39 feet 6 inches long. Her engines are four eight-cylinder V-type, developing about 140 horse power apiece. She is driven by quadruple screws.

The Restless was also designed and built by the Aitken-Wheeler Company and is, in fact, a duplicate of Nameless, except that she has only two screws, and consequently only two eight-cylinder engines.

At the Automobile Club of America last night the distinguished foreign guests who have come over for the race and the American contestants were entertained at dinner, and in the absence of President Sanderson Colgate Hoyt presided. Among those present were George Prescott, Commodore H. H. Melville, Mackay Edgar, Rear Commodore R. J. Schaefer, Capt. J. E. Pearce, W. E. Scarritt, J. A. Blair, Jr., F. R. S. Bircham, Noel W. Robins, F. K. Burnham, Charles P. Tower, Clifford B. Harmon, J. Stuart Blackton, H. R. Sutphen, Edgar Park, R. C. Seymour, Charles E. Feredick, Henry J. Gielow, William Knabe, A. E. Smith, George C. Boldt, J. H. Smith, Jr., Mr. Scott, C. Sherman Hoyt, William Gardner, R. E. Robinson, A. P. Schmidt, and C. Chapman.

SPEED BOAT FOR HAMMOND.

Latest Addition to Power Craft Expected to Develop Great Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—A long, low, freakish craft that resembles a huge, highly polished floating toothpick, was launched here to-day at the Bordentown shipyards of John V. Rice. A dozen experts who were present predicted the boat will open a new epoch in the history of speed boats. The boat is named "R. G. E.," and was built for Harris Hammond, son of John Hays Hammond of New York. It is expected to prove the fastest power boat in America, if not in the world.

The new boat is guaranteed to make a speed of forty miles an hour, but there is a possibility of her cutting the water at a much greater rate of speed.

The engine which will drive this eggshell craft was built after a new patent to develop 250 horse power, but her mechanics predict that 400 horse power will be much nearer her limit, when the machinery is working smoothly.

Harris Hammond had hoped to surprise the motor boat world with his entry in the international speed races at New York this week, but owing to a delay in the completion of the engine, the boat was not put into the water until to-day.

Motor Boat Edith Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 19.—The motor boat Edith, owned by A. E. Smith of the Motor Boat Club of America, traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, captured first prize in the motor boat race held under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club off here this afternoon. The Edith did the twenty-one-mile course in 49:40, defeating the Moma, owned by George McKesson Brown, by over two minutes.

North Conway Weekly Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 19.—The weekly golf tournament on the Kearsarge links, which was a handicap four-ball foursome match, began Wednesday with twelve contestants competing for the cups. Finals were played off to-day, and some close matches were seen by a large gallery, which followed the players. Following is the score of the three days' play. Stanton and McBee, 16 handicap, defeated Shaw and Brown, 14 handicap, 3 to play. Amsden and Cowan, 30 handicap, lost to Turpin and Linsley, 7 handicap, 1 up. Stanton and McBee defeated Turpin and Linsley, 2 up. Scharf and Scharf, 28 handicap, lost to Lawrence and Wilson, 24 handicap, 3 up and 2 to play. Lawrence and Wilson were defeated by Scott and Rowles, 24 handicap, 4 up and 2 to play. Scott and Rowles defeated Stanton and McBee, 2 up.

DR. BUCKLEY SUES KNOX.

Wants State Department Records Published on Threatened Arrest in Mexico

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—An unusual action was brought against the State Department to-day when Dr. James Edward Buckley of Chicago, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a petition for a mandamus to compel Secretary Knox to make public all the records of a quarrel Dr. Buckley had with James G. Bailey, Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City.

Dr. Buckley states that he wired Mr. Bailey asking diplomatic aid to prevent his being arrested for administering cocaine to a patient in violation of Mexican laws, and his request, he states, was haughtily ignored. Buckley does not deny that he violated the Mexican statute, and he admits that as his patient recovered no harm came of it, but in his petition he sets forth that "only the fact that the telegraph lines were down saved me from a tortuous death in a Mexican dungeon." The State Department has already made a part of the record public, and has indicated that it approves Mr. Bailey's conduct throughout the affair.

As told in his long petition, Dr. Buckley treated a Mexican named Francisco Castilla for appendicitis, taking the case against his protest, on Dec. 23. In the course of his treatment he gave the man two hypodermic injections of cocaine to quiet him. Another Mexican named Greg De La Puente then threatened his arrest, and the physician appealed to Bailey by telegraph.

On his return to the United States he took up his grievance with United States Senator Wesley L. Jones of the State of Washington and Representative Charles F. Townsend of Michigan, who, in turn, complained to the Department of State, and asked for an investigation.

The explanation of the affair, including parts of a letter from Mr. Bailey, was furnished by Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson, but Dr. Buckley characterizes the report as "scurrilous, slanderous, and garbled," alleging that the statements as given out are a great injustice to him. He avers that the Department of State has refused to give him a copy of the "full defense" of Mr. Bailey, whom the department exonerates in its statement.

TO DEPORT FRENCH CONVICT.

Bailly with Long Crime Record Smuggled Himself Here from Penal Colony.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Pierre Bailly, a French convict, who is said to have escaped from the penal station at Cayenne, French Guiana, and who is likewise accredited with a long record of many crimes, one of them a murder, was ordered deported to-day by Assistant Secretary Cable.

Bailly, whose alias is Georges Redonte, is now being held in New York. He smuggled himself into Boston a year ago aboard a sugar steamer from Santo Domingo. Under the law the steamship company will have to carry him back. He will eventually find his way to the penal colony at Cayenne.

According to the New York police, Bailly was held a year ago for attempted burglary and safe blowing. He defaulted his bail of $5,000 and was recently retaken. His criminal record in Europe, according to the Department of Commerce and Labor, showed seven convictions and sentences ranging from six days up. He is said to have escaped from Cayenne in 1906.

INVADING RED ARMY WINS.

The Blue Forces Were Unable to Block Their Way to Philadelphia.

PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The final manoeuvres of the second period took place this morning, the militia alone participating. The Blue army, under command of Col. Frank H. Norton of the Twenty-third Infantry and consisting of the Twenty-third Infantry, three troops of Squadron C., and the Sixth Battery of Field Artillery, was hastened to secure the Great Bend bridge. The invading Red army was commanded by Col. H. G. Barkman and consisted of the Forty-seventh Infantry, one troop of Squadron C., and Battery D. of Field Artillery.

The cavalry advance guard of the Blue army came in contact with the outposts of the Red army shortly after 9 o'clock near Cold Springs, where the Reds had thrown up entrenchments to prevent the Blues from reaching the Bend. Col. Norton attempted to get one of his infantry regiments around the left flank of the Red forces, but Col. Barkman had planted his artillery in such a position that the flank could not be turned without a terrible loss. Abandoning the flank movement the Blues concentrated their attack on the centre of the Red line. The attack was successful and the Reds were forced to retire with theoretical losses of great magnitude.

The battle, however, ended in a victory for the Red Army, bringing the manoeuvres of the second period of the second encampment to a close. Their victory was due largely to the fact that in the crucial stage of the battle Capt. McLear with Troops H and K of Squadron C succeeded in getting around the left flank of the Blue Army and thus had a clear route to Philadelphia, which was supposedly the Blue supply depot. The Blues had had the advantage up to this point.

To-day completed the first stage of the test ride of the field officers, who rode thirty miles out on the Carthage Road Gen. Grant and his staff accompanied them.

They are required to cover thirty miles to-morrow and thirty miles on Sunday, making ninety miles as prescribed under the army regulations. All the officers passed through to-day's ride with no mishaps.

PATTEN BACK FROM EUROPE.

Denies He Sold His Stock Exchange Seat by Wireless.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic was James A. Patten, the cotton and wheat operator, who has just retired from business. On the way up from Quarantine Mr. Patten appeared to be annoyed that the sale of his seat on the Stock Exchange for $70,000 should have attracted the attention of the newspapers. He denied that the sale had been ordered by wireless.

"I left instructions with J. S. Bache & Co.," said Mr. Patten, "to sell when the price reached $70,000 and the only wireless I received was to notify me that the seat had been sold for that figure."

Mr. Patten was of the opinion that there would be a shortage of this year's wheat crop the world over. This had been caused in Europe to a great extent by the floods, he said. He added that there was no reason to anticipate any panic or grain famine in the United States.

"The reserve power of this country," said Mr. Patten, "is so great that it can pull through a short crop year."

Jules S. Bache, who has been abroad seven months, in which he toured Egypt to examine the cotton-growing industry there, was also a passenger on the Adriatic. He, too, said the crops in Europe would show a shortage. Of the financial situation abroad he said:

"French investors will be glad to buy our securities, which pay them good returns, if they can only find some time to do it when the securities will seem safe from violent fluctuations because of political conditions. The visit of Col. Roosevelt had an odd effect on them. Because of his attitude in teaching the French and English how to run their Governments foreigners are fearful as to what action he may take in this country should he ever return to political power."

LIEUT. G. A. BEALL REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Found guilty of leaving his post of duty before being relieved and of sleeping on watch, Lieut. Grafton A. Beall, U. S. N., of New York, was to-day reduced thirty-one numbers and publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

On July 5 Beall was officer of the watch on the battleship Delaware, then in Hampton Roads, Va. It was alleged that he left the deck and was found asleep below. A court-martial found him guilty, but recommended clemency. Acting Secretary Winthrop of the Navy Department to-day approved the sentence, but declined to grant clemency.

It is understood the reason for Secretary Winthrop's refusal to grant clemency was that an unlisted man found guilty of going to sleep while on watch must be dishonorably discharged and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and ten days.

Lansdale Gets Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 19.—R. Lansdale of the Rockaway Hunt Club won the Bretton Woods golf handicap cup by one stroke. He tied in the morning with F. S. Gerken of New York at 73 net, and in the play-off in the afternoon proved the winner after a close round.

RAIN STOPS PLAY ON NEWPORT COURTS

Beals C. Wright Favorite in Betting to Win All-Comers' Lawn Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Maurice McLoughlin, the Pacific Coast player, and the Maryland expert, Frederick C. Colston, were leading in their fifth-round matches of the thirtieth all-comers' National championship singles on the turf courts of the Casino this afternoon when rain caused all matches to be put over until to-morrow. As the players are now coupled, the supremacy of the East against the West remains open to solution. McLoughlin to-day experienced difficulty in holding the veteran Rhode Islander, J. D. E. Jones, although at the time of stopping play McLoughlin led at 7—5, 6—4, and 1—3, unfinished. Colston seemed destined to eliminate one of the Californians, as he led Carlton R. Gardner, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, and 3—1, unfinished.

The betting is beginning to take form on the outcome of the tournament. Tom Pettit, the veteran racquet player and Casino groundsman, has $2,500 to wager on Beals C. Wright to win at even money, and much of it has already been covered.

The prospect of the matches bringing the winners into the round before the semi-finals attracted a fair-sized gallery, among the number being Robert D. Wrenn, who, as a member of the International Team Committee, is here to consult as to the details of the American challenging team.

Interest largely centred in the McLoughlin-Jones match, as in his next round McLoughlin meets Beals C. Wright. From the beginning the Pacific Coast player had trouble with the steady placing game of his opponent. From deep court Jones was shooting the ball over the net for stinging hot shots to the corners or slashing past the Californian as he came up for a rapid exchange at close range. All the way through the first and second sets Jones forced McLoughlin. The latter was handicapped somewhat by the sodden courts, as his fast shots would not come off with their accustomed snap that makes them so effective. It was only by blocking Jones's returns that McLoughlin scored the two sets, and he was compelled to work hard to accomplish it. Jones's steadiness had sent him into the lead in the third set when they were compelled to seek shelter.

In his match with Gardner, Colston was slow in starting his game. By getting to the net throughout the first set Gardner chopped his returns to the sides and won by a narrow margin. Then Colston steadied to his favorite placing game. His shots across the court and his wonderful drives from his back hand down the lines at once gave him an advantage of 3—love. From that point on to the calling of the match he led Gardner, who seemed unable to get his range and who volleyed so badly that the majority of his returns went into the net. The two were driven off the court by a fall of rain that made it almost impossible to see the length of the side lines.

To-morrow the two matches will be completed, and Dean Mathey of Princeton will then meet Frederick C. Inman, the New York State champion. Beals C. Wright will also play the veteran Malcolm G. Chase to-morrow.

RAN OFF WITH AN ENGINE.

One of the Alley Gang Started Locomotive to "Get Even."

Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions set the trial of Frederick Mauld, a young man 20 years old of 107 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, for Aug. 25, his unusual offense being an attempt to steal an engine. Mauld, who is said by the police to belong to the "Alley Gang," who hang around the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the Bronx while apparently intoxicated, went into a roundhouse at the Port Morris yards on the night of July 20, and getting on an engine started it out of the roundhouse.

A switch was thrown by a yardman and the engine crashed into a fence. He was indicted for malicious mischief. He said that he was ready for trial, but did not want to be tried on the charge of stealing an engine, as he had no such intentions. Among the "Alley Gang" Mauld is known as "Slippery." He had been arrested several times by detectives of the company and sent to the workhouse, and his object in taking the engine was to "get even."

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers—Smith, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Butler v. Michael—Adam Weiner.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—McBrien v. Hall—William B. Ellison. Solomon v. Combined R. E. Interests—Francis W. Pollack.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Kane v. Cullen—John W. Reiner.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School v. Miller—Charles J. Kroehle.

CITY COURT—Smith, J.—Aetna Indemnity Co. v. Charles Firestone—Clinton R. Williams.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Wolf & Lit, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. C. Wolf, piece goods; The Breslin.

Deisroth, P., Sons, Hazleton, Penn.; A. Deisroth, cloaks; 41 Union Square; The Breslin.

Sumter Dry Goods Company, Sumter, S. C.; T. H. Clarke, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Groner, L., & Sons, Shrevesport, La.; M. Groner, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clarke, linens; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wonder, The, Fresno, Cal.; M. Kahn, cloaks and suits; 101 Fifth Avenue.

Putnam, W. G., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; W. G. Putnam, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Hawes Hat Company, Nashville, Tenn.; R. Hawes, hats; J. T. McCreery, hats; Hotel Cadillac.

Warren Dry Goods Company, Warren, Ohio; W. Thomas, notions; The Hermitage.

Wirls Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. R. Wirls, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Golden Rule, Louisville, Ky.; E. M. Sullivan, millinery; B. Connaughton, ribbons; 214 Church Street; Hotel Gregorian.

Cody, M. B., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. E. Cody, general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Elmland, furs; Mr. Neuman, wash goods; 684 Broadway.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Goodrich, notions; J. E. Lewis, housefurnishing goods; C. M. O'Farrell, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; B. F. Weber, dry goods, millinery, notions, and laces; Miss N. Pfeiffer, millinery; 817 Broadway.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Raphael, boys' furnishings; 4 Washington Place.

Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; W. H. Ball, silks and dress goods; J. D. Jessel, notions and stationery; Mrs. G. B. Porton, millinery; Mrs. J. Hart, millinery; Mrs. McAdams, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. H. Legg, upholstery goods and draperies; 214 Church Street.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Couden, millinery; Miss A. L. Couden, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Schweitzer, art goods and fancy linens; 621 Broadway.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; Miss M. L. Crenin, millinery; 20 East Twentieth Street.

Wonder, The, cloak and suit house, Fresno, Cal.; Mr. Kahn, cloaks and suits; 101 Fifth Avenue.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. McBride, ready to wear; 41 Union Square.

Imperial Department Store, Carlisle, Penn.; Mr. Hawthorne, general merchandise, 41 Union Square.

Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; H. W. Von Maur, hosiery and underwear; 31 Union Square.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; H. White, laces and trimmings; 41 Union Square.

Matthews Company, Dallas, Texas; Sy Matthews, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins, South Boston, Va.; J. Stebbins, shirts; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss G. Farmer, art needlework; Hotel Wolcott.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; A. H. Riker, housefurnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. W. Small, shoes; 57 White Street; Hotel Latham.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, furniture and carpets; 104 Worth Street.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Garretson, millinery; 685 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Horne, J. Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss McDowell, corsets; 41 Union Square.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. M. Eting, embroideries; 874 Broadway.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; R. Weis, furnishing goods; 63 Leonard Street.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. B. Tannahill, clothing; 113 Bleecker Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, prints; 72 Leonard Street.

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OPEN MARKET SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
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Central Union Gas 5s, 1927
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Paterson & Co. BONDS
Traction, Gas, Inactive Railroads
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NEW YORK CITY BONDS
N. W. HARRIS & CO
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Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York.

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Yale & Towne
Old Dominion S. S.
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WILLIAMS, McCONNELL & COLEMAN
BONDS. STOCKS.
60 Wall St., 'Phone 5621 John. New York.

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4%, 1936
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4%, 1945
Pere Marquette Ref. 4%, 1955
Louisville & Nashville, M. & M. 4½%, 1945
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient 4s, 1954
So. Iron & Steel Ref. 4s, 5s, 1929
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. 5s, 1944
E. BUNGE & CO.
20 BROAD STREET. 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

Iron Mountain, Riv. & Gulf 4s, 1933
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s, 1942
Hudson Comp. 6s, 1911
Gulf & Ship Island 5s, 1952
WOLFF & STANLEY,
27 William St., N. Y. 6557-8-9 Broad.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
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BOSTON CHICAGO BALTIMORE

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MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD,
and PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago Denver San Francisco

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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange
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Members New York Stock Exchange
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Short Term Bonds suitable for idle funds of individuals, trustees and Corporations
Duval, Carroll & Co. 66 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

United R.R. of San Fran. 4s
Blake & Reeves
34 Pine Street BANKERS New York

SERIAL BONDS
cured by such natural resources as Timber, Coal, on Ore and Water Power, netting from 5 to 6 per nt. Descriptive circulars on request.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Trading Lighter —Call Money Rates, 1@ 1½ Per Cent.

BANKS AGAIN GAIN CASH

Estimated Increase of Over $5,000,000 in Cash Holdings—Further Rise in Sterling Exchange.

Out of the 468,000 shares traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday about 300,000 represented the trading in Reading, Union Pacific, and United States Steel. Somewhat curiously each of these stocks showed a net change of one-quarter, Union Pacific advancing that much and the other two declining. These figures indicate pretty accurately the general character of yesterday's market, whose movements for the most part, if exceptions be made of the change in a few inactive issues, were unimportant in amount, while the trading was concentrated upon a few stocks. There were a good many declines, but there were a sufficient number of advances to make the showing so far as the net result upon prices is concerned altogether inconclusive.

Again this week the New York City banks appear to have gained cash on the movements to and from the interior, although the net addition to the banks' reserves from this source was considerably smaller than in other recent weeks. This week's net gain from the interior, estimated at upward of $1,500,000, shows that the tide is still flowing in favor of New York, but that the movement is lessening as the time approaches for the interior banks to call upon their New York correspondents for the customary supplies of cash to fill the Autumn requirements. Including gains from the Sub-Treasury the currency estimates indicate a gain of over $5,000,000 cash by the banks from all sources, which in the absence of a very large increase in deposits should be sufficient to add something to the already very large surplus reserves of the New York banks. The change in the position of the foreign exchange market indicated in the recent movement of exchange rates was emphasized yesterday by a further advance which carried demand sterling up to $4.8835, which is a full cent above the recent low level. The grain markets moved favorably yesterday, both corn and wheat declining, but cotton was slightly higher in most of the options. The increased shipments of wheat noted in the weekly returns was a satisfactory incident for the closing of a week which had seen the publication of a trade statement as unsatisfactory as was that for the month of July.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 1@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½@3 per cent., for sixty days, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2¾ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3⅝ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $276,151,570; balances, $13,692,790; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,185,061.

The local banks gained $3,319,000 on their week's Sub-Treasury operations.

Sterling exchange was strong, with demand quoted at $4.8825@$4.8845, sixty days at $4.8300@$4.8390, and cables at $4.8860@$4.8875.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-64 and 5.18¾ plus 3-64 for cables, and 5.18¾ less 3-64@5.18¾ plus 1-32 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95 1-16 plus 3-64@95¼ plus 1-32 for cables, and 95 1-16 less 1-64@95¼ less 1-64 for sight.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 5c discount; Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 10c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 65c premium; St. Paul, 25c premium; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London at 24 7-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 53c per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44c.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Atlanta & North Carolina Railroad for dividend.
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlanta Railroad for dividend.
Chestnut Hill Railroad for dividend.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., for dividend on common.
Homestake Mining Co. for dividend.
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad for dividend.
Pure Oil Co. for dividend on common.
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad on common and preferred.
Georgia Railway & Electric Co.
J. A. Fay & Egan Co. on preferred.
Litt Brothers, Philadelphia.
Pittsburg Brewing Co. on common and preferred.

SPECIAL MEETING.

United Leaf Tobacco Co.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
4s	..May, '59	f'chg.. 97½	98	97	98
4s	..Nov., '58	f'chg.. 97½	98	97	98
4½s	..Nov., '57	f'chg..103¾	106½	105½	106¾
4½s	..May, '57	f'chg..103¾	106½	105½	106¾
4½s	..Nov., '17	f'chg..102	103	102	103
4s	..May, '57	f'chg..102	103	102	103
4s	..Nov., '56	f'chg.. 97½	98	97¼	98
4s	..May, '19	f'chg.. 96½	97	96½	97
4½s	..Mar., '60	w. i...100¼	100¾	99½	99¾
3½s	..May, '54	coup.. 85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
3½s	..May, 54	reg.. 85	86	85	86
3½s	..Nov., '41	reg.. 87	88	87	88
4s	..Nov., '10	rev...100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼

*Coupon ⊙ registered.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Interest to be Added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, Mar. 15, 1911	99	99¾
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, Mar. 15, 1912	97¼	97¾
B. & O. 4½s, June, 1913	98½	98¾
Beth. Steel Co. 6s, Nov. 1914	98½	98¾
Chi. & Alton 5s, Mar. 15, 1913	98	98¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	99¾	99¼
Interboro 6s, May, 1911	99¾	100¼
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912	100¾	101¼
L. Steel Convt. Deb. 5s, Mar., 1915	97¾	98¼
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	90¼	91½
St. L. & S. Francisco 5s, Mar., 1912	97	98
Southern Ry. 5s, Feb., 1913	98	98½
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	97¾	98¼
West. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912	99¾	99¾
Westing'se E. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1913	99¾	100

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The market was in a state of neglect both as to bonds and stocks. Shares, 350; bonds, $13,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼
2,000	Fair & C. traction 5s	96	96	96
5,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Norf. & Ports. trac. 5s	82¼	82¼	82¼
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼

STOCKS.

25	Citizens' Bank	39	39	39
105	Mariner Bank	42¼	42¼	42¼
5	Northern Central	127½	127½	127½
215	United Rys. ctf.	14¾	14¾	14¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Aug. 19, 1910 468,591
From Jan. 1, 1910 118,959,099
Corresponding period last year 128,905,495

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
33	35	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	33½	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
65¾	66	10,500	Amalgamated Cop	65⅞	66⅝	65⅛	65⅝	— ⅝
34½	35	800	Am. Beet Sugar	35	35½	33¾	35	— ⅝
87	88	1,100	Am. Can	88¼	89	87	88	— ⅝
40	40½	1,000	Am. Can pf	40¼	40¾	40	40¼	— ⅝
61¼	62½	550	Am. Car & Foundry	62½	62½	60¾	60¾	—1¼
12⅜	13⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	13	13	13	13	— ½
32	34	100	Am. Linseed	33	33	33	33	— ½
36	37	100	Am. Linseed pf	37¼	37¼	36½	36½	— ⅝
5½	6	400	Am. Locomotive	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
31½	32	200	Am. Malt	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
68¼	68½	100	Am. Malt pf	68¼	69¼	67⅞	68⅝	— ¼
119	120	13,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾	— ⅛
133½	135	100	Am. Sugar Refining	135	135	134¾	135	—1¼
92⅝	93	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
28	30	100	Am. Tobacco pf	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	— ¼
96	97	400	Am. Woolen	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼	— ¼
40¼	40⅝	200	Am. Woolen pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	300	Anaconda Cop. Min	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+1½
112⅜	112¾	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40¼	+ ⅛
103½	103⅝	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103¾	101	100	100⅝	+ ⅝
		2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	113	113	112¾	112⅝	— ⅛
58	59¼	5	Bank of Commerce	105⅝	105⅞	104¾	105⅛	—1¼
76⅞	77	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	202	202	202	202	— ⅞
191¼	191⅞	7,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	...
35¼	35½	825	Canadian Pacific	76⅝	77⅞	76¼	76⅞	+ ¼
104½	105½	1,900	Central Leather Co	191¼	191⅞	191⅛	191⅞	+ ⅜
73⅝	74	100	Central Leath. Co. pf	36⅞	36¾	35	35⅜	— ¾
24½	25	4,320	Chesapeake & Ohio	105½	105½	105¼	105½	— ⅛
45	46	220	Chicago Gt. Western	74⅝	74½	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
123	123¼	400	Chi. Gt. Wesc'rn pf	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
145½	147	6,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	44½	45	44½	45	—1⅝
144½	145	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	123	123¼	122¾	123	...
31¼	32	500	Chi. & Northwestern	147	147	147	147	+1
6½	6¾	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	145	145	144¼	144½	—1½
129½	129¾	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	...
14	14½	2,800	Consolidated Gas	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
14	78	300	Corn Products Ref	130¾	130⅝	129	129½	—1
163	165	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	14	14	14	14	— ½
30⅜	31⅛	400	Delaware & Hudson	74	74	74	74	+1½
70	72	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—2¾
27⅝	27¾	20	Den. & Rio Grande pf	31⅝	31½	30⅝	31	— ½
25⅜	26	500	Distillers' Securities	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	...
43⅝	43¾	1,100	Erie	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
143	145	180	Erie 1st pf	28	28	26	26	— ⅝
125	125⅜	100	General Electric	44	44	44	44	— ¼
55	55½	1,000	Great Northern pf	144	144	144	144	— ⅛
93½	94½	300	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	126½	126½	125	125	—1
103¾	104	125	Havana Electric	55½	55½	55	55	—1½
16	17	13,500	Interborough-Met	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	—1
72	74	8,033	Interborough-Met. pf	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
34¾	35	700	Int. Harvester	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	+ ½
107¼	108⅜	200	Int. Harvester pf	97½	97½	96¾	96¾	+ ½
71⅜	71⅞	200	Int. Paper	117¾	118	117¾	118	+ ½
116¾	117	900	Iowa Central	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	900	Iowa Central pf	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
103	103½	300	Kansas City South	31¾	33	31¾	33	+ ½
143¼	144	700	Laclede Gas	30	30	30	30	+1¼
85¾	87	800	Louisville & Nash	102	102	101⅝	102	—1½
73⅛	74½	200	Mackay Cos	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	+ ⅝
16	16½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	87	87	87	87	+ ½
22	24¾	2,000	Mercantile Marine pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜	+ ½
129½	131	400	Minn. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	+ ½
33	33½	100	M., St. P. & S. M	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
62	63	200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	131½	131½	131¼	131¼	—1
53	54	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
109¾	110½	1,320	Missouri Pacific	62	62	62	62	...
16	17	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
51¾	52	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
20¾	20⅞	600	Nat. Lead Co	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
72	74	400	Nevada Con. Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
113¾	114	150	N. Y. Air Brake	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
150¾	151½	1,500	N. Y. Central	114¼	114¼	113⅝	113⅝	+1
...	...	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ⅛
40	41		N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 2d paid					
97½	97⅞	352	N. Y., Ont. & West	144½	144½	144½	144½	+1
116⅝	117	800	Norfolk & Western	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
26½	27¼	3,100	Northern Pacific	97⅞	98	97¼	98	+ ⅝
120	120¾	700	Pacific Mail	117⅜	117⅝	116⅝	116⅝	— ⅝
18¾	22	4,435	Pennsylvania R. R	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
88	90	100	Peoria & Eastern	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ⅛
94¼	96	100	Philadelphia Co	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
45	70	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	88	88	88	88	...
3	5	100	P., C., C. & St. L	96¾	97	96	96	— ⅛
32½	33½	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
145	145¾	200	Quicksilver pf	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
93¾	94¼	97,700	Reading	32	32	32	32	...
33	33¼	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	145	145¾	145	145¾	+ ⅝
68	69¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
38	40	17,100	Rock Island Co	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
19	20	500	Rock Island Co. pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
38	40	630	St. Jo. & Grand Isl	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
40	41	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	19	20	19	20	+ ⅛
56	59	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
58	59	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
113¾	115⅞	100	Sloss.-S. S. & I., ex d	59	59	59	59	+ ¼
23½	24	21,100	Southern Pacific	59	59	59	59	+ ¼
26½	27	900	Southern R'way	115⅞	116¼	115⅞	116¼	+ ⅛
8	8¾	200	Southern R'way ext	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
23	23½	200	Texas & Pacific	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
49	49½	200	Third Avenue	9	9	9	9	...
110	110	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West	24	24	24	24	...
130¾	130¾	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	49	49½	49	49½	...
93	93¼	94,600	Twin City R. Transit	109	109	109	109	...
100	104	100	Union Pacific	168¼	169¼	168¼	169¼	+ ⅝
56	57½	50	Union Pacific pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
14	16	100	United Dry Goods	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
72	74	20	United Rys. Inv. pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	...
34¾	35	200	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
107¼	108¾	1,000	U. S. Realty & Imp	72	72	72	72	...
71⅜	71⅞	200	U. S. Rubber	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	...
116¾	116⅞	104,500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	...
46⅜	46¾	716	U. S. Steel	72	72⅝	71	71⅛	— ⅝
57⅜	57⅝	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	...
17⅛	18	700	Utah Copper	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	...
38½	38¾	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	57¾	58	57¾	58	...
44¼	44¾	10,300	Wabash pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...
61	62	100	Western Maryland	38¾	39½	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅝
59½	59¾	75	Western Union Tel	45	45	45	45	...
		500	Westinghouse E. & M	60¼	60¼	59½	59½	—1⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	101	101½	Inger.-Rand. pf	95	..
2s, c., 1930	101	..	Inger.-Rand. pf	97	..
3s, r., 1918	101⅝	102¼	Int. Pr. pf	48	49½
3s, c., 1918	101⅝	102¼	Int. St. P.	39¾	40½
4s, r., 1925	114⅝	115	Int. St. P. pf	82	83
4s, c., 1925	114¼	115¼	Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf	71½	78
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	101	..	Kan. C. So. pf	62	64
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	101	..	K. & D. M.	5	8
Adams Exp.	250	..	K. & D. M. pf	30	50
Allis-Chalm.	9	2¾	Kn. I., Chi.	..	59
Am. Ag. C.	44	44½	Kn. I., Chi. pf	67	76
Am. Ag. C. pf	101½	..	Lack. Steel	38	38
Am. B. S.	90	94	Lacl. G. pf. 85	100	..
Am. B. S. & F.	85	86	L. E. & W.	16	17
Am. B. S. & F. pf	122½	125	L. E. & W. pf	36	40
Am. C. pf.	68½	69¼	Lake Shore	325	..
Am. C. & F. pf.	110	113	Long Island	63½	66
Am. Cot. O. pf.	75	150	Mah. C. R.	400	..
Am. D. Tel.	15	30	Man. Beach	2	..
Am. Exp.	240	260	Man. Elev.	131	135
Am. H. & L.	5	5½	Md. C. pf.	50	90
Am. H. & L. pf.	28½	29	Mer. Marine	5	9¾
Am. I. Sec.	19½	21½	Mich. Cent.	..	180
Am. Loc. pf.	102	106	M. & St. L. pf.	86	49
Am. S. pf.	..	86	M. St. P. & S. M. leased line	87	88¼
A. S. & R. pf.	102¾	103¾	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	144	148
Am. Snuff.	200	300	Mor. & Es.	175	185
Am. Sn. pf.	95	101	N. C. & St. L.	125	133
Am. St. F.	45	47½	Nat. Bi. pf.	80	130
Am. Sug. R. pf.	117½	120	Nat. En. pf.	80	100
Am. T. & C.	71	75	Nat. L. pf., ex div.	101½	105
Ann Arbor.	28	35	Nat. R. of M.	1st pf. 66	69
Ann A. pf.	65	72	Nat. R. of M.	2d pf. 28¾	28¾
Asso. Oil	..	61	N. Cent. C.	40	60
A., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	100½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	61	63
B. & O. pf.	86	91	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Batopilas M.	2	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	93
Beth. Steel	28½	29¾	N. Y. L. & W.	75	80
B. Un. G.	133	136	N. Y., W. & B.	118	125
Bruns. Ter.	8	9	N. & W. pf.	90½	91½
B. R. & P.	88	102	North Am.	68	69
B., R. & P. pf.	121	130	Nor. Cent.	200	..
B. & S. pf.	30	19	Pac. Coast.	100	2½
Bulk Co.	29½	30	Pac. C. 1st pf.	80	110
Canada So.	61	65	Pac. C. 2d pf.	100	114
C. R. R. of N. J.	355	303	Pac. Tel. & Tel.	82	87¼
C. & S. A. Tel.	110	120	Peo. G. C.	103½	106
Chi. & Alt.	20½	37½	Pere Marq.	24	35
C. & A. pf.	..	65½	Pere M. 1st pf.	42	60
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	60	80	Pere M. 2d pf.	30	41¼
C. & N. W. pf.	208	210	P. C. C. & St. L.	105	116
Chi. St. P. M. & Om.	130	150	Pitts. Coal.	17	18
Chi. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	150	170	Pr. St. C.	35¾	36½
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	3	3½	Pr. St. C. pf.	94	96
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs. st.	6	9	Pullman Co.	158	160
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	75	Quicksilver	2½	3⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	100	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	90¼	90
Col. & So.	32½	34½	Rdg. 1st pf.	86	90
Col. & So. 1st pf.	71	72	Rdg. 2d pf.	92½	93¾
Col. & So. 2d pf.	68	72	R., W. & O.	118	122
Crex Carpet.	56	63	Rub. Co. pf.	100	110
Cub.-Am. S.	35	39	Rutland pf.	25	30
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	..	90	St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	45	50
D., L. & W.	493	520	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	65
D. M. & Ft. D.	..	9	St. L. & S. F. 2d cl.	..	180
Det. & M.	82½	85	St. L. & S. E. ctfs.	10¾	12
Det. U. R.	..	52	St. L. & S. E. 1st pf.	21	23
D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	70	St. L. & S. E. new ctfs.	48	68
Du. P. de N. pf.	84½	85½	St. L. & S. E. 2d pf.	32½	33
Erie 1st pf.	32½	33	St. L. S. W.	21	25
Ev. & T. H.	50	55	Sears-R. pf.	..	125
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	116
F. M. & S.	22½	25	So. P. R. S.	80½	..
F. M. & S. pf.	40	60	So. P. R. S. pf.	110	..
Fed. Sugar.	60	65	So. Ry. pf.	54	54¾
Fed. Sugar pf.	90	100	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	78	85
Gen. C. Co.	31	100	Tenn. Cop.	25¼	25¼
Gen. C. Co. pf.	103	135	T. P. L.	87	90
Granby Con.	23	100	T. P. & W.	17	..
Hav. E. R. pf.	93½	94½	T. R. & L.	8	8¾
Hock. Val.	120	4	U. B. & P.	7	8
Homestake, ex div.	86	89	U. B. & P. pf.	53	60
Ill. Central.	139½	131½	Va.-Car. Ch.	121	125
Ind. Dry G.	102	108	Va. I., C. & Coke	..	61
Ind. Dry G. pf.	102	105	W. F. Exp.	155	168
Int. Rys. In.	27	30	Westinghouse Mfg. pf.	67	68½
U. S. C. I. pf., ex div.	50	58	West. Md. pf.	110	125
U. S. Exp.	99	110	W., L. E.	5¼	5¾
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	5½	7½	W., L. E. 1st pf.	10	11½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	15½	25	W., L. E. 2d pf.	7	8
U. S. R. 2d pf.	68¼	70½	Wis. Cent.	45	50

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
2d week Aug.	$319,680	$306,060	$13,620
July 1-Aug. 15.	1,974,728	1,880,570	94,158

DETROIT UNITED—

4th week July	277,334	235,596	41,738
Month of July	893,208	729,173	164,035
Jan. 1-July 31	5,237,275	4,368,230	869,045

GRAND TRUNK—

2d week Aug.	877,152	868,404	8,750
July 1-Aug. 14	4,781,556	5,192,061	*410,505

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Money Tide Still Flows This Way.

Estimates of the amount by which the cash holdings of the New York banks were increased by this week's currency movements varied yesterday from about $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Included in these sums was a net gain on the movements to and from the interior of from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000, the balance of the estimated gain in cash resulting from the excess of payments by the Sub-Treasury over the payments made to the Sub-Treasury by the local banks. The gain from the interior, while small compared with the receipts in many recent weeks, indicated that the tide of money, although checked, was still flowing toward New York. The time is now rapidly approaching at which it is usual for the flow of currency to New York to cease, because of the rising demand for money at interior points, and the New York bank reserves therefore must, if past experience is to be repeated, be somewhere near their maximum for the season, particularly in view of the fact that the gold import movement has been checked by a rise in exchange rates.

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Exchange Still Advancing.

The upward movement in sterling exchange has carried the rate for demand sterling a full cent to the pound sterling above the lowest rate quoted in the recent depression in exchange rates, which enabled our bankers to import about $14,000,000 from abroad, chiefly from London. The absence of bills of exchange rather than any unusual demand for remittance is credited with having brought about the advance. A considerable change in conditions will now be necessary to again bring exchange to the gold import point, but meanwhile the Bank of England has been further strengthening its position, and should this market find itself in need of further gold from abroad there promises to be no great difficulty in getting it.

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Canadian Pacific Owned Abroad.

Figures attributed to President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific were forwarded to the financial district from Montreal yesterday which showed that of the entire outstanding stock of the Canadian Pacific fully 65 per cent. is owned in Great Britain, while Canadian investors themselves hold only 10 per cent. of the stock. As much is held in the United States as in Canada, and the remaining 15 per cent. of the road's common stock is in the hands of investors on the Continent. Nearly all of the 4 per cent. preferred stock and 4 per cent. debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific is held in Great Britain. In this connection interest attaches to an estimate by a Canadian financial periodical of the amount of foreign capital invested in Canada. It is placed at a total of $962,000,000, of which $605,000,000 has been drawn from Great Britain, $279,000,000 from the United States, and about $78,000,000 from other countries.

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Equipment Business Seems Steady.

A report yesterday that the American Locomotive Company's plant at Richmond, Va., would close down for two weeks, while unconfirmed in the absence from town of the chief executives of the company, aroused interest in the financial district in the general equipment business. The dullness in the railroad equipment market at this season of the year is perennial, but there has been some apprehension as to the general outlook. It was said on good authority that while immediate business is coming in with seasonal slowness the American Locomotive Company has orders ahead for four or five months, and it was pointed out that the Richmond plant is devoted chiefly to local business and bears no comparison in importance with the Dunkirk and Schenectady plants in this State. The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia are said to be running at full capacity, with about 16,000 men on the rolls. As to the car business, the Pressed Steel Car Company has enough passenger car orders to keep the plants busy until July 1, 1911, according to interests connected with the concern, and has enough freight cars of various classes on the books to run until after the first of the year.

SMELTERS' EARNINGS UP.

Securities Co. Profits Far in Excess of Refining Co.'s Loss.

The reports of the American Smelting and Refining Company and of the American Smelters Securities Company were issued jointly yesterday, the former showing a small decrease in earnings and the latter a substantial increase.

The total earnings of the American Smelting and Refining Company for the year ended April 30, were $8,887,788, a decrease of $258,599, as compared with those of the previous year. There was a decrease of $120,173 in the charge for taxes and general expense and an increase of $65,637 in charges for ordinary repairs and betterments. The net earnings of $1,379,872 compare with last year's net of $1,434,487. No deduction was made for the employes' profit sharing fund which last year received $47,695.

Appropriations for new construction and improvements were $461,638, an increase of $140,404, leaving a balance of net income of $7,046,278. The dividend requirements of $5,500,000 left a surplus for the year of $1,546,278, a decrease of $296,771 from that of the previous year. With the addition of previous surplus the total surplus at the close of the fiscal year was $16,797,546. Of this item $11,620,400 is represented in demand loans against $7,359,239 represented in the last report.

These demand loans cover advances to affiliated companies. Among the assets the item of investments is $2,058,388 against $1,891,569 shown last year. The stocks of metals on hand increased from $17,592,192 to $18,069,229.

Commenting on the company's showing, President Daniel Guggenheim says:

> There has been practically no change in the market values of the various metal products of the company during the past year. The company, therefore, has not been able to reap the benefit of any enlarged production of ore or increased demand for the metal products. You will note also that the earnings of the company have remained practically the same as for the preceding year. Under the circumstances, with copper, lead, and silver as low or even lower than the prices prevailing during the recent panic, I feel that the stockholders are to be congratulated that the company has been able to continue to pay 4 per cent. on the common stock in addition to the regular 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, and show surplus earnings of $1,546,278.

The report of the American Smelters Securities Company shows earnings of $7,213,475 for the year ended May 31, against $5,430,066 last year. Deductions for taxes, general expenses, and interest increase to $1,211,555, and the item of ordinary repairs and betterments to $799,609, the total of these two items representing an increase of $207,524.

Net earnings of $5,202,810 represented a gain of $1,575,884 over the previous year. Besides appropriations for construction and improvements of $532,089, a total $53,344 less than that of the previous year, there was charged off $516,125, representing revaluation of metals, and $500,700 for revaluation of investments.

The total of appropriations thus became $1,548,804, against $585,383 last year. The balance of net income was $3,653,445, against $3,041,042 last year. After the payment of the usual dividends, the surplus for the year was $1,133,445, against $521,042 last year, and the total surplus on May 31 was $1,688,197.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Speyer & Co. have resold the $2,243,000 State of New York 4 per cent canal improvement bonds delivered them on Wednesday.

Albert J. Elias, President of the Stock Exchange House of Albert J. Elias & Co., has transferred his Exchange seat to his son, Henry Mart Elias.

SAYS QUALEY RAN PLANT AS A BLIND

When Visitors Came Men Were Told to Make a Lot of Noise, ex-Employe Testifies.

POLICE COURT CASE DELAYED

Postponed to Oct. 6 and If Grand Jury Finds Indictments the Hearing Probably Will Be Abandoned.

Police court hearings of the charges brought by Mrs. Mary Nevins Bull against John A. Qualey and Harvey Wiley Corbett, were adjourned yesterday until Oct. 6, by consent of John F. McIntyre, counsel for the accused and Charles L. Craig, who represents Mrs. Bull.

The Grand Jury continued to hear witnesses in the case yesterday. Results are expected within a few days, and it was said that if indictments were found the police court hearings would be discontinued. Witnesses called before the Grand Jury yesterday were summoned principally to determine exactly the status of Corbett to the alleged plot to swindle Mrs. Bull of $35,000.

Much time was spent examining the tellers and bookkeepers of banks, in which funds were deposited in Corbett's name individually and as Treasurer of the Stone Age Plaster Company and the Magnesia Asbestos Company. Many checks signed by Corbett and indorsed by persons whose names have figured in the proceedings before Magistrate Krotel, were shown to the investigators.

John F. McIntyre said that his clients had not abandoned their plan to redeem the factory at Newark, which was sold this week by Sheriff Harrigan under foreclosure proceedings. He said he was sure the sale would not stand.

Charles L. Craig announced that John Matthews, another friend of Qualey, had come over to the prosecution. He was employed as a draughtsman at the Newark plant from April 1 to July 1 of this year. Craig said Matthews had confirmed the testimony by Mrs. Boller, a private detective whom Corbett took to the Newark plant, after she had told him she represented a woman with $100,000 to invest.

Matthews said Qualey and Corbett were in the habit of telephoning when they intended to take prospective stock purchasers to the plant. They instructed Mr. Finley, the Superintendent, to bring laborers inside the buildings and have them make a noise about the machinery. He said that four or five men would make as much noise as a hundred hammering iron in the rooms below those through which the visitors were being shown.

Matthews told Craig, the latter said, that he knew the plant was being used as a blind. He said that he had been instructed by Jansen, one of Qualey's confidential men, to go to meet Qualey at the railroad station in Newark to warn him when persons were at the plant to collect bills or serve legal papers.

The machinery at the plant, Matthews said, was antiquated. The gas tank had been painted over the rust. He declared he remonstrated with Qualey at this procedure and Qualey had said to him:

"What's the difference? We only want it for show anyway."

The plaster and concrete blocks shown as products of the plant, Matthews said, had been purchased and brought to the establishment by cartmen. He said the plaster and concrete used in the plant had been bought.

When no visitors were expected, Matthews said, the employes of the plant loafed, nor was anything done until a call was received to make ready for a prospective buyer.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Must Pay Duty on Horses Returned Under New Tariff Law.

In overruling a protest filed by L. H. Van Treese of Nogales the Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that duty must be paid on eight horses of American origin returned from Mexico.

Objection to the payment of duty was made by the importer on the ground that the horses were of American origin and would have been entitled to free entry under the Tariff act of 1897, and that he had the horses at the international line and was ready and anxious to make entry thereof on Aug. 5, when the terms of the act of 1897 would have been applicable, but was unable to do so by reason of the absence of the Sanitary Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The importer claimed that it was through no fault of his that the importation was not made on Aug. 5, when the horses could have been returned free of duty, and claimed the right to be relieved from the payment of duty imposed under the act of 1909.

According to the board, while it may be conceded that these animals could not be brought into the United States before having been examined by a Government Inspector, the importer, in order to place himself in position to claim the right to enter, should have at least tendered an entry.

General Appraiser Waite, who wrote the decision for the board, stated: "There is nothing in the record to show that tender of entry was made; certainly the absence of the Inspector would not prevent the importer from making such tender, thus placing himself in position to demand the rights of an entry under the previous law. Without deciding the point whether these animals should have been received under the old law, we are satisfied there is not enough in the record to show an absolute, unqualified tender of the entry before the law of 1909 took effect."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Occasional showers Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate northeasterly winds.

South Carolina—Showers Saturday; cooler in southeast portion. Sunday fair, except showers on the coast; light variable winds.

Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—Showers Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy; showers in southern portion; light variable winds.

Florida—Showers Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Louisiana—Showers Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy; showers in eastern portion; light to moderate southerly winds on the coast.

Eastern Texas—Local showers Saturday. Sunday generally fair; light to moderate southeasterly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday; warmer in western and northern portions. Sunday fair.

Utah—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Tennessee—Fair, warmer in western, showers in eastern portion Saturday. Sunday, fair; warmer in eastern portion.

Kentucky—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Ohio—Fair Saturday and Sunday, with rising temperature; light to moderate east to southeast winds.

Indiana—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday, fair; light to moderate southeast to south winds.

Illinois—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy; showers by night in northwest portion; light to moderate southerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Saturday; warmer in western portion. Sunday, partly cloudy; light to moderate winds, becoming southeast and south.

Upper Michigan—Fair, warmer Saturday; showers and cooler Sunday or Sunday night; moderate southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, warmer Saturday; showers and cooler Sunday or Sunday night; light to moderate southerly winds, becoming northwesterly Sunday.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday, warmer in western and southern portions. Sunday, showers and cooler; light to moderate southerly winds, shifting to northeasterly by Sunday.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Saturday. Showers and cooler Sunday or Sunday night.

Missouri—Fair, warmer Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy in southern, showers and cooler in northern portion in the afternoon or night.

North Dakota—Fair, continued warm Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy and slightly cooler.

South Dakota—Fair Saturday, showers and slightly cooler at night or Sunday.

Nebraska—Fair Saturday, warmer in eastern portion. Sunday partly cloudy and somewhat cooler, probably local showers.

Kansas and Oklahoma—Fair, warmer Saturday. Showers and cooler Sunday or Sunday night.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

There was pressure on the wheat market all day, and the close was at the low point. The cables were disappointing. The foreign markets showed unexpected heaviness, while exports from the Argentine, India, and Australia were larger than the preceding week, and by the Produce Exchange figures were more than double last year. There were rumors of Continental reselling of wheat in the London cargo market. A comprehensive review of the world's crops and world's requirements shows that while the world's crop this year may be from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels less than last year, the increase in the surplus carried over from a year ago will go a long way toward making up such a deficit. Last year's crop, by the latest revision of figures, was about 470,000,000 bushels in excess of two years ago. The immense crop of last year filled up all the deficiencies of supply and left a large carryover. Western receipts, while a little less than last week, were still greatly in excess of a year ago. The interior demand for wheat was rather moderate. Later the market was influenced by rumors of reselling of wheat for foreign account, and disappointment at the absence of export business, although exporters reported about thirty loads. Cash wheat was quoted: No. 2 red Winter, $1.06½, nominal, to arrive, (cost, insurance, and freight;) No. 2 red, spot, nominal, new, free on board afloat for export, $1.07¾; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.21½ nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, new, $1.08¾ nominal, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.14½. Sales included 100,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, via Montreal; 160,000 bushes red Winter, from Baltimore, October shipment.

Corn was quiet and slightly easier early, but later showed decided weakness under the influence of the very favorable weather conditions which have prevailed for the past ten days. There were more rains reported on the weather map, and the entire belt has received moisture since the rainy period started in. The outlook has materially improved, and while there is apprehension regarding the possibility of frost damage, owing to the general lateness of the crop, the fear of damage from drought has been eliminated as a market factor. Cash corn quoted: No. 2, 71¼c, nominal elevator, to arrive, (cost, insurance, and freight,) domestic basis, and steamer, nominal elevator, export basis.

Oats were quiet and easier. Prices were influenced by the heaviness in other grain and by the continuation of an immense movement, although the fact that prices are not weaker in the future market on account of the record-breaking receipts is surprising. In five days this week the Western receipts have amounted to 9,947,000 bushels, an increase of 6,000,000 bushels over last year. Cash oats quoted: Standards, 40½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3 white, 40¾c; No. 4 white, 40c; natural white, 41@42½c; white clipped, 42@44¼c.

The provision market was quiet and rather heavy during the morning, due to a rather indifferent hog market, but later, with the development of some commission house buying and some reports of better cash demand, prices turned very strong and closed at the best.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	$1.07¼	$1.07	$1.07	$1.08½
December	1.11¾	1.10½	1.10¾	1.11¾
Corn—				
September	..	..	69½	70¾
Lard—				
January	..	..	11.07	11.05

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	1.01	1.00¼	1.00¾	1.01⅝
December	1.04¼	1.03⅞	1.03⅞	1.05
May	1.09½	1.08⅞	1.08⅞	1.09⅞
Corn—				
September	62⅜	61¼	61¼	62⅜
December	60¼	59½	59½	60¾
May	62¼	61½	61½	62⅝
Oats—				
September	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35⅜
December	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37⅜
May	40¾	40¼	40¼	40⅝
Rye—				
Cash	..	..	..	74¼@76
September	..	..	..	76
December	..	..	..	76@78
Lard—				
September	12 07½	11.80	12.07½	11.87½
October	12.05	11.70	12.05	11.80
November	11.80	11.35	11.87½	11.40
January	10.75	10.60	10.75	10.65
Ribs—				
September	12.50	12.22½	12.50	12.30
October	11.75	11.52½	11.70	11.57½
January	9.85	9.70	9.85	9.70
Pork—				
September	21.50	21.22½	21.47½	21.32½
October	..	..	20.75	20.75
January	18.77½	18.65	18.75	18.70

COTTON.

The cotton market moved very narrowly and speculation was of small proportions. The market to a certain extent seems to be at a deadlock over the crop situation. It has been moving nervously of late within a rather narrow range, but showing no tendency and operators have become so disgusted at the lack of movement and the accumulation of losses that trading has fallen off considerably. The bull position is still a very confident one. The old crop bulls are holding August very firmly notwithstanding the increasing receipts. The arrivals are gaining from the South and in the next ten days it is anticipated that 50,000 to 60,000 bales of cotton may come in. The Southern movement is increasing rapidly in the effort to take advantage of the high near-by premiums. New cotton is beginning to arrive in moderate quantities at Savannah, and by the middle of next week a large increase in movement is looked for. The into-sight figures for the day were 49,000 bales against 16,394 bales last week and 28,297 bales last year. The spinners' takings were 119,000 bales against 120,000 bales last year, pointing to a decrease in the visible supply of 71,000 bales, against 92,000 bales last year. The weather conditions in Texas showed a good rain in Abilene, and the weather developments in the last ten days have resulted in a steady narrowing in the drought stricken area. Rain is greatly needed in many counties, the conditions being critical and the weather forecast for the first time in a number of days pointed to fair conditions.

Southern spot markets unchanged.

New York spot cotton quiet, 5 points advance; middling uplands, 15.95c; middling gulf, 16.20c.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
August	15.95	15.85	15.95@15.96	15.87
September	14.30	14.10	14.20@14.28	14.15
October	13.59	13.44	13.49@13.51	13.49
November	13.48	13.29	13.40@13.42	13.39
December	13.50	13.26	13.40@13.41	13.39
January	13.47	13.34	13.38@13.39	13.37
February	13.41	13.29	13.39@13.41	13.38
March	13.52	13.42	13.44@13.45	13.42
April	..	..	..@..	13.42
May	13.55	13.44	13.48@13.49	13.47
June	..	..	13.47@13.49	13.47
July	13.53	13.53	13.45@13.47	13.45

The market closed steady at unchanged to 8 points advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee was irregular at the opening, with September showing an advance of 5 points, while other positions were unchanged to 3 points lower, and heavy feeling developed. In the afternoon the market turned strong, and at the close was firm at a net advance of 5 to 11 points, with sales of 84,750 bags. Late sentiment was very bullish owing to reports that leading roasting houses had been large buyers of spot coffee as well as contracts, and that Brazilian shippers who had sold cost and freight coffee had repurchased their contracts at a substantial advance. There was further buying for Western account. The European markets were firm, Havre closing at ¼ to ½f higher, Hamburg was unchanged to ¼f tenning advance, and in Brazil Rio was unchanged, and Santos was 100 to 150 reis higher. Warehouse deliveries were heavy. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States is 3,151,692 bags, against 3,628,556 bags last year and 3,888,009 bags two years ago.

Spot coffee firm, 9¼ to 9¼ for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
August	..	..	7.30@7.35	7.20
September	7.30	7.25	7.30@7.35	7.20
October	7.35	7.35	7.35@7.40	7.30
November	..	..	7.45@7.50	7.40
December	7.55	7.45	7.55@7.60	7.45
January	..	..	7.60@7.62	7.52
February	..	..	7.64@7.65	7.55
March	7.70	7.57	7.69@7.70	7.59
April	..	..	7.72@7.73	7.61
May	7.63	7.60	7.75@7.76	7.64
June	7.61	7.61	7.76@7.77	7.65
July	7.63	7.63	7.77@7.78	7.67

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.11	Julia	.10
Alpha Con.	.07	Justice	.10
Andes	.08	Kentucky Con.	.10
Belcher	.70	Mexican	1.45
Best & Belcher	.19	Occidental Con.	.43
Bullion	.19	Ophir	1.45
Caledonia	.50	Overman	.35
Challenge Con.	.19	Potosi	.55
Chollar	.25	Savage	.23
Confidence	1.00	Sag Belcher	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.35
Con. Imperial	.06	St. Louis	.06
Crown Point	.55	Union Con.	.44
Gould & Curry	.28	Utah Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.35	Yellow Jacket	.53

Silver bars, 53; Mexican dollars, 45@46; drafts, sight, 4@6 per cent. premium; telegraph, 6@7½ per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.05
Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Con. M.	8.45
Jim Butler	.25	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.27	Jumbo Extension	.45
Midway	.24	Kendall	.02
Montana	.89	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.09	Red Hills	.05
Ohio	.01	Sandstorm	.04
Tonopah Extension	.06	St. Ives	.20
West End	.61	Silver Pick	.09
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.01	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Atlanta	.16	Gold Bar	.01
Blue Bell	.03	Homestake King	.01
Combination Fract.	.49	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
Crackerjack	.02	Tramps Cons.	.05

TYPEWRITER PRINTS WIRE MESSAGES

New Machine Produces Automatically What May Be Written Miles Away.

CAN USE TELEPHONE WIRE

Any Number of Typewriters Can Be Hooked on Without Interfering with the Telephone.

A test of the American Telegraph typewriter was made yesterday at Police Headquarters to enable the police officials to judge of the advisability of installing it in the department. It is a device by which the copy written on one typewriter is reproduced simultaneously on one or more other typewriters by means of electricity at any distance.

The only connection between the two machines that is needed is an ordinary telegraph or telephone wire, and if the latter is employed it is possible to use it for speaking purposes while the typewriter is being used, without any effect on the speakers. The machines have already been in use for some months on the Long Island Railroad system, and will shortly be installed in the office of the New York City News Association and all the newspapers in the city and Brooklyn which it serves.

A machine was placed in one of the upper rooms of Police Headquarters yesterday and an ordinary telephone was used to send a message through the receiving typewriter in the basement. The typewriters are of the familiar pattern, except that there is a round case on top that holds the special mechanism. The writing is done by a small wheel, on which are cast in one line all the capital letters and in the other the figures, stops, and special signs. Only the capitals are used in writing the message.

As far as the operator is concerned the message is dispatched in the usual way, and all that is to be seen on the receiving machine is the type wheel spinning to make the record. Yesterday an ordinary operator of no special skill transmitted about 45 words a minutes. It is said by the American Telegraph Typewriter Company, however, that the capacity of the machine is limited only by the speed of the writer, and that it can carry 135 words a minute.

When a Times reporter asked for an explanation of the principle of the machine he was informed:

"When you strike the key you throw three impulses of unlike polarity on the line, and the line in its turn works the polar relays, which work the selective mechanism in the printer simultaneously."

In a statement given out by the company it was explained further, however, that the system works on what is known as the selective principle, and is the invention of Dr. G. A. Cardwell of Brooklyn. The impulses which place the right letter in position need be of no definite duration, and it is immaterial what interval of time separates the impulses either in the formation of letters or between letters.

No springs or weights are used in this machine as in the old page printing devices, and the sending and receiving machines are exact duplicates, so that by the throwing of a switch the receiving machine may send a message, and vice versa. It is also possible to pick out one or more of the receiving machines to send a message to, and any number of stations may be served at the same time by the sending machine.

The machine has less than half as many parts as the standard typewriter, and its keys respond to the lightest touch. Any one who can use a typewriter can operate it, and whatever mistakes are made will be his and not the machine's.

It is believed that the device will have a large future in business offices which have many separated departments, and that it will be specially useful to railroad companies.

BOLD BOY BURGLARS CRIED.

They Admit in Court That They Used to be "The Savage Seven."

Seven scared youngsters were arraigned before Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court yesterday. The oldest was 14 years, the youngest 6. Presently the 6-year-old began to whimper. The rest followed him. Between sobs they admitted they were "The Savage Seven."

There was nothing savage about them yesterday. They caught their breath between spasms of weeping to listen to the awful charges of Edward Davis of 301 West Eighty-fourth Street and Mrs. Fannie H. Steiniger of 674 West End Avenue. House breaking and burglary were what the youngsters were accused of, and Justice Hoyt termed their cases the "worst ever."

Three of the little chaps were caught Thursday night trying to break into a house in West Ninety-fourth Street, and their confessions implicated the rest of "The Savage Seven."

Mr. Davis said that his house had been broken into in his absence on Aug. 16 and about $5,000 worth of damage done. Furniture was hacked with an axe, the contents of bureau drawers were thrown about, and some small articles were taken Mrs. Steiniger said they had done mischief in her home which could not be repaired for $400. Several small articles of jewelry were taken.

The boys admitted breaking into the home of Thomas Purcell at 258 West Seventy-fifth Street also. Mr. Davis thought that some older boys must be behind the youngsters, but Justice Hoyt said he knew most of the seven, and that they were capable of acting without help or advice.

He dismissed 6-year-old Joseph E. Kelly of 141 West End Avenue and held the other six for further examination on Aug. 23.

BOTH WIVES AGAINST HIM.

Long Island Trainman Admits He Tried to Run Two Establishments.

Faced by two determined young women in the Jamaica Court yesterday, Chillian L. Brinckerhoff, a trainman of the Long Island Railroad, of 45 Hanson Place, Jamaica, admitted that he had married both of them.

"He has duped us and we have joined forces to prosecute him," one of the young women told Magistrate Fitch.

Brinckerhoff was arrested on Thursday night by Lieut. Ouchterloney of the Jamaica Precinct, and admitted his guilt.

"I don't know how I ever came to do it unless I was drunk," he said.

He was married to Miss Ophelia Wilcox on March 31, 1909, by the Rev. James P. Stafflet of the Reformed Church of America, in Jersey City. They set up housekeeping at 45 Hanson Place, Jamaica. On June 28 last Miss Mary M. Shields was also married to Brinckerhoff by the Rev. M. J. Considine at Holy Trinity Church, Manhattan. They went to 1,468 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, to live.

Brinckerhoff divided his spare time between the two women, telling them that he had a great deal of night work, which would keep him away from home from time to time. Both were deceived for a time, but a friend of wife No. 2 informed her several days ago that her husband had another wife in Jamaica. She traced Brinckerhoff and found the report was true.

The two women met on Thursday and agreed to make common cause. They made complaint to the police, with the result that Brinckerhoff is now held for the Grand Jury.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Confidence Stronger in Spite of the Continued Contraction.

Commenting on general trade conditions, Dun's Review says:

> While trade contraction continues, business sentiment improves and the basic conditions underlying the situation appear stronger. The volume of transactions is large because the work of suppling the daily needs of ninety millions of people must be kept up whatever may be the trend of the markets, but the amount of trade is below capacity for the reason that the demand in the more important branches is for immediate consumption, and there is a lack of buying for the future.
>
> In the dry goods markets, production is below the normal and trade of conservative dimensions, but confidence improved and there was a gratifying attendance of buyers in the principal cities. Hides are less active and most shoe factories are operating on short time.
>
> The improvement in business confidence, in the face of the evidences of reduced activity, is largely due, undoubtedly, to the better weather conditions, which make the outlook for the harvests distinctly brighter.
>
> Foreign commerce is large, both imports and exports being heavy. In New York, in the latest week, the total commerce was $33,088,816, against $26,598,039 last year, the imports being $18,463,181, or $1,887,546 in excess of exports, which, however, were greater than in the two preceding years.

Bradstreet's says:

> Crop reports and Fall jobbing trade show further improvement. This is most marked in the West, where general rains have improved corn, and where house trade has expanded as the result of the arrival of country buyers. Better than expected results from Spring wheat have made for a more optimistic feeling also in the Northwest. Large Eastern centres report buyers numerous and trade expanding, but conservatism still rules buying the country over. Best reports as to activity come from Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.
>
> Other developments of the week have been largely favorable. The steadiness of the securities markets, following recoveries from the low points of July, and evidences of an improved position by the country's banks, with some slight easing of money, have gone far to help the optimistic feeling engendered by the more favorable trend of crop reports.

COTTON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Curtailment of Expense Until Sept. 15 Affects 50,000 Operatives.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Millions of spindles in the cotton mills of the country will be idle for periods varying from one week to sixteen days during the latter part of this month and the first half of September. Mills in New England employing 50,000 operatives have already posted notices announcing a further curtailment, and it is understood that similar action will be taken by many other concerns.

In the Southern States more than 3,000,000 spindles will be idle one week in September.

In New England a number of mills shut down to-night until Sept. 6. Among these are the Pacific Mills, Dover, N. H.; Everett Mills, Lawrence, and other plants in the latter city.

Other concerns will close as follows: Clinton, Lancaster Gingham Mills, Sept. 2 to Sept. 12; Biddeford, Me., Pepperell and Lanconia Mills, Sept. 3 to Sept. 12; Saco, Me., York Mills, Sept. 3 to Sept. 12; Greenville, N. H., Columbian Mills, Aug. 20 to Aug. 29; Manchaster, N. H., Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Aug. 26 to Sept. 12.

The Tremont and Suffolk Mills and other Lowell corporations will also suspend.

INVENTOR SUES D. J. SULLY.

Greene Says Cotton Man and Hammonds Intended to "Defraud Him."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Daniel J. Sully of New York, the cotton man, John Hays Hammond of New York and Washington, and his son, Harris Hammond, were cited to-day by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to show cause next Friday why they should not return to Lemuel A. Greene of Greenville, S. C., certain letters patent issued to him for improvements in cotton grading.

Greene had assigned his patent to John J. Welch of New York as trustee pending the formation of a cotton grading company in consideration, he alleges, of the payment to him of $50,000 in cash on the organization of the company and a block of stock worth $50,000. He declares Sully and the Hammonds had the trustees transfer the patents to the company and issued him the $50,000 in stock, but declined the cash payment.

In his suit Mr. Greene says he called his patent to the attention of Sully, who in turn interested the Hammonds, and a company was formed. He charges that Sully refused the cash payment to him and then organized, he alleges, another company, to which was assigned the patent rights in consideration of $1 royalty on each grader sold. He declares the entire stock of the new company was issued to the Hammonds and Sully "for the sole purpose of defrauding him."

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 222 failures in the United States during the week, against 231 for the previous week, and 183, 286, 153, and 155 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 60; New England, 31; Southern, 54; Western, 45; Northwestern, 12; Far West, 19, and Territories, 1. Canada had 26, against 20 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—First Lieut. T. T. Duke, Twenty-third Infantry, relieved from duty at Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Okla., and detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., and proceed to Stillwater Sept. 1.

First Lieut. H. C. R. Norris, Medical Reserves, relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, and proceed home and report arrival to Adjutant General of the Army.

Orders July 6 amended to direct Capt. H. C. Merriam, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding artillery district of New Orleans, accompanied by members of his staff, to make visits contemplated during August and September instead of Major J. A. Shipton, Coast Artillery Corps.

The resignation of Second Lieut. W. A. Reed, Second Infantry, has been accepted.

Major W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, to Portland, Me., to supervise survey work in the artillery district of Portland.

First Lieut. A. H. Davidson, Thirteenth Cavalry, relieved from recruiting service Oct. 15 and will join his proper station.

Lieut. Col. S. A. Wolf, Twenty-eighth Infantry, retired, effective Oct. 19.

Major T. H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, detailed to enter next class at Army War College and will report Aug. 31 to the President of the college.

Major C. S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, relieve Major T. H. Rees, Corps of Engineers of duties pertaining to First Chicago Engineering District, and report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty as Chief Engineer officer of that department, relieving Major Rees of that duty.

The Navy.

Commissioned.—Lieutenants in the Marine Corps—E. N. McClellan, R. E. Adams, W. P. Bevan, P. A. Capron, H. C. Judson, A. M. Sumner, E. A. Osterman, R. F. Ludlow, J. Potts, R. E. Rowell, H. H. Utley, P. H. Torrey, and R. Tittoni.

Pay Inspector M. M. Ramsay, to Asiatic Fleet, on the New York, as fleet paymaster.

Lieut. H. E. Lackey, to Asiatic Fleet, on the New York, as fleet engineer.

Lieut. A. W. Sears, to Naval Station, Cavite.

Ensign H. M. Jensen, detached command the Perpoise and continue other duties.

Lieut. F. W. Osborn, Jr., passed Assistant Paymaster W. G. Neill, to the New York.

Paymaster H. DeF. Mel to the Charleston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. L. Higgins to duty Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon and Patuxent at Boston, Rocket at Washington, Pompey at Cavite, North Dakota at Newport, and Rainbow at Nagasaki.

Sailed—Tacoma from Port Limon for Cristobal, Vestal from Boston for Navy Yard, New York, and Des Moines from Dakar for Monrovia.

The Dubuque, now at Cristobal, has been detached from duty on the east coast of Nicaragua and ordered to New York to give liberty, thence to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for repairs.

SCHURMAN ON TRUSTS.

Says New Legislation Is Needed to Supplement the Anti-Trust Law.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Taking "Progressive Democracy" as his text, President Schurman of Cornell University to-day addressed the farmers of Wayne County, here for the Pomona Grange reunion, on the trust problem and the growing conflict between public and private interests.

"Justice," said President Schurman, "is the supreme object of government. New varieties of injustice spring up with the ever-expanding life of society. The just arrangement of yesterday is to-day rank injustice. Railway practices, once tolerated if not legal, have been prohibited by recent legislation inspired by the modern conception of railways as public carriers. And the railways whose domination aroused resentment in many States have now been rendered by Congress the docile and obedient servants of the people.

"New legislation is needed to supplement the anti-trust law. For public ownership and management of the capital and productive agencies and instrumentalities of the country we shall be ready when the millennium comes, but not sooner. Individualistic system of production of other days has largely given place to production on a large scale by means of consolidated capital and under corporate management and control. These colossal enterprises are the combined result of science, invention, accumulated capital, and the genius for business organization by which Americans are especially distinguished.

"But these industrial trusts have drawbacks also. Many of them have ruthlessly exterminated competitors. And while probably few of them have raised prices, some of them at any rate have appropriated to themselves exorbitant profits.

"Combinations have not necessarily eliminated competition, but they have enlarged the spheres between which competition takes place. No doubt that very circumstance makes it easier to suppress competition. The means generally used (apart from railway rebates, now, it is to be hoped, a thing of the past

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Deal in the Pennsylvania Loft Zone—J. C. Rodgers Sells New Jersey Acreage—Site for New Greenpoint Hospital—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

There was a slight improvement in the realty market yesterday and several large transactions were reported, the most important of which was the sale of a Seventh Avenue plot in the Pennsylvania loft zone, which is said to foreshadow the erection of a large commercial building.

The property, 316 and 318 Seventh Avenue, which consists of two old-fashioned brick buildings on a plot 39.2 by 56.6, was acquired by the seller, Mathias Makaus, before the Pennsylvania tunnel improvements were made public, from two individuals owning half interests each.

The property adjoins the southwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street. Mayer S. Auerbach bought the adjoining plot, 312 and 314, a few months ago. Title to the corner is held by P. Donald. M. & L. Hess, in conjunction with S. B. Goodale & Son, negotiated the sale. The buyer's name was not revealed.

Big West End Avenue Deal.

It was reported yesterday that the four dwellings, 490 to 496 West End Avenue, each occupying a lot 15 by 100, have been sold by various owners to a syndicate.

The adjoining properties, 274 to 282 West Eighty-fourth Street, the southwest corner of West End Avenue, were purchased recently by the Herald Square Holding Company.

Buys West Seventieth St. Dwelling.

Frank L. Fisher Company sold for the Stronghold Realty Company the three-story private house 273 West Seventieth Street to W. H. Yawkey. It is the intention of the owner to occupy the premises.

The Westerfield Sold.

Earle & Calhoun have sold to a client for investment the ten-story fireproof apartment house known as the Westerfield, 610 West 116th Street, on a plot 50 by 100. This property was held at $300,000.

Important Insurance Lease.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Edward Mallinckrodt and E. E. Clapp & Co. 90 William Street, an eight-story fireproof office building, covering a lot about 30 by 114. After extensive alterations, which will immediately be commenced, the building will be occupied by the lessees, who for years have occupied two entire buildings on Pine Street. This is one of the most important leases announced in the new insurance district for a long time. The building is located between the new Royal Insurance Company building at Maiden Lane and William Street and the twelve-story Wyllys Building at 92 William Street. The annual rental of the building, including taxes, is approximately $20,000 per annum. The lease is for a long term of years.

Investor Buys on Heights.

M. I. Strunsky & Co. have sold for A. L. Ernst, a client of Isadore M. Levy, 521 and 523 West 182d Street, a five-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 79.9, adjoining the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue. The buyers are Daniel Hanlon and Alexander Pfeifer, who hold the property as an investment.

Resale of Bronx Lots.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., have resold the vacant plot of eight lots, 200 by 100, at the southwest corner of Findlay Avenue and 168th Street, being the easterly half of the plot recently purchased from Mathew M. Edelman, the resale of the westerly half having been announced a few days ago.

Brooklyn Sales.

Bulkley & Horton have sold 140 Washington Avenue, between Park and Myrtle Avenues, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, for Mrs. Baile to a client for occupancy.

Greenpoint Hospital Site.

A site has been selected for the new Greenpoint Emergency Hospital in Brooklyn, and the Board of Estimate has authorized the Controller to acquire it at private sale at a price not exceeding $9,000. The site begins at a point on the easterly side of Guernsey Street, distant 100 feet north of Nassau Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Nassau Avenue 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Guernsey Street 75 feet; thence westerly again parallel with Nassau Avenue 100 feet to Guernsey Street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Guernsey Street 75 feet to the point of beginning.

Jersey City Sales.

The Manor Real Estate and Trust Company of Philadelphia, holding company for the Pennsylvania Railroad, has purchased from Mary R. and Samuel L. Hewlett of Roslyn, N. Y., the two four-story brick tenements, 444, 446, and 446½ Henderson Street, Jersey City. The property is located on the southeast corner of Henderson and Sixth Streets, and has a frontage of 60 feet on Henderson Street and 100 feet on Sixth Street. The price paid for the property was $16,000.

J. C. Rodgers Sells Jersey Acreage.

Alphonse Thourot of West New York has purchased from John C. Rodgers of Manhattan, a tract of 11.52 acres of land in the Township of North Bergen, N. J. The land is located just south of the Rock Cellar Park, between the Boulevard and the Bergen line and is 653 feet in width by 777 feet in depth.

The price paid for the property was not made public, the consideration mentioned in the deed being $100. Mr. Thourot will subdivide the property by cutting streets through and laying it out into building lots.

Loft for West 36th Street.

Plans have been filed by the Fackner-Coates Construction Company, of which Edward Fackner is President, who are the architects and owners, for a twelve-story fireproof loft building, on the north side of Thirty-sixth Street, 195 feet east of Sixth Avenue, at a cost of $175,000. The building will have a façade of brick with limestone and terra cotta trimmings, having a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 88.9 feet with a rear extension 40 by 10 feet.

New $170,000 Apartment House.

The J. H. Davis Building Company has filed plans for an eight-story high-class apartment house on the north side of Seventy-fourth Street, 250 feet east of West End Avenue. The building will have a façade of brick, with trimmings of limestone and terra cotta, with a handsome entrance ornamented with an old-fashioned watch lamp on either side and a small balcony overhead, the entrance doors being of wrought iron grill with a transom of the same design backed with a black mirror. The building will have accommodations for seventeen families, equipped with an elevator and will be fireproof. W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, associate architects, estimate the cost at $170,000.

Loans $300,000 on Loft.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned on first mortgage $300,000 to the Thirty-seven West Thirty-sixth Street Company, on the twelve-story fireproof store and loft building at 35 to 39 West Thirty-sixth Street. The plot is 54.6 by 98.9.

Seaside Cottages at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell to-day at auction fifteen cottages and thirty building plots at Elstone Park, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, L. I., by instructions from the Elstone Park Realty Company, Edgar Lonman, President. The sale will take place on the premises at 2:30 P. M., rain or shine.

Notes.

Henry Brady has been appointed receiver of the premises 528 Sixth Street, pending foreclosure of mortgage.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company placed a loan of $450,000 on the apartment house at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth Street; also $365,000 on 34 and 36 Central Park West.

Everett M. Selxas & Co. have leased for the 507 Fifth Avenue Company a suite of offices in the Columbia Bank Building to the Walker Stonestreet Company, and in conjunction with J. Clarence Davies, have leased for the William T. Keogh Amusement Company, the corner store at Bergen and Westchester Avenues.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 747, e s, 33.9 ft s of 65th St, 16.8x60, four-story dwelling; W. A. McQuald, referee; amount due, $8,146.95; taxes, &c., $10; withdrawn.

Washington Av, e s, 90.1 ft s of 183d St, 50.1x95.5x irregular, vacant; T. R. Lane, referee; amount due, $1,210.09; taxes, &c., $56.85; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

36th St, n s, 195 ft e of 6th Av, for a twelve-story brick loft, 60x88.9; Fackner Coates Construction Co, 286 5th Av, owner and architect; cost $175,000

5th Av, Madison Av, 136 and 137th Sts, whole block, for a twelve-foot grand stand, 200x120; estate Henry Cram, owner; R. McMahon, lessee and architect; cost $900

74th St, n s, 250 ft e of West End Av, for an eight-story brick apartment, 60x86.1; J. H. Davis Building Co, 312 West 109th St, owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, 12 West 32d St, architects; cost $170,000

Kingsbridge Road, w s, 79.30 ft s of 236th St, one-story brick shop, 20x20; Ames Transfer Co, James Ames, Kingsbrige, President, owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost $500

Harrison St, e s, 230 ft n of Davis Av, two-story brick dwelling, 18.3x25; Carmelo Semento, Harrison St, owner; George Hof, Jr., 721 Melrose Av, architect; cost $2,000

Old Road, e s, 375 ft n of 246th St, one-story frame locker, 20x16; Teachers College, V. Everit Macy, 68 Broad St, Chairman, owner; Charles P. Benns, 525 West 120th St, architect; cost $500

Washington Av, w s, 45.20 ft s of 170th St, five-story brick tenement, 45x94; John H. Buscall, 1,815 Webster Av, owner; Schaefer & Jaeger, 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $45,000

214th St, s s, 100 ft e of Paulding Av, two-story frame dwelling, 22x26; John Linder, 926 East 216th St, owner; J. J. Zuelch, White Plains Av and 211th St, architect; cost, $2,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

68th St, 54 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; Dr. Kellogg, 25 Broad St, owner; D. Barber, 25 East 26th St, architect; cost $25,000

Belmont Av, 2,471, three-story brick store and tenement, 21.1x48.4; La Pristi & Panantinto, 1,026 Lexington Av, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

With name and address of attorney.

41ST ST, n s, between 2d and 3d Avs, Lot 55 and part of Lots 54 and 57 to 62, map of Kips Bay farm; Margaret L. Olivar to Brainard T. and Noah Morris, quitclaim, Nov. 18, 1909; attorney, Job E. Hedges, 165 Broadway, 6 deeds $1

101ST ST, 352 East, s s, 25x100.11; Robert S. Conklin, referee, to Fannie Cohen, (mtg $18,650,) Aug 18; attorney, Isaac Cohen, 141 Broadway $3,200

SAME PROPERTY; Fannie Cohen to Ambassador Realty Co, Aug 18; attorney, same...$100

131ST ST, 49 East, n s, 25x99.11; Selma Byk and others to David Crawford, Aug 15; attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Cohn & Lewine, 135 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 199.10 ft n of 169th St, 51.1x109.3; Washington Av, w s, 387.6 ft n of 169th St, 60x150; 3d Av, n w s, 52 ft s w of 8th St, 26x137, Bronx; Thomas Conner to Mundane Realty Co, (mtgs $62,500,) Aug 18; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus, 55 Liberty St $100

82D ST, 163 East, n s, 19.2x82.2; Operating Realty Co to Sarah, wife of Samuel Lustvader, Jr, (mtg $7,500,) Aug 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

65TH ST, s s, 144.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Nelly H. Gardiner to Jane K. Fraser and another, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

44TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Henry Hamilton, executor, to Bridget Tracy, Aug 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $20,600

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 33 ft s of Powell Av, 25x79.4; Caroline Missig to Rose Becker and another, Aug 15; attorneys, Flammer & Flammer, 299 Broadway $1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 110.5 ft s of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x250; Kate Smith to John A. Gray, (mtg $15,000,) Aug 17; address, 3,084 Decatur Av $100

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 65x127; Carmine Altieri to Phelan Beale, (mtg $27,400,) Aug. 18; address, 2 Wall St.....$1

FOX ST, e s, at s e s of Westchester Av, 104.7x163.8x irregular; Edward Hirsh to Henry Asker, (mtg $135,000,) July 29; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $100

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 200 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100, Edenwald; Isaac G. Burnett of San Francisco to Jane C. Burnett, his mother, all title, Nov. 12, 1909; Josephine Duryea, 1,417 Bedford Av, Brooklyn.....Gift

125TH ST, 138 to 144 West, s s, 75x99.11; Joseph H. Cavanaugh of Bayside, L. I., to Margaret E. Cavanaugh, (mtgs $37,500,) July 21; attorneys, Moss, Laimbeer, Marcus & Wells, 299 Broadway $1

FINDLAY AV, s w corner of 168th St, 200x200, to e s of College Av; Matthew M. Edelman to Jacob G. Breunich, Aug. 5; Henry L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$100

MARCHER AV, w s, 150 ft s of 169th St, 50x279x51.9x292, except as follows: lot begins 200 ft n w of Marcher Av and 200 ft s of 169th St, runs n w 70x n w 51.9x s e 92x s w 50 to beginning; Robert I. Brown to John W. Hughes, Aug. 15; E. J. Dunphy, 3 Broad St $100

LOT 320, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Josephine Brooke to Diedrich Hafeken, (mtg $2,000,) Aug. 18; Frank Gass, Westchester.....$100

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11; Sebastiano Perrone to Rose Wienick, (mtgs $49,500,) and all liens, Aug. 18; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg 320 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, 457 East, n s, 18.9x100; Maurice J. O'Gorman to Henry Kahn, (mtgs $4,500,) Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

1ST AV, 2,287, w s, 18.9x100; Julia Lemlein to Antonio Mastromonaco, Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

TOPPING AV, e s, 195 ft s of 175th St, 20x95, (foreclosure July 14, 1910;) James A. Farrell, referee, to Louise and Josephine Hamner, Aug. 17; attorney, same.....$8,000

10TH AV, 533 and 597, n w corner of 43d St, 75.5x100; 10th Av, 614 to 622, n e corner of 44th St, 75.3x25; Johanna Haupt, heir, &c., Diedrich Knickmann, to Emma W. Wingate of Brooklyn. 1-21 part, (mtg $30,000,) subject to life estate of the widow of Diedrich Knickmann and to the mortgage,) Aug. 17; I. Newton Williams, 31 Liberty St.....$1

BOWERY, 245, s e corner of Stanton St, 25.8x80; Frederick R. Lee, trustee, Henry W. Lee, under will of Frederick R. Lee, deceased, to John T. Sackett and Frederick R. Lee, trustees of Henry W. Lee, Aug. 1; Sackett & Lang, 99 Nassau St $1

223D ST, 767 East, n s, 25x100, (foreclosure July 22, 1910;) Percival H. Gregory, referee, to J. Clarence Davies, (party 2d part omitted from caption,) Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $4,000

223D ST, 763 East, n s, 25x100, (foreclosure July 22, 1910;) same to same, Aug. 18; attorney, same $3,500

KAPONAH AV, 4,282, e s, 27x85; Louis F. Hirman to Ida Stroh, Aug. 19; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 15 William St $100

1ST AV, 208, e s, 20.11x91.2x25x77.5; Charles V. T. and John A. Foley, executors, &c., of Arthur M. Foley, to Charles J. Wirth and John Muller, all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $200

SAME PROPERTY; Charles V. R. Catlin and others to same, July 18; same property; Charles V. T. Foley and others to same, B. and S., July 21; attorney, same.....$1

115TH ST., 8 West, s s, 25x100.11; Bertha Michaels to Raphael Lyons, (mtgs $26,000; Aug. 18; Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St..$1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 182d St, 100.1 ft to w s of Park Av x 100x179; Joseph Steen to Frank J. Mulgannon, July 1; M. J. Kelly, 140 Nassau St.....Omitted

LOTS 70 and 71, Map 1,116A of 336 lots of Sisters of Charity; Ann, wife of William H. Towns, to William B. Hogan, all title, B. and S. and C. A. G., May 31; address, 271 West 125th St.....$1

LOTS 72 to 74, same map; William B. Hogan to Ann Towns, all title, B. and S., May 31; address, same as above.....$1

JEFFERSON AV, n s, 125 ft w of Monaghan Av, 50x100, Edenwald; Jefferson Av, n s, 50 ft s of Bracken Av, 122 ft to N s of Bay-chester Av x 100; John T. Norton to David D. Feins, (mtg $3,200,) ½ part, all liens, Aug. 19; Robert B. Alling, 149 Broadway.$100

115TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, (partition, July 6, 1910;) Daniel P. Hays, referee, to United States Trust Co, of New York, as trustee of Theron R. Butler, Aug. 19; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$11,000

115TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x100.11, (partition, July 6, 1910;) same to same, Aug. 19; attorneys, same.....$40,000

49TH ST, n s, 2,093 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5, (foreclosure, July 28, 1910;) Leopold Harburger, referee, to Samuel Korman, Aug. 18; Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$6,600

LOTS 46 and 47, Block 29, Map 1,140, Section 1, Bathgate estate; Bruner Av, w s, 550 ft s of Nereid Av, 97.6x159.11x irregular; Rosa Solner to Charles Biorkegren, Incorporated, (mtgs $3,500,) Aug. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHATTERTON AV, n s, 50 ft e of line between Lots 161 and 162, 25x108, being part of Lot 181, map of Unionport; John E. Bentz to Charles H. Lemmon, Aug. 1; attorney, same. $100

227TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; Harry E. Merritt and others to John C. Lord, (mtg $500,) July 25; attorney, same.....$100

85TH ST, 340 East, s s, 25x102.2; Gertrude H. Hyman to Julia Froman, (mtgs $24,500,) all liens, Aug. 18; H. I. Lurie, 31 Nassau St.$100

BECK ST, w s, 390 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100; Cunningham Cunningham & Shand Construction Co, to George J. Shand, (mtgs $34,000,) Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

178TH ST, 911 to 917 East, n s, runs —65.1xe 75.10xs 65.2x—; Cunningham and Shand Construction Co. to Clarence Behrens, (mtgs $31,500,) Aug. 16; attorney, same.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 2,089, w s, 33.9x80; Charles Bjorkengren, Inc., to Rosa Solner, (mtgs $19,200,) Aug. 18; attorney, same.....$100

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,427, w s, 50x100; Sarah S. Moses to Edward Stern, (mtg $3,500,) Aug. 18; attorney, same.....$100

229TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of Barnes Av, 60x114.6; Wakefield, Brill Contracting Co. to Louis Brody of Brooklyn, (mtgs $4,390,) Aug. 18; Goldstein & Goldstein, 366 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, e s, 76.11 ft n of 121st St, 26x78.10; Frederick C. Huber to Elmer Miller, (mtg $15,250,) Aug. 2; F. C. Huber, 1 Madison Av $1

130TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 80x99.11, (foreclosure Aug. 4, 1910;) Abraham Brekstone, referee, to Beatrice Realty and Construction Co., (mtgs $70,000,) Aug. 17; Benjamin Swartz, 170 Broadway.....$100

30TH ST, n s, 197.2 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9; Max and Edward Spiegel to Sally C. Spiegel, (mtgs $9,000,) June 30; Thomas F. MacMahon, 1,402 Broadway $100

30TH ST, n s, 197.2 ft e of 2d Av, 19.5x98.9; Leo Spiegel to same, (mtgs $9,000,) one-third part, June 13; address, same.....$100

HOE AV, 1,541, w s, 20x100, release judgment; Harry J. Winkler et al. to Louis Mondschein, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, (ratification of deed recorded Dec. 4, 1909;) stockholders of the Bryant Co. to same, June 15, 1910; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Mondschein to Elizabeth G. Palmer and Julius Oestreicher, (mtgs $9,750,) Aug. 16; attorney, same.....$1

PLOTS 47 and 64, Map 1,106 (Investment Co.) of Arden property at East Westchester, 200x100; Beatrice Salvatore to Louise Evereitt, (mtg $5,000 and all liens,) July 26; A. B. Morrison, 299 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,835, e s, 19.9x78; John Wood to Hugo J. Groth, (mtg $16,000,) March 10; A. Liehmann, 100 West 136th St....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified, with name and address of lender's attorney.

TRACY, Bridget, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 44th St, 407 West, 75x100.5, Aug 18, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$13,000

FLANIGAN, Elizabeth A., to New York Life Insurance Co.; 86th St, 133 West, n s, 23x100.8, July 6, 3 years; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$25,000

FRASER, Jane K. and S. Grace, to Nelly H. Gardiner; 65th St, s s, 144.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5, Aug. 13, due as per bond; attorneys, Harris & Towne, 258 Broadway... $65,000

MULHALL, Moses P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Hunt's Point Av, e s, 128.5 ft s of Seneca Av, 41.2x134.8x40x144.1, Aug. 18, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $28,000

BARON, Marie, to Elizabeth J. Childs, trustee; Eden Av, s e corner of 175d St, 46.7x55, Aug. 18, due as per bond; attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain 105 Broadway $4,000

STARACE, Frank S., to Charles M. Villone; 116th St, 340 East, s s, 16.8x100.10, prior mtg $6,500, Aug. 18, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A $1,500

REYNOLDS, Michael M., to Elizabeth Amon; Lot 305, map of 370 Lots McGraw estate, Westchester, Aug. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Davis, 68 William St....$1,000

SCHIPP, Mary C., to Charles F. W. A. Mueller and others; Lot 110, map of portion of Hunt estate, Aug. 18, due Oct. 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.... $7,000

McDONOUGH, Ellen, to John Hardy; 90th St, s s, 190 ft e of 7th Av, 23x82.7x23.1x85.6, Aug. 18, due July 2, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Hardy, 265 Broadway $4,000

CHARLES E. JONES CO., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 154th St, 522 West, s s, 45.9x99.11, July 29, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $44,000

AMBASSADOR REALTY CO. to American Mortgage Co.; 101st St, 352 East, s s, 25x100.11, Aug. 18, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$18,500

SAME to Fannie Cohen; same property, prior mtg $18,500, Aug. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same $10,000

CHARLES HERRMANN & CO. to Albert H. Klees; Wilkins Av, e s, 500 ft n of 170th St, 50x100, Aug. 18, 1 year, 6 p. c., A. H. Klees, 2,147 Arthur Av.....$2,100

SCHMITZ, William, to Isaac Butler; Lots 24 to 27, map of property formerly of William H. Wallace, Bronx, Aug. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Westchester....$2,000

WALLACE, Henrietta St. D., to David Huyler; 7th Av, 2,027, e s, 45.5 ft n of 121st St, 37.6x102, Aug. 18, 1 year, 6 p. c; attorneys, Agar, Ely & Fulton, 31 Nassau St.....$1,500

ISSEKS, David, to Sam Rosenberg; Henry St, 308, s s, 24x96, prior mtg $23,800, July 1, due July 6, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. I. Kremer, 302 Broadway $1,500

MASTROMONACO, Antonio, to Julia Lemlein; 1st Av, 2,287, w s, 18.9x100, Aug. 18, 4 years; attorneys, G. B. & Ed Goldschmidt, 34 Pine St. $8,700

NEVELSON-GOLDBERG REALTY CO. Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co; Prospect Av, n e corner of 164th St, 74.7x75, Aug. 18, 5 years; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$75,000

MORRIS, Francis, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 25th St, 231 West, n s 21x98.9, prior mtg $9,000, Aug. 18, due Sept. 1, 1913; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

PAKAS, Solomon L., to Bronx Savings Bank; Morris Av, n e corner of 183d St, 147x106.9, Aug. 12, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway... $10,000

BUTLER, John T., and another to Morris R. Stang; 3d Av, s w corner of 172d St, 27.7x82.7, June 3, due Dec. 3, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row....$1,800

ACKER, Henry, to E. Hirsh; Fox St, e s, at s e s of Westchester Av, 106.3x irregular to Simpson St, July 29, due Feb. 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway. $64,000

GAURIEDER, Henry, to John Scharles; Lot 88, map of Bruner estate, Bronx, Aug. 18, due July 1, 1913; attorney, John V. Sheridan, 4,102 White Plains Road.....$4,500

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to American Mortgage Co.; Prospect Av, w s, 67.6 ft e of 168th St, 37.6x105, Aug. 19, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$27,000

LYONS, Theresa, to Estelle Lyons; Manhattan Av, 392, e s, 25x70, Aug. 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St. $3,000

OETERS, Henry M., to Ida Van Wert; Edgecombe Av, 127, w s, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x90, Aug. 17, due July 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Henry W. Schutt, 229 Broadway $2,000

STROH, Ida, to Louis F. Hofman; Katonah Av, 4,282, e s, 40 ft s of 236th St, 37x85, Aug. 19, 5 years; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$5,000

BUSH, Edith W. L., wife of Donald F., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 67th St, 55 East, n s, 20x100.5, Aug. 18, due Jan. 1, 1914, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway $45,000

KLUNDER, Antonina, to Annie Troman; 224th St, n s, w ½ of e ½ of Plot 420, map of Wakefield, 26.3x114, March 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Bronx Borough Bank, 440 Tremont Av.....$4,500

KORMAN, Samuel, to Esther Surut; 49th St, 341 East, n s, 18.9x100.5, Aug. 18, 5 years; attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, 271 Broadway $5,000

RUBINSKY, Joseph, to Dollar Savings Bank; Brook Av, n e corner of 150th St, 25x100, Aug. 19, due June 1, 1913; attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells, 43 Cedar St.....$22,000

LEARY, Annie, to United States Trust Co.; 5th Av, 1,032, e s, 20x125, Aug. 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St. $75,000

ELIOTT, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Morris Av, 2,760, e s, 27x100.4, Aug. 18, due as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

IRISH, Fannie R. S., to Joseph Z. R. Wood; 2d Av, 314, e s, 17x60, Aug. 19, 3 years; attorneys, Fixman & Lewis, 198 Broadway $12,000

VIAU, Benjamin, to Hester J. Morrison; Drainage St, n w corner of Boone St, 100x40, Aug. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 475 Tremont Av.....$1,700

SOLNER, Rosa, to Charles Bjorkegren, Inc.; Webster Av, 2,089, w s, 33.9x80, prior mtg $19,200, Aug. 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

LORD, John C., to Harry E. Merritt and another; 227th St, s s, 305 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, prior mtg $500, Aug. 18, 2 years, 6 p. c.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$350

ESCHE, Louisa M., to Frederick Schmitt; Teller Av, n w corner of 169th St, 90x20, Aug. 18, 5 years; attorney, H. Overington, 2,804 3d Av $10,000

E. & W. CONSTRUCTION CO. to Hugh J. Grant; Southern Boulevard, e s, 212.6 ft n of Barretto St, 112.6x100, prior mtg $90,000, Aug. 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

MARDECE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Curtenius Gillette and others, trustees; Beck St, w s, 470 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100, Aug. 16, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$28,000

ADVANCE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Margaret J. Hall; 90th St, 81 East, n s, 20x100.5, Aug. 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Le Roy Gibson, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....$10,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West, s s, 50x99.11, June 20, 1904; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co to the German Savings Bank in City of New York; address 100 East 14th St.....$50,000

MOTT ST, 180, e s, 50.7x41.4x irregular, July 12, 1909; Rosa H. Susswein, Oscar Herrmann and Laila R., his wife, to the Bowery Savings Bank; address 128 Bowery.....$25,000

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West, s s, 50x99.11, Sept. 2, 1909; Frederick W. Jockel, unmarried, to Louis Keller, unmarried; Holmes & Rogers, 20 Broad St.....$12,500

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 198th St, 87.11x48.5x89.10x48.2, Feb. 6, 1905; Kalman Rosenbluth to Michael Regan; O'Hara Brothers, Bedford Park, Bronx.....$14,000

LOT 946, (westerly half,) map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114, July 21, 1908; Sophie Majewski to James G. Wentz; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$7,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 95.2 ft s of 165th St, 65x150.11x65x156.7, Aug. 6, 1897; Oscar Rudolph and Anna, his wife, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co; address 160 Broadway.....$6,500

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 179th St, 32.6x112.6, Dec. 31, 1903; George Sommer and Minnie, his wife, to Christian S. Boehler; Julius Helderman, 3,070 3d Av.....$5,000

115TH ST, 8 West, s s, 25x100.11, Dec. 3, 1908; Theresa Lyons to Max Borck; Jacob Cobusky, 271 East Broadway.....$5,000

112TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11, Aug. 16, 1906; Louis Epstein to Abraham Cohn, Simon L. Goldberg, and Charles Berlin; Max Franklin, 299 Broadway.....$5,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 105 ft s of 165th St, 65x187.6, April 8, 1904; Louis E. Miller to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co; address 160 Broadway.....$4,500

61ST ST, 238 West, s s, 25x100.5, Feb. 15, 1905; Abraham L. Kass to the Mutual Alliance Trust Co of New York and Bernard Retkowsky; Leo Lerner, 230 Grand St..4,500

61ST ST, 236 West, s s, 25x100.5, Feb. 15, 1905; same to same; attorney same.....$4,500

47TH ST, 547 West, n s, 25x100.4, Aug. 18, 1908; Doris Dassler of Ridgefield Park, N. J., to George Latour; A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.....$4,000

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, Dec. 31, 1903; Karoline F. Wichtendahl to Mary and Bridget Butler; Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$3,000

87TH ST, 519 East, n s, 24.11x100.8, Nov. 29, 1904; Joseph Vogel and Aiwina, his wife, to Adam Greim; address 448 East 72d St..$3,000

VYSE AV, w s, 175 ft n of 172d St, 25x100, Aug 12, 1909; Hippolit Pfund to Steinmetz Construction Co; Title Insurance Co, 404 East 149th St $2,250

184TH ST, s s, 116.2 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100, March 21, 1910; Lewis M. Sweet, widower, to Anna M. Peck; Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway $2,000

139TH ST, n s, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, Sept 17, 1904; Karoline F. Wichtendahl to George Schuchman; George Schuchman, 132 East 41st St $500

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100, Feb 23, 1904; same to same; address, same $500

LOT 175, map 1,345, Waldo Hutchins estate, s Riverdale Av and 238th St, (West,) July 1, 1909; Patrick Lenihan of Brooklyn to J. Clarence Davies; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $665

PERRY AV, e s, 250 ft s of 209th St, 25x100, July 8, 1908; Margaret E. Weindell to Edward P. Mullen; John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St $800

BRYANT AV, w s, 200 ft n of 172d St, 25x100, Sept 30, 1907; Samuel Klein to George Stark; A. D. Pope, 95 Liberty St $1,500

1ST ST, 95, s w s, (Houston St, 200 East,) 77.2 x25.2x80.4 to 1st St x 25, Feb 1, 1905; Barney Ershowsky to Max Cohen; Jacob Freeman, 220 West 42d St, (Times Square,).....$9,750

TINTON AV, e s, 269 ft n of 165th St, 100x12.1, Nov 24, 1891; Albert Julius Gaiser to Abby S. Tuttle, discharged of record without production of original bond and mortgage by order of Supreme Court, Special Term, Part I., Aug 17, 1910; Alfred B. Page, Justice; A. & H. Bloch, 90 Nassau St, attorneys for petitioner $450

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 532 and 534, north store, &c.; Provident Savings Life Assurance Society to Salo Zweig, 3 years from Feb 1, 1913; attorneys, Cahn, Nordlinger & Landauer, 160 Broadway $5,000

AVENUE A, 32, store, &c.; Nathan Goldstein and another to Theo. Kimmick, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A $1,860

BROADWAY, 1,841, north loft; Peter Vogler to James Raymond, 3 8-12 years from Sept 1, 1910; James Raymond, 101 West 60th St..$900

Mechanics' Liens.

27TH ST, 242 West; Louis Greenberg against Joseph Strout, owner; Jacob Paletz Co., contractor $50

RIDGE ST, 46; Louis Greenberg against Seventh Presbyterian Congregation, owner; Charles Weber, lessee; Morris Fogel & Son, contractors $138

32D ST, 6 to 10 East; Bernard Greenwood Co. against Stockton Realty Co., owner; Baldwin Engineering Co., contractor.....$125

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, Aqueduct Av, Webb Av, and 190th St, whole block; T. & W. Thorn & Co. against Hebrew Infant Asylum, owner; H. H. Vought & Co., contractor; Antonio Spinarelli, subcontractor.....$132

143D ST, 458 East; United Plumbers' Supply Co. against John Camp, owner; M. Stein, contractor $147

EDGEWATER ROAD, e s, 250 ft n of Seneca Av, 100x150 to Bronx River; A. P. Dienst Co. against John Gallagher, owner; George J.

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9 " 3 " . . .		*1,900*	*"*

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150 lines 4 Sundays and 9 lines 24 times daily cost $122.40.
200 lines 4 Sundays and 12 lines 24 times daily cost $163.20.

SUNDAY AND TWO WEEK DAYS.

50 lines 4 Sundays and 10 lines 8 times daily cost $50.40.
100 lines 4 Sundays and 20 lines 8 times daily cost $100.80.
150 lines 4 Sundays and 30 lines 8 times daily cost $151.20.
200 lines 4 Sundays and 40 lines 8 times daily cost $201.60.

The New York Times has a daily circulation exceeding 175,000 copies, and its net paid city sale is greater than the combined city sales of the three other New York morning newspapers popularly classed with The Times as to character of circulation.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Enjoy Apartment Life

Live where you can have out-of-door pleasures — such as Tennis for yourself, and Playgrounds for your children. Besides health, you have *economy* advantages, too, in

The A-RE-CO Apts.

At Simpson Street Subway Station
Only 30 minutes from downtown

Chester Hall
Just completed and ready for occupancy. New Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Telephones, electricity and gas, and the new *Bungalow Dining-rooms.* Rentals, $32 to $50.

A-Re-Co Court
Elevator Apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms. Telephones, gas and electricity. Rentals, $32 to $60.

Simpson St. Apartments
Non-Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms. Gas and electricity. Rentals, $21 to $35

One of the comforts of these Apartments is an abundance of HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.

Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard or 1028 Simpson St. (Take Lenox Ave. Express to Simpson St. Subway Station).

The Hunts Point
Six Story Elevator Apartment
163d and Simpson Streets, Southern Boulevard,

Provides MORE REAL COMFORT and MANY MORE MODERN CONVENIENCES than you can obtain in any other apartment house in Manhattan and Bronx.

Private Park, with Tennis, Croquet, etc., for use of tenants.

5, 7 and 8 Rooms. Rents $50 to $80.

HENRY MORGENTHAU COMPANY.
Telephone 4600 Melrose.
Open for inspection day and night. Bronx Subway Express to Simpson St.

Kemp-Jones Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $20-$45.
Ideal location, restricted section, near park, athletic grounds, and Harlem River Boat Clubs.
HIGH CLASS, EVERY IMPROVEMENT, including private telephone and electric light.
950-974 ANDERSON AV.,
Near Jerome Av. and 161st St.
Convenient to west side "L" 155th St. Sta.
TELEPHONE 4690 MELROSE.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
5 and 6 all light elegantly finished rooms. Modern up-to-date improvements; large, handsomely decorated dining room.
948-50-52 TRINITY AVE.,
Just east of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" Station.
RENTS, $24 UP.
Select tenants only desired.
Janitor or agent on premises.

Brooklyn.

489 St. Mark's Av.; four light rooms; all improvements; $10.

New Jersey.

New three-family apartment house, Hudson County Boulevard, overlooking Hudson River; ten minutes' walk 42d St. Ferry or five minutes with trolley; six large, light rooms; bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water; janitor service; view and location equivalent Riverside Drive; twenty minutes New York theatres. A. F. Baumann, 939 Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J. Telephone 181—John.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

137TH ST., 607 WEST.—Completely and nicely furnished four-room apartment; elevator; half block from Subway and Riverside Drive. Apartment 46.

DELIGHTFUL high-class, artistic four rooms; before 11, after 5. Hallman, 419 West 114th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Wanted—Four-room furnished apartment for housekeeping, bachelor; immediate occupancy for two months or more; in West Fifties or Sixties. Y 4 Times.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL WALTON
100-110 West 70th St.

An exclusive, modern, residential hotel of unfurnished Suites, leased by the year; no transient guests; privacy, comfort, and relief from the servant problem.

Unusually large outside Rooms, with commodious closets, at attractive rates.

ON THE BEACH, HUGUENOT PARK, S. I. TERRA-MARINE INN ONE HOUR FROM CITY.
Rooms singly or en suite; cuisine unsurpassed; dining room facing the Ocean; auto stages meet trains. Motoring, fishing, bathing, tennis. New York Booking Office, "Ask Mr. Foster," Flatiron Building Arcade. Tel. 143-146 Tottenville. E. H. Vaughan, Manager.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
West Point, Newburgh & Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace HUDSON RIVER DAYLINE STEAMERS **HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON** and **ALBANY.**
B'klyn, Fulton St., (By Annex), 8. Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40; W. 42d St., 9 and 10; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M. Return on either down boat due 42d St. 5:30 or 8:40 P. M. See Steamboat Advt.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 42d St., 2:00; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Return to N. Y. by steamer "ALBANY," $1.00, or by rail $1.10. Daily, except Sunday. Orchestra. Cadets in Camp.

BELLEWOOD SI
Mountain Excursion Resort.
Every Sunday.

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Ferries: West 23d St., 8:55 A. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9 A. M. Manhattan. Brooklyn Annex Ferry, 8:45 A. M. Hudson Tubes connect at Jersey City.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and EVERY FRIDAY.
Lv. W. 23d St. Sundays 8:50 A. M., Fridays 8:20 A. M.; Lv. Liberty St. Sundays 9:00 A. M., Fridays 8:30 A. M.
Mauch Chunk, $1.50
Next Sunday, August 21st
Leave W. 23d St. 8:20; Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

PATTEN LINE
For Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and all Jersey seaside resorts.

SATURDAYS.
Lv. West 35th St. 8:45, 10:50 A. M.; 12:30, 2:30 P. M.
Lv. Battery 9:20, 11:30 A. M.; 1:15, 3:10 P. M.

SUNDAYS.
Lv. West 35th St. 8:45, 9:10, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Battery 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND.

Refined amusements and refined surroundings. Clement, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 9:45 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 9:45 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M. RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

ALL TICKETS INCLUDE ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.

Leave West 129th St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:00, 1:45, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:10, 2:55, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island trip marked * does not go to 129th Street, N. R.

Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:20 A. M.; Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER "GRAND REPUBLIC"
ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. Yonkers 8:45 A. M.
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 9:45 A. M., *2 P. M.
Lv. Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 10:40 A. M., 2:45 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M.
Trip marked * transfers to Str. "Grand Republic" at Pier 1, N. R.
Round trip tickets, 50c.; Children, 25c.
Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

SPECIAL TRIPS FOR LABOR DAY
Including Tickets and Hotels.

Atlantic City	3 days	$10.00 up
Niagara Falls	3 days	15.25 up
Thousand Islands	3 days	19.75 up
St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain and George	6 days	45.00
St. Lawrence, Quebec, Steamer to Halifax and New York	9 days	90.00

THOS. COOK & SON,
245 Broadway, 264 and 563 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., New York.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
STEAMERS ROSEDALE and JOHN SYLVESTER leave West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 42d St., 10:05 A. M.; Battery, 10:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway, 12 M. & 5:30 P. M.; (East 138th St., 9 A. M. East 31st St., 9:30 A. M. Sundays only.)
Exc. Tickets, 50c.; Children, Half Fare.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN
ON Superb steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS
Splendid steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. No landing at 129th St.

These excursions under management of
FALL RIVER LINE.
Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY. **$1.50**

Long Island R. R. special express train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Av., 8:40; Nostrand Av., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:48 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."

Returning, leave Block Island 4:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Thursday, at 120 B'way, 19 S. 17th St., and stations foot East 34th St., Long Island City, and in Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Music and refreshments on steamer.

UP THE SOUND
Best Sunday Excursion Out of New York

BRIDGEPORT 75c Round Trip.
AND RETURN

SUNDAY, AUG. 21ST, at 10:30 A. M., from Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, by Fast and Commodious Twin Screw Steel Steamship **TENNESSEE,** stopping about TWO hours at Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 2700 Beekman.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE: On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:30 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. for New London, connecting there for Stonington, Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. For New Haven and Bridgeport Line Service see regular advertisement. Folder on request.

City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

LABOR DAY OUTINGS
Special Tours—
2, 3, and 4 days.
Greatly reduced rates, covering transportation, hotels, etc. Only $6.50 and up. Including Niagara Falls, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Thousand Islands, Delaware Water Gap, Catskills, Saratoga, Boston, etc. Send for Special Circular. **MARSTERS TOURS,** 31 W. 30th St., New York City.

UP THE SOUND
Sea Cliff & Glenwood

Str. "Sagamore" leaves Pier 8, E. R. (bet. Hanover Sq. & So. Ferry), Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:25 P. M. Sundays leaves Pier 8, 9:30; 31st St., 9:50 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:30 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
ROUND TRIP 50c. Leave BATTERY LANDING 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 7, and 8 P. M.; East 31st St., 30 m. later. South 5th St., Brooklyn, at 9:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Clambakes a Specialty. Free concerts daily.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Halcyon and Observation, around **New York Harbor and Manhattan Island.** Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. **See the Ocean, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts.** Trips daily, 1:15 P. M., returning 5

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Going to the International Eucharistic Congress in Montreal take the

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

Most direct Route. Superb accommodations and service. Through Round Trip tickets. Three routes. Option of taking in Lake George and Lake Champlain. Reception to Cardinal Vannutelli Sept. 3.

PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY
ST'R C. W. MORSE (even dates Aug.), ST'R ADIRONDACK—Daily from Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M., W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. ORCHESTRA.

CITIZENS LINE TO ALBANY AND TROY
New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., 6 P. M.; Yonkers 7 P. M. daily. Stop at Albany in either direction.

Best service. Direct rail connection at Albany and Troy for points North, East, and West. Rail tickets accepted for passage between New York, Albany, and Troy. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates. **Send for Summer Resort Book and "Up the Hudson and Beyond," a beautiful illustrated booklet.**

SEA TO MAINE
The Most Charming Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.

Special Excursions $7.00

The Maine Steamship Company sell at their Pier 20, East River, Ticket Office Only, Ten-Day non-transferable Excursion Tickets from New York to Portland, Maine, and return for $7.00. Tickets sold and accommodations assigned for these excursions only on day of sailing.

Sailings **Monday,** 10 A. M.; **Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday** 5 P. M., **from Pier 20, East River, New York.**

S. S. NORTHLAND and NORTH STAR.
Illustrated descriptive booklet sent on request.
MAINE S. S. CO., 220 Bowery, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

S. S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC.
25,000 TONS.
Leaving New York
SEPT. 3, 10 A. M.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

CUBA—JAMAICA

Beginning Aug. 24, 1910, the Hamburg-American Line will maintain regular fortnightly sailings between **New York** and **Havana, Kingston, Santiago, Manzanillo,** and **Cienfuegos** by the passenger steamers **Prinz Eitel Friedrich** and **Prinz Sigismund** on a new line to **Cuba** and **Jamaica,** affording unexcelled facilities for passengers as well as freight.

For all information apply

LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG.

Cincinnati.....Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
*Pennsylvania.....Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
†Kaiserin Aug. Vic.....Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
Bluecher.....Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. ‡Hamburg direct. *Entire accommodations reserved for 2d cabin only.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
S. S. MOLTKE.....August 30, 2 P. M.
S. S. HAMBURG..September 20, 10 A. M.
In November the new 17,000 ton S. S. Cleveland and Cincinnati will enter the Mediterranean service.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
Guide and Travel Books on Sale.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
From Piers 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, North River, New York City.

American Line
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Paul...Aug. 20, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 3
Philadelphia..Aug. 27, 10 AM | New York..Sept. 10

Atlantic Transport Line
London Direct.
Minnet'ka..Aug. 20, 9:30 AM | Min'waska..Sept. 3
Mesaba.....Aug. 27, 9 AM | Minn'p's..Sept. 10

Red Star Line
Dover—Antwerp—Paris.
Kroonland..Aug. 20, 11 AM | Vaderland..Sept. 3
Finland....Aug. 27, 11 AM | Lapl'd (N'w)..Sp. 10

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY, (TEL. 2100 RECT OR.) AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

White Star Line
Queenstown — Holyhead — Liverpool
Cedric.....Aug. 20, 10 AM | Baltic...Sept. 3
Arabic.....Aug. 27, noon | Celtic....Sept. 10
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Adriatic..Aug. 24, 9:30 AM | Oceanic..Sept. 7
Teutonic.....Aug. 31, 3 PM | Majestic..Sept. 14

New York To The MEDITERRANEAN & Boston
via Azores, Gibraltar, etc.
Canopic....Sept. 14, 4 PM | Romanic..Oct. 1
Cretic.....Sept. 21, noon | Canopic..Oct. 22

All Steamers of the American Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Red Star Line, White Star Line Are Equipped with Wireless Telegraph; Submarine Signalling Apparatus, Etc.

S. S. GERMANIA Sails August 20. First Cabin, Min., Outside Room, $75.

FABRE LINE Calls at the Azores. New Gia at Twin-Screw S. S. SANT ANNA 14,000 tons. **NAPLES MARSEILLES**

Maiden Trip from New York, August 25. Min. 1st cl. Rate, $80. Write for Booklet. 33 B'WAY, N. Y. 'Phone 2878 Rector.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

*MALDEN
SMITH'S LD'G
GERMANTOWN
*CATSKILL
*HUDSON
*ATHENS
STOCKPORT
COXSACKIE
*Saturday special lands only at points marked *

Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., week days, at 6:30 P. M.; West 129th St. 7:00 P. M.

Saturday Special 1 P. M.

Pier 43, and 1:20 P. M. W. 129th St. Send 2c. stamp for booklet giving Resorts of Catskill Regions.

'Phone 1098 Spring.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE — STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

Palatial Steamers "HENDRICK HUDSON," "ROBERT FULTON," "ALBANY," and "MARY POWELL" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Lve. A.M.	Lve. P.M.		Arr. A.M.	Arr. P.M.	Read Up P.M.
8:00	†	Daily, ex. Sun. Brooklyn Annex	†	6:20	
8:40	9:40	Desbrosses St.	11:45	6:00	
9:00	10:00	West 42d St.	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	West 129th St.	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	Yonkers		4:30	7:35
	4:20	Highland Falls	8:40		
11:50	1:00	West Point	8:35	2:50	5:45
*12:25	1:25	Cornwall	8:15		*5:20
12:25	1:45	Newburgh	8:00	2:15	5:05
	6:15	New Hamburg	7:30		
	6:30	Milton	7:15		
1:15	2:35	Poughkeepsie	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10		Kingston Pt.		12:25	
	7:45	Kingston	6:00		
3:25		Catskill		11:00	
3:40		Hudson		10:40	
6:10		Albany		8:30	
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

*Connecting at Cornwall with O. & W. Ry.

Special trains to Catskill Mt. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-half and one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on any down Day boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.

STR. MARY POWELL See columns above.†
Perfect Afternoon Outing. Leave Desbrosses St. 2:45 P. M., connecting at West Point with
STR. ALBANY due West 42d St. 8:40 P. M. Orchestra on each steamer.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers — Splendid Service)

If you're going anywhere in New England for your vacation—

—Choose the waterway—the cool and comfortable way to travel.

Go by the Fall River Line, Providence Line, New Bedford Line or Norwich Line.

Ask the ticket man at 171 Broadway.

Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like. **$4**

Fare to Boston.....

Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for Information. City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

JOY LINE
From NEW YORK **$2.40** via BOAT and RAIL TO **BOSTON**

Boston, via Boat & Trolley, $2.25.
Modern Steel Screw Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE.
Providence Direct, $1.50 Worcester, $2.40
Every week day 5:30 P. M. Pier 19, East River
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."

COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail..... **$2.65**
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct.....1.75
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail.....2.65
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail.....2.00
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE to Albany
ORCHESTRA.

Horses and Automobiles at reasonable rates. Leave foot W. Houston St. 5:30 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 6:00 P. M. daily. Telephone 9226 Spring.

Central Hudson Line.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, from Franklin St. week days, except Saturday, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings, week days, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS { From Franklin St., 9 A. M. West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON
Fare $4.00. Metropolitan Line Express Turbine Steamships. **YALE & HARVARD**
Week Days and Sundays Lve. Pier 9, N. R., foot of Rector St., New York, 5 P. M. Due Boston 8 A. M. next day.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., Tues. & Thurs. 5:30 P. M., Sats. 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 14, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE
Piers 54 and 56 North River, foot of 14th St.
OFFICES 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

LUSITANIA—MAURETANIA
Largest, Fastest, Finest Steamers Afloat.

New York to London Direct
VIA FISHGUARD.
The most expeditious route. Quickest also to
PARIS—BERLIN—VIENNA
From New York Wednesdays, 9 A. M.
MONDAY IN LONDON TUESDAY IN PARIS
Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals.
*Carmania..Aug. 20, 10 AM | Caronia...Sept. 3, 10 AM
Campania.....Aug. 24 | Lusitania.....Sept. 7
Mauretania.....Aug. 31 | Campania.....Sept. 14
*Will call at Queenstown. After Sept. 1 the Caronia, Carmania, and Campania will call at Queenstown.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.
To Fiume via Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste.
†Carpathia..Aug. 25, noon | ‡Ultonia.....Sept. 22
Palmyra....Sept. 8, noon | †Carpathia.....Oct. 6
†Calls at Genoa. ‡Carries 2d and 3d class only.
Travellers' checks issued—cashed everywhere.
ITALY-EGYPT CRUISES, 1910-11; Nov. 26, Jan. 7 and 21, Feb. 18, March 11.

LONDON PARIS BREMEN **North** **TUESDAYS 10 A. M.**
Express Sailings.
Cecille.....Aug. 23 | Kr. Wm. II...Sept. 6
Kronp. Wm..Aug. 30 | Kr. Wm. d. Gr..Sept. 13

LONDON PARIS BREMEN **German** **THURSDAYS 10 A. M.**
Twin Screw Sailings.
Bremen.....Aug. 25 | Pr. F'd'h Wm..Sept. 8
Gr. Kurfuerst..Sept. 1 | Barbarossa...Sept. 15

GIBRALTAR NAPLES GENOA **Lloyd** **SATURDAYS 11 A. M.**
K. Luise.....Aug. 20 | K. Albert....Sept. 10
Berlin (new)..Aug. 27 | P. Irene.....Sept. 24

Wireless and Submarine Signals.
Independent Round-the-World Tours.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

LONDON via Plymouth — New Service — **S. S. New Amsterdam** 17,250 Tons. Leaving New York Aug. 30

Luxurious Comfort to Ocean Travelers Nowhere Exceeded

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS (via Plymouth & Boulogne s. M.) ROTTERDAM

Holland America Line 39 Broadway

Sailing Every Tuesday at 10 A. M.

*Fotsdam ....Aug. 23 | †Rotterdam...Sept. 13
†N. Amst'dam..Aug. 30 | *Rynda.m....Sept. 20
*Noordam .....Sept. 6 | *Pots'am ....Sept. 27
*VIA BOULOGNE S. M. †PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

BERMUDA Round Trip by new and fast S. S. TRENT, 6,000 Tons. Sailing Aug. 24, Sept. 3-14-24, and every 10 days thereafter. **$20 AND UP.** TOURS, including hotel accommodations, 8 days, $35 and up; 9 days, $37.50 and up.

JAMAICA 12-Day Tour, $72. 10 days on Ocean; 2 days at Hotel.

COLON 17-Day Tour, $120. 15 days Ocean; 2 days on Isthmus. COLOMBIA, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS.

Southampton 30-Day Trip via West Indies, returning by direct N. Atlantic Line, $250. Oruba .....August 20 Clyde .....Sept. 17 Magdalena ..Sept. 3 Atrato .....Oct. 1 From Pier 52, North River, N. Y.

SANDERSON & SON, G. P. & F. A., 22 State St., N.Y.

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Pointing Out the Value of a College Education

President Warfield of Lafayette Draws Some Contrasts Between Past and Modern Methods of Instruction—Training Impossible Without the Will.

By ETHELBERT D. WARFIELD, D. D., LL. D., President Lafayette College.

THE last academic year was marked by a striking revival of interest in the college as an individual and significant element in the American education system. President Lowell in his inaugural address made a strong plea for a more self-sufficient conception of its intellectual culture. President Nichols of Dartmouth heightened the impression by supplying the notable deficiency of the Harvard address in a splendid defence of the moral element in college training. Both at Boston and at Hanover, Dr. Eliot defended with his wonted vigor and brilliancy his lifelong advocacy of vocational training. The whole year was replete with able and stimulating discussions, which seemed to prophesy a higher valuation of the college, both in educational and popular estimation.

The National Educational Association at its annual meeting in Boston in July of this year, however, smote with resounding clamor upon the very citadel of the college, proclaiming its "ideals narrow and false," its life idle, and its work low in vitality and intellectual purpose. This expression of opinion was essentially that of the high school teachers, and was accompanied by two characteristic demands: That the colleges should not require for admission more than one foreign language, and that they should accept for admission "all subjects well taught in the high schools." Shortly before this meeting at a notable school anniversary one of the speakers enumerated among the subjects fit to be so received service "on school publications and athletic teams." This reductio ad absurdum of the proposal does not seem to have been advanced to support the plea made at Boston. Yet commercial branches and agriculture were suggested.

In view of these divergent views upon the college question a few words upon the value of a college education expressed in popular language and aimed to meet the discussions of the hour should not be unprofitable.

It is always to be remembered that the so-called college education had from the first, and still has, two distinct objects—general mental discipline and liberal education. They are really only two aspects of one thought, as both are meant to distinguish the college education from the specific training demanded by a particular profession or calling. Yet those who maintain the cause of vocational education are ready enough to recognize that it must be sufficiently general and sufficiently liberal to fit the student to receive the largest gain from strictly professional training. Even they do not want to omit the college course and plunge the immature boy at once into law or medicine or theology. They only urge that the boy who wants to be a doctor shall study biology, and he who intends to be a lawyer shall study economics and history, and he who means to pursue theology shall study philosophy and sociology. Perhaps more of the advocates of this policy would reverse the statement and say that he who finds "bugs and botany" pleasant subjects of study should prepare himself for medicine, and so on. Yet, strictly speaking, there is a wide gulf between those who advocate consistently vocational education and those who recommend the nearly exclusive development of early tastes and aptitudes. Too many of the former are among the most vigorous supporters of the cult of rigorous work, while the latter are not only confounded by the fatal moral effects of following the line of least resistance, but by the change of taste and growth of talents with maturity. For there is just as surely something wrong with the boy who prefers philosophy to zoölogy at 15, as there is with the man who at 40 would rather open oysters than listen to a great orator. Indeed, it is the leaders of the vocational school who are pushing up and up the requirements for admission to the professional schools, in so many cases demanding a college education, not merely refusing to accept high school graduates and "no questions asked," as in the good old days of the nineteenth century, but compelling the high schools to fit their boys—and girls also, let it be remembered—to undergo the inquisition of the hard-hearted but invertebrate college, even to the extent of a second foreign language.

But what, after all, is the meaning of a "college education" to the average father, to the above-the-average boy in America? There still linger in the land some remnants of the tradition which held a college diploma to be the American representative of a patent of nobility. The college graduates in an elder day at least constituted a legion of honor. And it was not a tradition of privilege, but of power. That old stalwart body had not only the advantage of superior knowledge but of superior power of expression. It possessed the mastery of the written and spoken word when such mastery was rare. With the growth of education and of printed matter, the speaker has lost his vocation and the anonymous writers of the press have usurped the place and influence of the author without retaining his prestige. We learn rather what the college graduate was than what he is from the tests compiled from the biographical encyclopedias which show how much better chance a college man has to get on the roll of honor of men of achievement than one who never went to college. Yet even the last issue of "Who's Who in America" sustains the tradition.

But apart from the tradition, there is in the American parent's mind, in the American boy's heart, an impulse toward a standard of manhood which involves more than an estimate of what a man has. It is true that many a man has been so anxious to make a millionaire of his son that he has forgotten to make a man of him. But he did not mean to do so. He had a notion that somehow manhood was a by-product of the mill which turns out millionaires. And most of these very men have never even learned better. For they have supposed that their sons failed to become men because they failed to become millionaires. After all, it is only the other side of the story of the man who lamented the failure of wasting a $10,000 education on a ten-cent boy. Neither in the getting nor the spending of money is there that making of manhood which is the true vocation of the American college.

The typical college men of America have truly represented this vocation. The college has been for them a place where character was developed. It has been developed by training, by contact with men and with ideas, by the inspiration of knowledge and of effort.

A prominent man from a State in the Middle West at a reunion of a well-known Eastern college this June ran over the men of his class and said: "What did this college do for them? They brought to it all they are. They would have been the same men whether they came here or not." Yet he was quite mistaken. They brought capacity, moral and intellectual. The college gave direction to both. They brought a certain amount of moral purpose, of intellectual training. So much the college demands from the home of the High School. The college set them to work in the presence of the greatest minds of all ages under the guidance of competent teachers, with the companionship of kindred spirits. Year by year the incompetent and indifferent, the morally defective, and the mentally deficient, were sifted out. Those who completed the course had come to know themselves, to know what they could do and what they could not do.

The college has no magician's wand. The boys it trains are not transformed, but developed, into men. And surely that is what every wise man wishes for his son. And even more, the level-headed boy thinks to himself: "Here I am. I have a life to live in a world full of men and things of which I know little. How shall I find out about myself, and the men and things about me? I will go to college. I will study to know myself, my nature and capacities; to know men, what they have done and what their destiny; to know things and how to use them." The more simple and open-minded the boy is the more he will get out of his college course. He who has already decided on a lifework has in most cases acted on an immature judgment, and oftentimes finds that he has made a serious blunder. He who knows just what he wants to learn lacks the docility of mind which is essential to the contact of the minds of student and teacher, and refuses the guidance of the very educators whom he has come to learn from. He gains most in college who with indefatigable industry and insatiable curiosity pursues every study as far as he may and as many as time and opportunity permit.

Such a student cannot possibly fail to get an immense benefit from a four years' college course. And such a boy can never become what the college course would make of him in any other way. Perhaps it seems as though this is only to say that the college teaches him who has wings to fly. But this is far from true. Let us rather say this is only to teach him who has a mind to think. And this is the educator's hardest task. It is hard to teach him who has eyes to see, who has ears to hear, who has a tongue to speak, just because man sees not only with his eyes, but most with his mind; To know is impossible without thought; to think without training. Training is impossible without the will.

And here is the true school of the scholar, and here also is the measure of the college. Not to know, but to be master of self or the means of knowing is the full fruit of college training. The culture of compulsory knowledge avails nothing. The making of character is the making of a will to be. In college it is a will to know, in the business world a will to do, but in the highest activities of mind and heart and soul it is a will to be. Hence it is that so many fail to appreciate those sides of college education which issue in purely personal culture, in the joy of life, in the happiness of simple but worthy living, in the love of man, and most of all in the knowledge and love of God.

And yet most men, so far as they ever think the matter through, are seeking just such culture. "How shall I get the most out of life?" This is often asked. It most often means, too, "How shall I increase my capacity for higher living?" Not, as some would have us believe, How can I get the most things to give me pleasure? And the man of real culture, to whom art and music and literature and philosophy give high capacity for enjoyment, whose manners are winsome, and whose morals are pure, is the man most esteemed—even envied—in the circles where he is known.

When the boy stands at the college door he looks ahead with trepidation, but it is the trepidation of him who, secure in the possession of the magic word, stands at the door of the treasure house ready to pronounce the "open sesame." But the graduate stands at the door looking out with far different feelings. He has worked four years, spent his money, filled his head with yearnings, and now what can he do? How is he any better for all that he has done, for anything that he has learned? Ht has only learned to realize how ignorant he is, how insignificant he is. That life is so much bigger, more complex, more difficult than he had any idea. It is the disillusionment of manhood if there is real character in the man. True humility makes him see that the great tasks of life lie far ahead, but true culture makes him desire to take up the task really within his power and do it; do it with a perfection worthy not only of the task but also of the man. The world in which he lives is no longer a realm of faery; success no longer lures him with the chances of the gambler. He sees life steadily and sees it whole. Character stands supreme. Work is the exercise of proved powers and delightful in itself. On every hand opportunities of service for man and society, for country and for God, open up—in the humblest forms at first, but always with the assurance that every service well rendered will open the way to higher calls.

It is often said, and truly said, that the need of such men is limited; that not every man is capable of receiving or of benefiting by such an education. But such men are the highest need of society—the greatest blessing to the age. Therefore, the question should be asked with more than a passing thought by parents, "Shall I give my son the benefit of a college education?" And every boy should take council of his dreams more than once ere he decides that the work and play, the studies and the associations, the defeats and the triumphs of college life are not for him. For it is in the dreams of boyhood that the purposes of manhood have their birth. Oliver Cromwell could recall but little of his brief stay at Cambridge, except the football he played there; a foretaste it may be of the iron will that led the charge at Marston Moor and Naseby. Wellington declared that the battle of Waterloo was fought and won on the playgrounds of Eton College. And if "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," the college has not lacked its tribute from the sons who learned to know, to do, and to be in the quiet culture of wills informed and inflexible. What Princeton did for Madison, the father of our Constitution, in the eighteenth century, Oxford did for Gladstone in the early nineteenth, and Brown for Hughes in its later decades, and every "little crossroad college" has done for scores of manly boys who became strong men.

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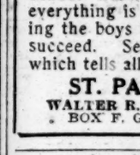
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¶ School buildings and grounds representing an investment of $1,500,000.
Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Athletic Fields, Golf Links, Quarter Mile Track, Batting Cage, Tennis Courts
A completely equipped *Lower School for Little Boys.*
Tuition $700.
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NEW JERSEY—Pennington.

Pennington Seminary School for BOYS
Pennington, N. J.
No longer co-educational. Prepares boys for all colleges. Classical, Scientific, English, Commercial and Manual Training Courses. Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Pipe Organ. SEPARATE HOME JUNIOR DEPARTMENT for boys under 14. Athletic field, gymnasium. Competent Physical Director. *Summer Camp.* 73d year. For catalogue address
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STEVENS SCHOOL
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 12TH, 1910.
Examination for admission Sept. 7, 8, 9.
Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition is $150 per year.

NEW JERSEY—Hightstown.

THE PEDDIE INSTITUTE.
An endowed school for boys. Prepares for all colleges. Rates, $400. Address R. W. Swetland, A. M., Principal, Box T, Hightstown, N. J.

MARYLAND—Annapolis.

St. John's College,
Annapolis, Maryland.
ESTABLISHED 1696.
Classical and Scientific Courses leading to degrees. Designated by the U. S. Government as one of the leading military colleges, the honor man of each graduating class being entitled to a commission as Second Lieutenant.
Preparatory School
FOR BOYS OVER 13
Fine Gymnasium and beautiful location. Adjoining the U. S. Naval Academy. Prepares for St. John's and other colleges. Terms $300. For catalogue address
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A COUNTRY HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG BOYS
80 acres; near Easton, Md.; healthful location; classes of six or less; supervision of a successful teacher of boys; an unusual opportunity for boys for whom outdoor life and special care are desired. Address
H. H. Ballard, Ph. D., Sta. B, Baltimore, Md.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.

College of Physicians and Surgeons OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Offers medical students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Modern equipped building, unsurpassed laboratories, Lying-In Asylum Hospitals, etc. 43th Annual Session begins Oct. 3rd. For catalogue address Chas F. Bevan, M. D., Dean, Calvert and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Cathedral School
For Boys (Episcopal)
A Country School occupying its beautiful new home on Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D. C. This school has an able faculty of specialists and offers exceptional advantages in preparing boys for colleges and universities. It is under the direction of the Bishop of Washington, who is President Board of Trustees. All the attractions of the Capital; delightful location; large gymnasium. For catalogue address
E. L. GREGG, Headmaster, Box A E.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls.
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year begins Tuesday, October 4, 1910.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

WABAN SCHOOL: Facile princeps. Individual attention, self-government; rapid progress; athletic director; new gymnasium. Box 14-T Waban, Mass.

Next Saturday, Aug. 27,
The New York Times will publish the Second Article of the series of eight on Educational Topics—
"Make the Job Fit the Man,"
By
Dr. John H. Finley,
President of City College, New York.
The New York Times has a net paid daily sale exceeding 175,000 copies among the most intelligent persons in a city which sends more pupils to private schools and colleges than any other city in the world.
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Results

Berlin N. W. 7, den 5th Aug., 1910.
Dorotheenstrasse 18-21.

The New York Times:

The results of our advertising in your valuable paper have been most gratifying and we have been pleased to continue our advertisements during the coming Winter. Our Hotel Bristol and Centralhotel never have had so many visitors from your district as this year. Yours truly,

Hotelbetriebs-Aktiengesellschaft,
Conrad Uhl's Hotel
Bristol-Centralhotel.

The New York Times printed nearly 200,000 agate lines of hotel advertising during the first seven months of 1910. Leading hotels throughout the world use The Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. NUMBER TWO.

COUNTRY BOARD

20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 13c. a line a day; 30 times 11 2-3c a line a day

Long Island.

BATTERSHALL INN,
SEA CLIFF, L. I.
200 feet above the Sound.
Fine cuisine and charming place.
Write for Booklet or 'phone 71—Glen Cove.

Bell Inn, Bellport, L. I.—Comfortable rooms; good board; special rates for September.

New Jersey.

AN INVALID or convalescent can obtain exceptional care and attention in the attractive home of a graduate, (R. N.) many years' experience; highest testimonials. Trained Nurse, Box 252, Montclair, N. J.

HILLSIDE HOUSE.—Elegant surroundings; homelike; excellent table; airy rooms. Mrs. Mary Jacobus, Caldwell.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

For Sale.—A lease of stores, 228 3d Av., near 19th St.; also, 705 8th Av., near 44th St., with or without stock, suitable for any business; present business, ladies' wearing apparel, ready made and made to order; cause for selling, retiring from business. Alex. Moss, 228 3d Av.

Wanted—Man or woman, with about $5,000, to invest in manufacturing concern doing a good business; established 8 years; capital on account of increase of business; will stand strictest investigation; particulars at interview only. F. Haefey, 17 Nepperhan St., Yonkers, N. Y. Write.

Demonstrations invited of novelties of real merit; finest location possible; live and let live basis. Call quick, 509 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Furnished room house for sale; doctor occupying parlor floor; $2,500. 21 East 24th St.

YACHTS AND VESSELS

35c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

For Sale at a Bargain—Ninety-foot cruising yacht, either with steam machinery or gasoline motor; very roomy and in perfect order. For further particulars inquire of Hereshoff Mfg. Co., Bristol, R. I., where yacht can be seen.

HELP WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPER, $15; correspondent, familiar with motors, $20; collection department correspondent, $23; assistant bookkeeper and typist, out of town, $12; bookkeeper, steam-heating experience, $15; engrossing clerk, male, Christian, must have legal experience, $25. Call in person, National Employment Exchange, (Agency,) 47 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; good opportunity; $18; stenographer, large publishing house, $18; clerk, good figurer, $10; a number of similar positions open; for particulars call at once. National Employment Exchange, (Agency,) 47 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Numerous positions paying good salaries; better locate permanently now. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

COOKS, laundresses, chambermaids, housework, elevator boys, useful. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d. 94 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, useful men, porters; city, country. Henderson's, 110 W. 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th; bond, $1,000, guarantees colored help. 1119—Harlem.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

An excellent opportunity is offered by the Butterick Publishing Company to well-educated young women possessing good taste in matters of dress, who desire to become fashion writers and designers; previous business experience unnecessary. Apply, by letter, L. D., Butterick Building, New York.

EXPERIENCED lady bookkeeper-stenographer. Globe Tire Co., Room 430, 1,777 Broadway. Apply Saturday A. M.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for busy office; must be rapid, accurate, neat and intelligent; call Monday. Mr. Collins, Robert Appleton Company, 39 West 38th St.

YOUNG EDUCATED LADIES wanted to enter nurses' training school; after three years' course diploma given. Apply between 9 and 11, Superintendent Training School, Sydenham Hospital, 337 East 116th St.

WANTED.—Young lady as assistant stock clerk in wholesale jewelry house; excellent position; some one with previous experience in this line preferred; salary first six months, $8 per week; references must be of highest character. Address R. S. P. & Co., 306 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Accustomed to chandelier work; permanent position to first-class man; application strictly confidential. G., 264 8th Av.

MANUFACTURER or contractor who wishes to take goods to be cut, made up, for cloaks and suits; must be a union shop; answer by letter only. X 2 Times.

MEN can secure good paying positions and liberal contract; must be reliable. Continenttal, 50 Stuyvesant St., 10th St., near 2d Av.

SALESMEN WANTED—Experienced, for Texas and Southern States, to represent a first-class popular line of ladies' and misses' suits and coats on commission basis; no objection to a side line. W 156 Times.

SALESMEN wanted throughout the United States who carry ladies' neckwear, laces, or embroidery to handle one novelty handkerchief; quick seller; liberal commission. Address L 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To sell a stamp affixing machine; nothing like it on the market; keeps counts, sticks your stamps; sells itself in one demonstration; hustlers only need apply. 177 Broadway, Room 35.

SALESMAN.—Traveling; carry side line men's fine neckwear. Apply Harry Stark, 82 Union Square.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.—Potter & Johnson, Acme, Automatic, and Jones & Lamson; in replying, state age, experience, and wages wanted. Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.—Bright boy in wholesale jewelry house; best of references required; salary $4 per week; excellent opportunity to advance if satisfactory. Address C. F. K. & Co., 306 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Foreman of newspaper and job printing plant; experience and references necessary. The Herald, Montclair, N. J.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ADVERTISE FOUND ARTICLES.

THE LAW.

"A person who finds lost property under circumstances which give him knowledge or means of inquiring as to the true owner, and who appropriates such property to his own use or to the use of another person who is not entitled thereto, without first having made every reasonable effort to find the owner and restore the property to him, is guilty of larceny."
—New York State Penal Law.

You should advertise lost articles at once. Do not delay. Telephone 1000 Bryant. The Times will write and publish your advertisement. Cost is little—chances of recovery good.

LOST—Large diamond horseshoe pin, at 3:30 P. M., Thursday, between 17th and 20th Sts. on way to Lord & Taylor's from Forsythe's; liberal reward. E. S. Lucas, Room 2,423, 165 Broadway; telephone 6078 Cortlandt.

LOST.—Stock Certificate No. 11,692 in the name of Walter L. Lascelles for six shares The Home Insurance Co., New York. Finder please return the same to 8 Bridge St. Application for new certificate has been filed.

LOST—Between 1 and 6 o'clock Tuesday last, Princess diamond ring; three large stones in centre, surrounded by small stones; liberal reward; no questions asked. 114 East 14th St.

LOST.—Between Knickerbocker Theatre and Times Subway, Aug. 17, gold watch, open face, Elgin; initials H. H. K. Return Miss Preston, 241 West 102d St. Reward.

LOST—Yesterday, on West Broadway, near Greenwich Savings Bank, a bunch of keys; reward will be paid if returned to E. W. Boyce, 132 Reade St., New York City.

LOST.—Copper cigarette case, between Broadway and 6th Av., on 42d St., contains Salisbury cigarettes. Return for reward 112 West 42d St., Room 611. Easter.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 542,017 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain and a diamond ring, probably thrown away by thief before capture. Reward for return to Bloodgood, 601 West 182d St.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, three stones, from 125th to 156th St., 3d Av. "L" downtown train; reward offered. S. Kemp, 9 Lispenard St.

LOST.—Young's Panama, Tuesday, between 90th and 165th Sts. T. J. B., 137 East 49th St.

LOST—Passbook, No. 34,513, of Italian Savings Bank. Please return to bank at once.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Monday night, pug dog, answers to name of "Punch." Reward. 833 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Aug. 12 to 17.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire Detective Bureau, Correspondence Room, Grand and Centre Sts.: Fleabitten gray horse, bay horse, dress suitcase containing wearing apparel, steamer satchel containing wearing apparel and two medical diplomas, suitcase containing wearing apparel and cigars, bay horse, sorrel horse, two sporting rifles.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.: 2D AV. ELEVATED—Two umbrellas, bag, oilcloth bag, package addressed, shoes, &c.; shirt, towel, &c.; bottle medicine, syringe, 2 brushes, &c.; window weight. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Overalls, aprons, bathing suit, &c.; desk drawer, dry goods, bow, lace, &c.; 7 umbrellas, key, fan, bottle whisky, papers, 2 purses, journal, books, gloves, wrist bag, satchel, overshoes, napkin, hat, package of tin cans. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Collars, comb, bathing suit, umbrella, brushes, 2 hats, time pad, glove, music book, shirt, dress goods, pocketbook, veil, neckties, &c.; handbag, lease papers. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Keys, cap, finger ring, shirts, 2 books, purse, 3 umbrellas, pair sandals, drawing, SUBWAY—Seven umbrellas, 3 handbags, lunch case, commutation book, check book, letters, gloves, keys, comb and mirror, package transfer orders, pair shoes, laundry, package cuffs, shirt fronts, waist, bathing suit, globe, lantern.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO., Surface and Elevated: Gold spectacles, box of clothing, bag, agate pot, and other articles; knit shawl bathing suit, rubber coat, surgical bandage, books, music stand, lodge books, coil of wire, box of certificates, trousers, pocketbook, umbrellas.

FOUND, Aug. 10 to 17, inclusive.—LEHIGH VALLEY TRAINS. Awaiting ownership at the office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: 4 umbrellas, 2 suitcases, straw hat, 3 packages, shawl, box, lady's coat, eyeglasses, scissors, cap, shirt, book, wallet.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. On FERRIES—Apply to Superintendent of Marine Department, foot of Liberty St.: Book, fishing pole, pair of gloves, package of cocoa. ON RAILROAD TRAINS—Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Pair of eyeglasses, 11 umbrellas, lady's coat.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Twelve umbrellas, 2 coats, 4 packages, book, suitcase, bundle.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Packages and umbrellas.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Six umbrellas, grip, hat, purse.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Packages and umbrellas.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON FERRIES—Umbrellas, packages, coat, handbag, hat, book, roll, suit of pajamas, kodak, cane, straw hat, pair of eyeglasses, nightshirt, cuff and button. AT JERSEY CITY STATION—Cane. DESBROSSES ST. FERRY—Package containing photographs. LEHIGH VALLEY TRAIN—Lady's coat.

FOUND, Aug. 17.—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. LOWELL—Pin, 2 books, fan, 2 children's hats. S. S. PRISCILLA—Lady's gloves, nightgown, breastpin, scarfpin, nightgown, hat brush, woman's hat, woman's hair rat, straw hat, nightgown, umbrella, nightshirt, pocket knife, nightshirt, box cigars, hair brush, baby pin, scarfpin. S. S. PROVIDENCE—Cap, ring, gloves, nightdress. S. S. MAINE—Baby pin, stickpin, silk gloves, 2 nightshirts, pail.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

GENERAL WORK.—Girl wishes position, hotel or restaurant; general work; sleep home. Kuzavit, 421 East 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Excellent penman; good detail worker; references; $10. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; competent; excellent mathematician; good penman. Miss B., 58 Beekman St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School education; good worker; best references furnished; $8. Conscientious, 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience legal and electrical. G. C. M., 9 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL, 18, wishes position where quick attention to business is appreciated; experience in office routine; best references. Y 19 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2250—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR
Desires position office manager. W 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced; familiar with stenography and general office work, desires steady position; first-class reference. W 163 Times.

BOY, 15 years of age, desires position; has had experience as stockboy in notion department; ambitious and obliging; references. S., P. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

COLORED CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 6 years' experience; reference. Guy, 228 West 63d St., in care of Young.

MASSEUR to attend gentlemen at their own residences; doctors' references. Keene, 245 West 50th St. Telephone 8790—Columbus.

POSITION wanted by trained nurse to care for invalid or as companion. Y 17 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

STOCK CLERK.—By young man, 20, as stock clerk in millinery house; has had five years' experience; would try to make good at any other line; can furnish best of reference. W 130 Times.

TEXAS JOBBER, for past twenty-five years active manager large and successful business in that State, desires position with some leading concern which has large interests in Texas that requires supervision by reliable and confidential agent of good judgment and successful business experience; generally posted as to jobbers and leading dealers, informed about recent developments and advantages in different parts of the State; for many years connected with cotton business; active and possesses all necessary business requirements, and will be of great value to concerns needing such assistance. Interview solicited with firms only largely interested in Texas, and satisfactory service and references guaranteed. Testimonials of the highest grade will be furnished. Address W 150 Times.

WANTED—By expert bookkeeper, small set to keep evenings and Saturday afternoons; reasonable. Z 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, would like to learn some good trade; can furnish the best of references; conscientious, hard worker. Emanuel D. Simon, 152 Ridge St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wishes position in manufacturing concern, with chance for advancement; references. A. Gust, 2 Willett St., City.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (Cor. 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; beautiful, vine-covered house; finest location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; more foliage than country; cooler.

5TH AV., 46.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; good table; table guests accommodated; references.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms, running water; telephone; good table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; first class; moderate.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Single and double rooms; superior accommodations; those desiring comforts investigate; reasonable.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, airy, large rooms; good substantial board; homelike house; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; physician or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Cool, desirable rooms; private baths; superior table; references. Telephone 6666 Columbus.

72D ST., 122 WEST.
One, two, and three room suites; private bath; high-class accommodation at moderate cost.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; all conveniences; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; unexcelled cuisine, table guests.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms; phone, L, Subway; home cooking; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms, with or without bath; large closets; parlor, dining room; excellent table; transients accommodated; table board; telephone; Christians; references required.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Room, board; high-class house; table guests; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all conveniences; parlor dining; table board; references required.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Comfortable rooms with board; parlor dining room; transients accommodated; 'phone.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; board optional; parlor dining; telephone; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests accommodated; telephone.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Double and single rooms; two suites; Southern cooking; table board.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; table guests; references; telephone; near "L."

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, near Subway. "L"; table guests accommodated.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot baths; excellent table; telephone; table guests accommodated.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near Park.

92D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references.

102D ST., 243 WEST, Near Riverside.—Exceptionally attractive double room with board; also table board.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished and decorated; near Riverside; table a specialty.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Large airy rooms, well furnished, clean, comfortable; good substantial board; references.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large room, closets, running water, good table; American family; gentlemen; telephone.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

A FEW young men wanted to share elevator bachelor apartment; superior table. L 298 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL ROOM; good service; southern home cooking; west side; centrally located; near L, Subway, and surface car. Address W 162 Times.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

89TH, 1,345 LEXINGTON AV.—Large, small rooms; good service; seasonable table; references; phone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Room or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Overlooking Wall St., East River.)—Large, cool rooms, furnished, unfurnished; Subway five minutes to Broadway; twenty, seaside; neighborhood aristocratic; house exclusive, refined; table choicest products New York markets; $9, $16 weekly. 905—Main.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—$17.50 per week, American plan. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, medium, front; one flight; running water; electric light; gentlemen. Campbell.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Rooms large and small, single and en suite; most comfortable and homelike, for gentlemen; references.

18TH ST., 26 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single and double; all conveniences; $2 up. Addieg Company.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, small rooms; shower baths; select house; gentlemen.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet; refined; references.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, single, en suite; furnished, unfurnished; with, without private bath.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, with private bath; reasonable.

56TH ST., 342 WEST; (The Summersby.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; elevator apartments; all modern conveniences; moderate.

The New York Times asks the assistance of its readers in excluding objectionable and fraudulent advertising.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

56TH, 345 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; bath; hot water; clean; reasonable; gentlemen.

57TH ST., 438 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; running water; closet; moderate; one or two. Maher.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually pleasant room; attractively furnished; improvements; low rental until September.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites for gentlemen or married couples; conveniences; moderate.

71ST, 235 WEST.—Large second-floor front; private house; Summer rates. Tel. 470 Col.

71st, 281 W.—Gentlemen; south front; reasonable.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; breakfast optional; telephone; references required.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; handsomely furnished; reasonable; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and medium rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

78TH ST., 135 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor; private family; suitable three gentlemen; references. Owner.

80TH ST., 110 WEST.—Desirable room adjoining bath in private house; southern exposure; telephone.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Front room, private bath; also small room, single; newly furnished; private family.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Private baths, electricity, parquet floors; excellent table; steam heat; doctor's suite.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; running water; also doctor's office; service.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water; every convenience; homelike; $4. Deisinger.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large front room adjoining bath; refined surroundings; reasonable. Anderson.

85TH ST., 168 WEST.—Desirable rooms in private house; near Subway; telephone; gentlemen only; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; select house; moderate; telephone; near "L." Subway.

91ST ST., 31 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large, small airy rooms; near bath; conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large cool room, $3.50; every convenience; telephone; half block "L"; Park.

94TH, 203 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, three furnished, large, sunny rooms; phone, elevator; $9. Sander.

95TH ST., 59 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, decorated rooms; one $2.50; accessible neighborhood; American family.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; elegant furnished room; telephone.

108TH ST., 211 WEST.—Good-sized, well-furnished, light, cool; 'phone; shower; gentlemen; $3.50. Howard.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private French family; electric light, telephone; central. Moore.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Two independent front rooms for gentlemen with references; elevator, telephone. Cooke.

114TH ST., 514 WEST.—Well-furnished room. Apartment 2; convenient Subway. Call evenings.

135TH ST., Corner Broadway, (St. Evona.)—Comfortable large room; $4; modern; private family; Apartment 1F.

153TH ST., 228 WEST.—Large and small rooms from $1.75 up.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room; high-class apartment adjoining Drive; Subway express station; $5 weekly. Goodrich.

142D ST., 117 WEST.—Nice light room; two in family; board if wanted. Spitz.

160TH ST., 540 WEST.—Exceptionally large, desirable; suitable two; privileges; private dwelling; $6.

FURNISHED ROOMS for men only. Hotel Clemens, 98th St., Amsterdam Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (137th.)—Elegant room; modern elevator apartment; small family; reasonable. Cromwell Apartments, 54C.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites, four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen; Summer rates, $10 weekly, upward; beautiful room, bath, kitchen, $3 upward.

East Side.

18TH ST., 118 EAST.—Near Subway and Broadway; all large; running water; $4 to $7.

19TH ST., 105 EAST.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, private bath; telephone, electric light. Rogers.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private house; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Delightful rooms, with and without private bath; gentlemen; every convenience; telephone.

55TH ST., 55 EAST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

82D ST., 120 EAST.—Furnished parlor and bedroom; conveniences; bath; references required. Bock, 2d floor.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

PARK AV., 970, near 83d.—Rooms, large and small; all conveniences; private house.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has cool, newly renovated rooms overlooking water, for men; with, without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOMMODATIONS wanted immediately for desirable business gentlemen and married couples; meals optional; also parlor floors for physician's offices. Telephone Madison Square 4742. St. James Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Broadway, 83d St.—4 rooms, light; suitable bachelor apartments; convenient L, Subway. Tel. 7611 Schuyler.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FRANK MERY, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE S. DE HIERAPOLIS and EMILE S. DE HIERAPOLIS, composing the firm of HIERAPOLIS & COMPANY; GEORGE S. DE HIERAPOLIS and JOHN H. BAKER, Defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 16th, 1910.
CULVER & WHITTLESEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice:

Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of one thousand one and 35-100 dollars, ($1,001.35,) with interest from the 11th day of January, 1910, and with costs of this action.
CULVER & WHITTLESEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John H. Baker, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1910.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1910.
CULVER & WHITTLESEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The New York Times welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisements it may find in charge of swindlers.

Church Services To-morrow

Baptist.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Dr. MacArthur, Minister. —Dr. Curtis Lee Laws preaches 11 and 8.

Central Baptist Church, corner 92d St. and Amsterdam. Frank M. Goodchild, D.D., Pastor. Rev. F. W. Blakeslee will preach morning and evening.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West Thirty-third St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching by the Rev. H. M. Wharton of the Brantley Church, Baltimore, Md., morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST STREET. CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. REV. W. A. CAMERON will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. M.—"The Uniqueness of Jesus." 8 P. M.—"The Blessings of the Righteous."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Preaching services, 11 and 8.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor. Rev. CASPAR W. HIATT preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. 11—Rev. Millard A. Jenkins, D. D., Athens, Ga. 8—"The Christ Child." Illustrated. Mr. Talbot.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street,
11 A. M.—Preaching service.
REV. F. E. JOHNSON.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, of Hartford, Conn., will preach at 11.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH ST. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., LL. D., will preach.
Morning and Afternoon subjects:
"WHERE ARE THE DEAD?"
"A LOST TREASURE FOUND."
Every one is invited to these services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northwest Corner of 73d Street.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. of 10th St., (one block west from Broadway.)—GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. Public worship to-morrow morning in the hall adjoining the Church at 11 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by REV. GEORGE HANDY WAILES, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Av. and Tenth St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service.
8 P. M.—Evening service.
Rev. ANDREW F. UNDERHILL, preacher. Morning Sermon: "The Spiritual Ideal." Evg. Sermon: "The Flaming Sword." Full Choir.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock.
Full choir will be present. Seats free.
Preacher, Aug. 21st,
Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Woodcock, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOSEPH R. SIZOO
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., of Glens Falls, New York,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Greatest Thing in the World."
Evening—"Escaped Privileges."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES McLEOD, Minister. Rev. JOHN A. HUTTON, M.A., of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. J. FRED. BERG, D.D., of Fort Richmond, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, FOURTH AVENUE and 20th.—Union Services at 11 A. M., conducted by Rev. LEON A. HARVEY. Subject: "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE: A MODERN SAMARITAN." The public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, Aug. 21, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. R. A. Forrest.

LENOX AV. COLLEGIATE CHURCH, cor. 123d St.—Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the Rev. James S. Kittell of Albany, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM KOPELMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 13,645.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Kopelman, the bankrupt herein, has filed his petition verified August 18, 1910, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable Judges of the U. S. District Court, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated New York, Aug. 18, 1910.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern Distict of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of William McShane Company, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William McShane Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated August 3d, 1910, praying that the composition heretofore offered by its creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in number of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 31st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, August 18, 1910.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST NIGEY, Bankrupt

AIRSHIPS PARADE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Four Big Aeroplanes Circle the Race Track in Single and Double Column.

CURTISS IN SPLENDID FLIGHT

Many Passengers Carried by Aviators in the Opening Day of the Seaside Meet.

The aerial parade was introduced to 5,000 people, who attended the first day of the aviation meet at Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when Glenn H. Curtiss, J. C. Mars, Eugene Ely, and J. A. D. McCurdy, in their aeroplanes, circled the big field in single column, like a flock of wild ducks. This was the first time in America that four machines were ever seen in the air at one time, and was the crowning event of the day.

The parade started as a race between Curtiss, in his big Hudson flyer, and Ely in his four-cylinder machine, and followed a series of more than a score of flights, in most of which the aviators carried passengers. Because of the puffy wind, it was impossible to adhere closely to the programme, but there was more flying than has been done at any other meet.

Just at sunset, after the crowd had been treated to a continuous series of short flights, the machines of Curtiss and Ely were wheeled to the scratch, and it was announced that they would race for three laps of the course. Ely, having the least powerful machine, received a short start and rose into the air beautifully.

When he had cleared the ground Curtiss started and immediately rose to an altitude of 200 feet as he followed Ely down the course. At the first turn Curtiss had almost overtaken his opponent, and before the finish of the first lap was well in the lead. Ely cut in closer at the second turn than Curtiss, and again led down the course, but before the end of the second lap was hopelessly beaten. It was the undecided to turn the race into a flying carnival, and as the two machines came down past the grand stand Mars started and rose in time to follow the other two down the course on the third lap. In the same way McCurdy got into the procession on the fourth lap, and then the four machines circled the course, stringing along about 300 feet apart, and almost at the same height.

As the four machines passed the grand stands the first time the audience showed its enthusiasm much in the same way that the first public flights were greeted. Hats, handkerchiefs, and walking sticks were waved at the aviators, and some who had none of these things handy just waved their hands and yelled. The wives of Curtiss, Mars, and Ely stood in an excited group at one end of the field and showed their enthusiasm as much as anybody, then rushed up to greet their respective husbands as they landed.

Ely, who was first of the four to go up, landed first. At the last turn he dropped quickly near the ground to claim the landing place and came down the field in front of the grandstands only a few feet from the ground, while the other participants continued their lofty parade. His machine was quickly wheeled out of the way in time for Curtiss to make a landing, and then Mars followed.

This left McCurdy in the air. He had no wife there to greet him, and this was probably why he held to the air the longest. When the others landed, he left the course and made a beautiful flight, going away out of the grounds and circling a grove of trees more than a mile from the course, then returned and landed within a few feet of the other machines.

This officially closed the events for the day, but before all the crowd had gone, Bud Mars made a straightaway flight the length of the field in the dusk, carrying Capt. H. S. Kerrick of the Coast Artillery, U. S. A., who leaves for Europe to-day and would not have another opportunity to make a flight. Major Reber, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East, U. S. A., was present, but did not go up, as the biggest passenger machine was not ready for flight, having been delayed twenty hours in transit to the city. The Major weighs 210 pounds, and that was more than the lighter machines could manage.

The flights started in less than ten minutes of schedule time and continued until nearly 7:30, when it was too dark to make air climbing feasible. Mars was the first man to get his machine out of the betting ring and on to the field. It was pushed over to the extreme eastern end of the course, and tuned up while Mars stood near by listening to Mrs. Mars coaxing for a ride. She has accompanied her husband on his tours with his biplane, but had never been in the air. The machine was fitted with a seat for a passenger, and Mars finally consented. The opening flight of the day with these two on the machine was really only a try-out and covered a little less than half a mile past the grandstands.

When Mars returned to the starting point he found Mrs. Ely impatient to make a flight, and she demanded that he take her, as her husband's machine is too small for passenger carrying, so the second trip over the straight-away was made with a woman passenger. Following that Mars devoted most of the remainder of the afternoon to carrying newspaper men down the straight-away course and flying back alone.

Soon after Mars made his first flight Ely got his machine into the air and went down the course for a tryout. The wind was still blowing puffy, and his aeroplane careened considerably, but he made a landing safely. McCurdy was the next off the ground, and he went a little higher than the two other men, but did not attempt a turn. Before he returned the Curtiss Hudson flier was wheeled on the track, and in another two minutes Curtiss was in the air.

He climbed rapidly to 200 feet and circled the course, making the first air turn of the afternoon and receiving the cheers of the crowd as he passed the grand stand high over the race track. He made another circuit of the course, and after a steep glide to within fifteen feet of the ground, made a pretty landing within ten feet of his starting point. After this the flying for an hour was mostly with passengers, though to break the monotony Mars circled the course alone once and McCurdy and Ely made several circuits with their small machines.

Curtiss, who had been helping Mars carry the passengers scheduled to make flights, made another beautiful circuit, this time rising more than 500 feet and coming down steps of air 100 feet high. This was done by two dips of 100 feet each, and each time he dipped his machine it seemed he was plunging headlong to the earth.

One of the most exciting moments of the afternoon did not become apparent to those in the stands at all. Only the aviators and their assistants grouped at the starting point at the lower end of the field saw it. This was when Mars, returning from one of his passenger-carrying flights, failed to stop his machine soon enough, and it rolled quickly over the ground after landing, headed straight for the rear of Ely's machine. Augustus Post, an amateur flier, who will have his machine in the air to-day, ran out in time to grasp Mars's forward control and stop his machine just before it would have wrecked Ely's propeller. This was the nearest to an accident any of the machines or their drivers came.

Because the puffy wind interfered with the scheduled programme an effort will be made to run off a large number of the twenty-five events to-day in order that the whole list may be completed to-morrow. That this may be done, the flying will be started earlier than to-day, and Sunday's crowd is promised four hours of aerial demonstration.

Among the more interesting events scheduled for to-day is an experiment in wireless telegraphy, with one of the aeroplanes equipped with a new sending apparatus. The inventor, Sergt. Horton, was on the field yesterday with his apparatus. The sending and receiving ends of the apparatus were both set up on the roof of the grand stand, and reports of the flights were sent to the Manhattan Life tower, Newark, and other stations. Major Reber of the Signal Corps became interested in the experiments that Mr. Horton has been making for several years and declared that, if possible, it is his intention to reach the field early enough to-day to see the trials. He has requested that records of the experiments be kept for his use in his work on the Signal Corps.

Only the sending apparatus will be installed on the machine, and the receiving station will be on the roof of the grand stand. An effort will be made to send messages to this station from all parts of the field, and if this proves successful, the machine will fly out across country and test the possibilities of the apparatus for distance work.

Besides this feature for to-day, there will be five and possibly six aeroplanes in flight at one time, five of them taking part in a novel straightaway dash of half a mile. The five to contest in this event are Curtiss, Willard, Mars, McCurdy, and Ely. It is also announced that Willard, with his new, big flyer, will give passenger-carrying demonstrations, carrying one, two, and three passengers, equaling his American record made last week. If the weather permits, there will also be a contest for altitude.

HONORS TO FRENCH AVIATORS

Victors in 486-Mile Cross-Country Flight Get Medals in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Le Blanc, Aubrun, and Legagneux, the victors in the great 486-mile cross-country race which terminated Aug. 17, and several military aviators attached to the French Army, were guests of honor at a luncheon given to-day by Gen. Brun, the Minister of War, at the Military Club. Le Blanc and Aubrun finished first and second, respectively, in the race, and Legagneux also finished with them, but was prevented by accident from completing the full course.

After the luncheon a reception was held by the city officials at the Hotel de Ville, where the three cross-country racers received gold medals and signed their names in the city's Golden Book. At the same time the President of the municipality pinned the Order of the Legion of Honor upon the tunic of Lieut. Camermann, one of the army aviators, and presented the other military officers with objects of art.

RAIN DELAYS WELLMAN.

It Prevents the Inflation for Inspection Purposes of His Gas Bag.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—Rain to-day prevented the inflation of the balloon of the airship America, in which Walter Wellman will attempt to cross the Atlantic. It had been planned to unpack and fill the envelope with air to-day for the purpose of inspection, but the rain came through the roof of the aerodrome and it was impracticable to lay the big bag on the floor. The work was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Vanaman, engineer of the expedition, however, tested the motor which he will use in inflating the envelope, and it worked to perfection.

Mr. Wellman said to-night that though they were behind hand in their schedule, he believed that in about ten days they would be ready to begin their trial flights.

ZEPPELIN VI. SPEEDY.

Swiftest of Type So Far, Test for Passenger Service Shows.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Wurtemburg, Aug. 19.—The Zeppelin VI., which the Directorate of the Passenger Airship Company recently decided to transfer to Baden Baden to carry out the programme for passenger trips, has been fitted out with improved propellers and other features and made a trial flight to-day.

The big dirigible proved to be the speediest Zeppelin airship yet built, but her true rate of speed was not ascertainable owing to irregular winds.

MOISSANT STILL DELAYED.

Hoped to Start at Daylight on Last Leg of Paris-London Flight.

CHATHAM, England, Aug. 19.—John B. Moissant, the Chicago aviator, to-day repaired his monoplane which was partially wrecked in a brick field near Rainham, Kent, Wednesday after his perilous flight with a passenger across the English Channel. The American was anxious to continue on the last leg of his journey from Paris to London, but was prevented by the stiff gale which blew all day.

Late to-night Moissant definitely announced that he would not attempt to continue his flight to the English capital until daylight. The distance from Rainham to London is about thirty miles.

WOMAN WANDERS IN BRONX.

Missing Since Aug. 8, She Wrote Aug. 15 to Say She Lived Near the Zoo.

Mrs. Christian Schann has been missing from her home, 43 Water Street, West New Brighton, S. I., since Aug. 8, and is believed to be wandering in the Bronx in an irresponsible condition.

Her daughter, Catherine, visited Police Headquarters yesterday and said that her mother had been in a peculiar mental condition for some time, and on the morning of Aug. 8 borrowed 10 cents, saying she was going for a walk. On Aug. 15, after days of futile searching, the daughter received a letter from her mother, postmarked the Bronx, stating that Mrs. Schann was living near the animals in the Bronx Zoo, and that she had been sleeping in the woods and was in need of clean clothes.

The missing woman is of medium height and weighs about 140 pounds. Her eyes are gray, and her hair brown, touched with gray. She wore a black jacket, white waist, black skirt, and black hat trimmed with artificial roses, when she left home.

KILLS HIMSELF IN CEMETERY.

Jacob Kreidler Drinks Poison at His Daughter's Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Jacob Kreidler, for years proprietor of Kreidler's Hotel of Tarrytown, was found dead this morning in a chair beside the grave of his daughter in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. He had taken a dose of carbolic acid.

When he was last seen last night, he was in excellent spirits, and did not hint at suicide. He went to the cemetery at 8 o'clock and seating himself beside the family plot drank the poison.

The body was discovered by a cemetery employe and the Coroner found a second bottle of acid in Kreidler's pocket. He was fifty-four years old and leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of John Wirth, President of the village of North Tarrytown.

BARS WATER DRINKING CUPS.

Wisconsin Makes Railroads Order Their Disuse In That State.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—As a result of the agitation against common drinking cups, travelers on Wisconsin trains will discover after Sept. 1 that the railroads no longer furnish them. Orders have gone out from general offices of all roads which run into that State that trainmen shall put the public drinking cups, now supplied for the benefit of thirsty passengers, in hiding as they cross the State line, and not take them out again until another State is reached.

The new system is the result of a rule promulgated by the Wisconsin State Board of Health, which holds that common drinking cups are dangerous and communicate infectious diseases.

OTTUMWA MAYOR OUSTED.

T. J. Phillips Found Guilty of Permitting Gambling Houses to Run.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Judge K. E. Wilcocksen, at Sigourney to-day, handed down an opinion ousting Thomas J. Phillips as Mayor of Ottumwa, Iowa. At the trial of the case recently at Ottumwa it was alleged by Attorney General Cosson that Mayor Phillips was guilty of willful neglect of duty in permitting resorts and gambling houses to run. Also that the Mayor was intoxicated on April 30. On both of these charges the court finds the Mayor guilty. A third charge that the Mayor is dishonest was dismissed by the court.

Mayor Phillips is a leading Democrat and was a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket several years ago.

AIRMEN PLAY TAG WITH MOONBEAMS

Hoxsey and Johnstone Unexpectedly Make Two Night Flights at Asbury Park.

FAILS FOR HEIGHT RECORD

The Air Too Cool for Hoxsey, Who Wore Only Light Flannels for High Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 19.—With no one to watch them save the night birds and a few invited friends, Arch Hoxsey and Ralph Johnstone, the young Wright airmen, winged their way up among the moonbeams between 10 and 10:30 o'clock to-night.

Hoxsey flew to show what he could have done had the local promoters decided to go ahead with a moonlight programme for to-morrow night, and Johnstone went aloft because he heard what his rival was planning and promptly stole a march upon him, arriving at the field first and flying before Hoxsey could complete his preparations.

There was just a scurry of clouds on the eastern horizon. The wind was still, and large stars shone out in the west. A filling moon looked down above the tree tops in the eastern sky, and when the aeroplane was low lit it up with a pale glory that only the moon knows how to dispense.

Sometimes when the machine could be seen only as a blackish blur, and other times when it couldn't be seen at all, the heavy whirring of its propeller kept its location known to the watchers below.

Johnstone, who seized upon the new Wright plane to make his surreptitious flight, went into the air at 10 o'clock and came down at 10:05. Hoxsey decided to use the same plane, since it was on the grounds when he arrived. He went up at 10:25 and sailed down again at 10:34. Learning upon his arrival that Johnstone had been up before him and had turned plain circles above the field, Hoxsey went in for a moonlight skylark. He cut figure eights, roller coasted, darted upward in a spurt of 500 feet toward the moon, and waved to the people down below from a height of 100 feet. His craft was aluminium painted, and it became as bright under the silver of the moonbeams as if it had been phosphorescent.

Rivalry Between Aviators.

Everybody was laughing about Johnstone's trick when Hoxsey landed. "Well," he said, "I did more than just circle the field anyhow," and then he joined in the general sail.

A young woman who had come out from the Lafayette Hotel told how she had heard a feverish rapping at the elevator door on Johnstone's floor, and how he had fairly burst into the car when the operator stopped at the floor, and then had hurried from the hotel and into an auto which one of his mechanicians had obtained for him. She said she knew enough of the rivalry to know what was up, and had followed Johnstone to the field confident she was going to see some fun.

Frank Coffyn, the aviator in charge of the new Wright craft, hurried to the grounds on hearing that his machine had been unstabled to become a nighthawk. He was not glad to see it out, but as Johnstone would have had to take Hoxsey's craft unless he had taken Coffyn's, his own being out of repair, Coffyn forgave him. He placed an extra guard on the stable door, however, for the rest of the night, determined that if the youngsters must fly they must at least take their chances in their own machines.

Fails for Height Record.

If Aviator Hoxsey had worn something more cold-resisting than light flannels when he went up after the height record for aeroplanes this afternoon, and if the wind in the higher regions had blown something not so near great guns, the people of Asbury Park might be rejoicing to-night in the possession of a world flight record.

As it was, they heard the megaphone men announce with great gusto that Hoxsey was going to make the Drexel record look really insignificant, and they watched Hoxsey tune up his machine for nearly an hour to see that everything was absolutely right. Then they saw him slip up into the higher air avenues, chug upward until the rattle of the engine had been reduced to a mere kittenish purr, and, just as they were beginning to take note of the fact that he was showing real airmanship, they saw him turn suddenly downward and skid for the earth in beautiful spiral curves.

Hoxsey said when he landed in midfield that the cold chilled him in his flannels, and he had scooted out of the sky to get where it was warmer. Some of his fellow-aviators wondered under their breath what right Asbury Parkers had anyhow to expect a world's height record without any money purse hung up for it, and expressed a confidential doubt that nobody would wish to make a fly for "real money" any harder by boosting up the height records just for fun.

The coming Harvard meet, with its $10,000 prize for altitude efforts, was freely mentioned in the arguments of the aviators.

Flight Lasts an Hour.

The flight, except that it had been advertised to last about an hour and a half, and to go as close to 10,000 feet as the aviator could get, was satisfying for the forty-nine minutes that it lasted. Hoxsey's machine was wheeled out on the grounds at 4 o'clock. Henry M. Neeley of the Aero Club of America took charge of the preparations "to break the height record," with the grand stand on edge with expectation.

He fixed two barographs between the planes, while a megaphone man announced that they had been sealed and their correctness had been attested by Dr. B. H. Obert of the local Weather Bureau. The megaphone man also announced that all people must avoid going near the machine after it landed, so that the precious barographs could be taken safely and without disturbance into the administration building to be read.

At 4:45 o'clock, after much preliminary tinkering with his craft, as it stood upon the monorail in front of the grand stand, the gayly dressed Hoxsey stepped aboard and two Aero Club officials sped in an automobile to notify surveyors on the beach to point their instruments upward, ready to catch the world-beating event.

At 4:48 Hoxsey took the air amid a chorus of cheers from the grand stand and a salvo of honking from the automobiles. Mr. Neely of the Aero Club had become suspicious of the canvas shoes, silk socks, and gay attire of Hoxsey in general, and remembered suddenly how many important engagements he had overlooked in Philadelphia to come down and measure a new height record. He communicated his suspicions to a few, but most of those in the grand stand were on their toes with expectation.

Goes Up 4,000 Feet.

For fifteen minutes Hoxsey circled the field, on rising planes, and then for half an hour seemed to maintain a pretty even keel. He was moderately high, well under 4,000 feet, and had a wind to fight that made his progress slow going north, and brought him back with a great rush. At 5:32 his tiny planes were seen suddenly to shoot downward, and Mr. Neely voiced his suspicions about altitude and fairly [illegible]

BIG IRON AND STEEL THEFTS.

Crucible Company Discovers Employes Have Been Robbing It of Carloads.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—It developed to-night that the Crucible Steel Company of America, which has half a dozen large plants in the Pittsburg district alone, and other mills in various parts of the country, has been made the victim of a plot which may involve many trusted employes. It was learned that informations have been made against at least one Pittsburg employe, charging him with larceny to the amount of $4,000, based on the reconsignment of several carloads of iron and scrap from a local crucible plant. This employe is now a fugitive from justice. The police and private detectives all over the country are making a search for him.

It is authoritatively stated by those who have been investigating that iron to the value of several hundred thousand dollars, shipped to one of the company's plants here, has mysteriously disappeared.

A week ago an employe in the transportation department of the company fell under suspicion when a carload of steel scrap was found to have been receipted for and immediately reconsigned to Sharon, Penn. An investigation disclosed that there had been no authority for the shipment, and also that many other cars had been shipped away in the same mysterious manner.

A big detective agency has been put to work on the case. It is stated to-night that two large Western Pennsylvania firms have already been found which received carloads of metal from crucible mills. It is not believed by the Crucible officials that these firms knew the steel they were getting was stolen.

KILLS HERSELF IN STATION.

Fires a Bullet Into Her Head as the Matron Grabs for the Weapon.

A pretty young German girl drew a revolver from the waist of her light Summer dress yesterday in a room in the Hoboken (N. J.) Police Headquarters, and before Matron Fosdick could stop her shot herself in the head. She died a few minutes afterward as a surgeon was hurrying her in an ambulance to the Hoboken Hospital.

Apparently the girl, who was not more than 22 years old, took her own life only after she first had deserted her husband in Germany for love of another man, to be deserted here in turn. That she had meant to take not only her own life but that of her faithless companion as well, and that she was searching for him in Hoboken when her strange actions caused the police to take her to Headquarters, was shown by a bundle of letters which were found later in her room in a lodging house in Bloomfield Street.

Minna Marea Kautz apparently was the girl's name, for sometimes she used Minna and sometimes Marea as a given name. Her home was in Nordhausen, Germany, and there, when she was 20 she married a childhood friend named Kirchner. It was less than a year after her marriage that Gerhardt Hagendorff, a married man, came into her life. The two were infatuated with each other, and when Hagendorff proposed that he leave his wife, and the bride her husband, come together to America, and here obtain divorces and marry, the girl assented.

ABANDONED BABY TO DIE.

Lost Child Falls in River After Police Made Children Turn Him Loose.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 19.—When the body of Oscar Goldstein, 2 years old, was found in the river yesterday Chief of Police Bimson learned that children had found him wandering on the streets on Tuesday and that they took him to Police Headquarters.

Helen and Fred Sattenstein and Benjamin Barolsky told Bimson they had taken the little boy to headquarters, and had been told by a policeman to take him back where they found him. They did so and left him. Subsequently the child wandered to the river and fell in.

The children and Walter Manson, who had helped take the lad to headquarters, all picked out Patrolman Peter Murphy as the man who told them to take the child back to where they found him. Murphy denied seeing the children at any time. Charges may be made against Murphy.

MISSING PAY TURNS UP.

Nearly $2,500 Was Found in Unlocked Safe on a Baggage Car.

SAYBROOK, Conn., Aug. 19.—The mysterious disappearance of a package containing between $2,400 and $2,500, the payroll of the men employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins of Boston on the approach to a new bridge being constructed over the Connecticut River at this place, was cleared up late to-day, when the missing package was found in the safe of the baggage car at New London, from which it evidently never had been taken.

The package of money, which was supposed to have been stolen from a baggage truck at the local station, was found by Messenger Norback when he went to use the safe late this afternoon. The safe had been unlocked all night and day as the car stood in the New London freight yards.

The police of near-by cities had been notified of the missing package, which was made up of individual pay envelopes containing sixty-four bills of two-dollar denomination.

FIVE GET BACK FROM ARCTIC.

Men from Mikkelsen's Ship Wrecked on East Greenland Arrive in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 19.—Five members of Capt. Mikkelsen's expedition, which was wrecked during the Winter on the coast of East Greenland, arrived to-day at Aalesund, Norway, on board a small motor boat. The Mikkelsen expedition left Copenhagen June 20, 1909, on the Danish arctic ship Alabama to search for the bodies of the Erichsen Greenland expedition, two of whose members perished in November, 1907, while trying to return from the north coast of Greenland by way of the inland ice.

The returning explorers report that Capt. Mikkelsen and the engineer of the Alabama proceeded to North Greenland after the vessel was wrecked. The body of one of Erichsen's companions was found on the ice, but it is supposed that Erichsen's body was carried out to sea by one of the ice floes.

Miss Hurff Washtub Champion.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 19.—A unique competition at Cross Keys, a few miles from here, took place on Wednesday afternoon when two prominent young [illegible] in a washtub contest. [illegible] Harris won. She washed and [illegible] in one and a quarter [illegible] was second

CRASHES TO EARTH WITH HIS BIPLANE

Aviator Wilcox, Upset by a Gust of Wind at Garden City, Falls Fifty Feet.

TAKEN FROM WRECK UNHURT

Harmon in Aeroplane and Hamilton Raced to the Rescue—5,000 Excited People in Grand Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, Long Island, Aug. 19.—Philip Wilcox, the Columbia student who has been more or less identified with aviation in the past eighteen months, fell to the ground with his machine from a fifty-foot height here this afternoon before a crowd of 5,000 people. His Farman biplane was reduced to kindling-wood and he escaped practically uninjured.

A special programme of events had been arranged for the guests of the Double-day-Page Company's opening at Garden City. The afternoon brought a succession of exciting events.

Seven aeroplanes were on the ground, including those of Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, Clifford B. Harmon, Howard J. Dietz, J. J. Frisbie, George Russell, and Philip Wilcox. Capt. Baldwin had started the programme with a very good flight. Mr. Harmon had taken his seat in his biplane when the crowded grand stand learned that Charles K. Hamilton would make a flight in the new machine of Howard J. Dietz.

A wave of enthusiasm swept the grand stand as the plane, responding to the touch of Charley Hamilton, climbed rapidly into the air. But this was only a pulse-beat. The magneto, which was only taped on the Dietz machine, slipped and the crowd held its breath as it saw Hamilton coming down after one circle of the field.

The propeller on the Harmon biplane was then started and Harmon took his seat. He had gotten well under way and his engine was working perfectly when the Wilcox machine was wheeled out, and, bareheaded, the Columbia boy started. With one stroke the propeller was set in action, and the plane, a perfection of symmetry and beautiful lines, glided down the field. It rose with most exact precision and was seen to climb gracefully until reaching a height of fifty feet. Suddenly a wind puff struck it.

There was a chorus of frightened exclamations in the grand stand as the aviator appeared to struggle for an instant, and then the main planes tipped and pitched end-on straight down. The biplane hit the ground and crumpled like a many-sided paper box. For an instant there was dead silence, broken only by the whirring of Harmon's motor going to the rescue. Then the long steel-gray racing body of Charley Hamilton's car leaped on to the field, and aeroplane and auto were driven at devil-may-care speed across the hummocks of the Hempstead Plains toward the wreck. They found Wilcox trying to crawl out of the twisted mass.

"Are you hurt?" they yelled.

"Not a scratch," he said.

Back at the grand stand there was an excited crowd. A surgeon was making a football rush across the grass. Following him rushed the auto of Dr. Kunz. Soon the crowd saw the Kunz car leap toward them filled with a group of men. A groan went up as they thought the body of Wilcox was being brought in. This changed to a shout, which could be heard for a mile, as they discerned Wilcox serenely sitting next to Mr. Harmon. The first man to greet him was Dr. Henry Waldron, who narrowly escaped being fatally injured a short time ago on the same field.

"I dreamed last night I was in a smashup," said Wilcox, telling his own story of the wreck. "But it seemed too foolish to speak of. Then I thought of it this morning when I broke my propeller on the motor parkway. There is not much to tell about the accident except that I got into a wind squall and failed to get my level again. It was all a blank then until I found myself on the ground."

Wilcox treated the accident as a commonplace occurrence.

It is said that the chassis, the plan of which is to the credit of Mainerce, was what saved Wilcox's life. The aeroplane is almost entirely the work of Mr. Wilcox himself.

Charles K. Hamilton later made a spectacular flight in the Dietz machine, frightening the spectators with one of his famous dips.

Indorse Grout, Defeat Ridgway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 19.—Erman J. Ridgway and Ralph W. Grout had a close race last night for indorsement by the Second Ward Republican Club for the nomination for Mayor of Montclair. Grout won by a vote of 68 to 65. Ridgway appeared before the club and made a speech, in which he said that he did not want the office "any more than a blind man wants the Aurora Borealis," and he hoped "some other goat gets elevated." George W. Da Cunha received one vote and Ernest C. Hinck three votes. Edward Winslow and J. Wesley Van Gieson were indorsed for the nomination for Freeholders.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—233 W. 27th St.; John Markham	$25
12:20—14 West 47th St.; T. Nolan	None
12:24—229 E. 42d St.; H. Weiss	$25
12:35—Inter Place, w of Park Av.; Castle Steam Laundry	Trifling
1:05—294 Delancey St.; L. Levine	Trifling
2:30—205 E. 103d St.; Sam Rokoshky	$25
11:35—2,207 7th Av.; Samuel Scherer	Trifling
P. M.	
12:01—422-424 E. 55th St.; Charles Kroehle	$30
1:15—156 Van Pelt Av.; Gustav Landon	$1,000
2:25—812 Hancock St.; Armello Coldarello	$50
3:50—281 Madison St.; Max Harris	Slight
5:15—253 W. 127th St.; Harry Miller	$150
7:30—1,497 Madison Av.; Barney Lucht	Slight
7:50—309 East 118th St.; Arlon Schmaltz	Slight
7:52—95 Howard St.; Columbia Leather Company	$1,000
8:10—310 East 103d St.; Moe Berman	Slight
11:10—193 Avenue B; H. W. Matthews	$5

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2 piece suits of pure wool, fancy Trimmed (Factory Clearance).

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$45 " " $22.50
$40 " " $20.00
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Those formerly $30 and less now $15

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. "ROARS OF LIONS ECLIPSED BY ROARS OF LAUGHTER."—Telegram. LOVE AMONG THE LIONS.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20 Mat. To-day, 2:15. "AUDIENCE LAUGHS UNTIL SIDES ACHE."—Eve. Post. THE COMMUTERS by JAMES FORBES

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. 8th MONTH THE ARCADIANS The Fantastical Musical Comedy. MON., AUG. 29. "OUR MISS GIBBS."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. "NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK."—Herald. THE BRASS BOTTLE The Romantic Comedy by F. Anstey.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats.—To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE YEAR'S DRAMATIC SENSATION. THE SPENDTHRIFT With EDMUND BREESE.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evenings 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. BESSIE McCOY & 100 Others in THE ECHO. IMPERIAL RUSSIAN DANCERS.

JARDIN DE PARIS Summer and Winter Garden. Atop N. Y. Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Table Chairs $1. Smoking. Refreshments. Best Show in America. SOMETHING NEW EVERY WEEK. F. ZIEGFELD, JR.'s, New Song Revue, FOLLIES OF 1910 Staged by Julian Mitchell.

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre Guaranteed Cool & Comfortable. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. FREDERIC THOMPSON presents GIRLIES LAST 2 WEEKS with JOS. CAWTHORN & MAUDE RAYMOND.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVES 8:15 MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15 THE FORTUNE HUNTER WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

AVIATION MEET

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACE TRACK.

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4 P. M. Aug. 19, 20, 21. 4 P. M.

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J. C. Mars——Chas. F. Willard

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and others will compete in the various races and contests for height, speed, etc.

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DALY'S B'way & 30th Seats Now on Sale. NEXT TUES. NIGHT 8:30 BABY MINE By Margaret Mayo.

HACKETT THEA., 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. CLARA LIPMAN in The Marriage of a Star.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. EDDIE FOY. UP & DOWN BROADWAY EMMA CARUS.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER in TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. LOUIS MANN in a new Comic Play, THE CHEATER

B'way Thea. 41st, B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LEW FIELDS THE SUMMER WIDOWERS IRENE FRANKLIN

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50. Greatest Comedy Hit in 20 Years. SEVEN DAYS

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REPUBLIC THEATRE, 42d St., nr. B'way. DAVID BELASCO, Mgr. OPENS NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now. BOBBY BURNIT With WALLACE EDDINGER.

AMERICAN ROOF 42d St., W. of B'way. Daily Mat. on Roof 25c. Cleopatra en Masque, Harry & Irving Cooper, Polly Pickle's Pets, others. MUSIC HALL OPENS NEXT MONDAY.

CITY Theatre, E. 14 St. Ev. & To-day Mat. 25-50-75c-$1.00. Wed. Mat. 25c. to 75c. GEORGE EVANS' HONEY BOY MINSTRELS. With JAMES J. CORBETT. Next Week—THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S.

Academy of Music. Mat. Daily. 10-20-30. CORSE PAYTON in RIP VAN WINKLE Next Week—THE SPORTING DUCHESS.

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE. B'way. 28th St. Daily Mat., 25 & 50c. ODIVA, Edna Aug, Patrice & Co., Chas. L. Fletcher & Co., Conroy & LeMaire, 5 others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & Daily Matinee. Valeska Suratt & Wm. Gould, 10 others and the MAID OF MYSTERY.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910 12 PAGES

OMAR KHAYYAM

By ALLEN UPWARD

LATE one night I chanced to look
In the Persian poet's book,
In the book of Omar Khayyam,—
From his heart each line he took.

Reading there it seemed to me
That the ages ceased to be,
And I sat with Omar Khayyam
Underneath the scented tree,

While he poured the sunlit wine,
And his eyes were fixed on mine;
And I knew that Omar Khayyam
Wrote for me each haunting line.

All the ages that have rolled
Are a tale that hath been told
In my ears by Omar Khayyam
Seated on the sands of gold.

* * * * * *

Truth is high, but men are low,
From their range they cannot grow,
Only I and Omar Khayyam
Truth from mere illusion know.

The August Forum

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Scheme to Rescue Venice

ACCORDING to their lights—and these lights have not always illuminated dark places—Edith Wharton, Maurice Hewlett, and Edward Hutton have done much to bring the Italians of the Unification to a realizing sense of their degeneracy—Venetians to a conscience-stricken consciousness that the Queen of the Adriatic is a queen no longer. But their resentment at the passing of the gondolas, the advent of the motor boats, the tramp of the hob-nailed Teuton shoes that mar the marble tiles, the shocking ignorance of tourists, and the whole gamut of offensive and inartistic Philistinism, all sink into insignificance beside the resentment of a little band of Italian poets and painters who call themselves the Futurists. The Futurists had some trouble about getting their ideas before a benighted public so they hit upon a novel scheme, of which, alas! their Anglo-Saxon comrades in the campaign for Venice's regeneration can hardly approve. In parti-colored leaflets they wafted forth from the dizzy tower of St. Mark about 200,000 copies of their manifesto. Here are two choice passages:

> We repudiate the ancient Venice of strangers, market to fraudulent antiquaries, magnetical pole for all the snobs and imbeciles of the world, of innumerable caravans of lovers, precious gemmed tub of cosmopolitan adventuresses.
>
> We want to cure and cicatrize this rotting town, magnificent wound of the past. We want to enliven and ennoble the Venetian people declined from its former grandeur, morphinized by a disgusting cowardice and abased by small dishonest traffic.

Cheapening Copyright Books

AT THE recent International Congress of Publishers at Amsterdam, Mr. Arthur Spurgeon of the House of Cassell in a paper discussing some of the recent phases of book publishing in Europe strongly censured what he terms the cheapening of copyright books. "There is no doubt," he declared, "that the effect of producing cheap editions of copyright works has been to shorten the life of books generally, which I regard as very serious for all concerned in the production of books." Mr. Spurgeon does not think that the multiplication of reprints of non-copyright books hurts anybody. It is the effect of the cheap reprint of a copyright book that he deplores.

> In some respects, he said, one cannot but rejoice at any movement which places good literature within the reach of the people at a low price, but it is a mistake to take short views in business as it is in other walks of life. Therefore, it is worth considering what has been the result of the seven-penny novel on the sales of the six-shilling editions.

The actual effect of the cheap novel on the novel selling at six shillings was learned by Mr. Spurgeon from the President of the Booksellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, who declared that booksellers were unanimous in thinking that the higher-priced fiction had been seriously injured by the lower-priced:

> One great difficulty caused is that customers who could afford to pay the higher price cannot, or will not, understand that a book once published can be produced at a cheaper rate than an entirely new one. They will not discriminate, and profess not to understand why, if one book is sold at seven-pence, another cannot be sold at the same price, and this lack of discrimination has caused much harm to the sale of higher-priced fiction. Many booksellers report that they are repeatedly asked for the newest books in the seven-penny edition, and on being told that they are only published in the six-shilling form, the customers say they will wait until they come out at seven-pence.

From all of which Mr. Spurgeon believes that the business of publishing in the United Kingdom is on "the eve of great changes," although what the changes will be he does not venture to foretell.

The True Chatterton

THE DELVER in "original documents" has been making discoveries, it is said, that will place that pathetic literary figure, Chatterton, in a new and true light. Mr. John H. Ingram is the student who has been going over the old Chatterton problems, and the results of his "finds"—for he is declared to have really made some "finds"—are just being published in book form in England. Thus, there is "a new interpretation put upon Chatterton's relations with Barrett, the surgeon, and a different view from that hitherto prevalent is given of Lambert's treatment of his apprentice. Many of the statements made about Chatterton are shown to be wrong, and for the first time a full and faithful account of Horace Walpole's conduct toward the youthful poet is printed."

Gilbert Watson's Albanian Romance

SO FAR we believe that the name of Gilbert Watson, which appears on the title page of a romance published this week by John Lane Company is little known to American readers. His books—"Three Rolling Stones in Japan," "Sunshine and Sentiment in Portugal," "The Voice of the South," and "Skipper"—are of the sort that is admired by the literary few and rarely warrants the importation of an edition, much less a trans-Atlantic publication. In his new romance, however, there is not only literature but an amazing good story. The theme is delicate, yet handled with a charm and naïveté that are only equaled by his delineation of character and his descriptions of scenery. The scene of the story is on the frontier of Albania. The title, "Forbidden Ground," denotes a monastery perched on a mighty mountain-summit. Thither a young Albanian girl disguised as a boy makes her way to wreak vengeance on her lover, who has fled from the world to become a saint.

Myrtle Reed Writes Against Divorce

THE NEW novel by Myrtle Reed, which the Putnams are to issue in the Autumn, is undoubtedly the strongest piece of fiction that the widely read and loved author of "Lavender and Old Lace" and "The Love Letters of a Musician" has yet produced. Emerson once wrote:

> He thought it better to be dead;
> To die for beauty than to live for bread.

And so in Miss Reed's new novel, "The Master of the Vineyard"—the title is neither Biblical nor symbolic, but literal—the author shows there are certain things better and greater than the love which is sexual and transitory. Certainly appearances are against such a conclusion in the early chapters of the book, when a young man who frets under ancestral as well as conventional traditions comes into the life of an unhappy married woman, especially when the latter goes so far as to ask her husband to divorce her. But after all, it is the husband and not the lover who holds the situation, and his grasp of it is so firm that not only the lover but the advocates of more liberal divorce laws receive a palpable setback thereby. "Duty," in these degenerate days is not much of a word to conjure with, but Miss Reed makes it acceptable, even attractive, by the charm and poetry with which she surrounds it.

SPAIN IN TRANSITION

Mr. Luffmann's Book of Travel Portrays Conditions Out of Which Vital Problems of the Hour Have Grown

A LAND OF HOPELESS POVERTY

Essential Facts Underlying the Spaniard's Struggle for Political Emancipation

ONE who reads Mr. C. Bogue Luffmann's "Quiet Days in Spain"* will almost inevitably become an ardent sympathizer with the Spanish Government in its pending conflict with the Vatican. The book, which was written a long time before Madrid and Rome fell out, naturally has nothing to say about the specific questions at issue between them; but it does present a picture of the Spanish people, distinctly relevant to the disagreement, which is powerfully promotive of desire for the success of each and every movement begotten in Spain that tends to ameliorate oppression and enlarge liberty—and unquestionably the movement now under discussion is of that sort.

Spain, as seen through Mr. Luffmann's eyes, appears to be thoroughly and hideously wrong—so wrong, indeed, that nothing short of a complete making over would suffice for the establishment of her masses in reasonable comfort and happiness. There are, of course, many who doubt that such a reconstruction ever will take place and see nothing in the present situation to warrant expectation that, left to herself, Spain will ever become the home of a free, intelligent, prosperous and contented people. But whether one takes this view or a more optimistic one, it must be admitted that it is a good thing for Spain to make a start toward advancement.

The cynical, comparing what Canalejas proposes with Spain's great need, may say the Premier has simply tossed a tub at his whale; but there is an obvious answer to that sneering suggestion. The tub may not help the whale very much, but it is a token of friendly feeling and an intimation that at the present moment the Spanish Government is in the hands of a man who knows he is living in the Twentieth Century. Besides that, it may well be remarked that Canalejas, if he means to undertake the reconstruction of his country on liberal lines, has begun at the right place.

This view accords well with that of Mr. Luffmann. The blight of the country, in his judgment, is in her system of government, and that, he says, must remain practically as it is, until priestly domination shall be shaken off. He gives us a pretty good idea of what the present Government of to-day is like in a brief paragraph in his preface. As he puts it:

> Her public men aspire to be dictators and negative every wholesome desire when it leaves no room for their personal advancement. All desires are of a suppressive character: press censorship; no public meetings; no free education; no unions or alliances; no emigration without permit; no petitions for work nor demonstrations against rapacious authority. With the placing of Government supporters in every position of profit, the taxation of every form of labor, product and enterprise, no more is done than will raise revenue, fill the pockets and increase the boasts of those in office and add to the mountain of make-believe composing the political and social system of Spain.

Under this system poverty, we are told, is the "most painful and haunting fact" that stares at the traveler, who goes through the country with his eyes open, seeking to know what the common people are like and in what circumstances they pass their lives. On every hand are men and women in rags who have been hungry ever since they were born and expect to stay hungry until they die. There are millions of that sort, Mr. Luffmann says, whose hopeless and comfortless poverty is jumbled everywhere with gaudy pomp, religious ceremony, debasing superstition and all the brags of Spanish life. He sees no promise of better things.

Speaking of the future he says:

> No remedy is in sight, for it is unthinkable that any change can come from within until the

(Continued on page 436)

*QUIET DAYS IN SPAIN. By C. Bogue Luffmann. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

DR. ELIOT'S VIEW OF HAPPINESS

A Book of Charming Essays in Which are Pictured Some of the Lasting Pleasures of Life

IT is a curious and significant manifestation of present day life that a man of high achievement and wide influence should turn his attention to the question of how and why it is possible to be happy in this world and that large numbers of men and women should be interested in his conclusions. The old-time conception of happiness, the pleasures of life, as being a sort of manna from heaven of which he who was most fortunate or most ruthless might possess himself of the greatest quantity is still, doubtless, the viewpoint of the great masses of mankind. The idea that happiness is something to be won and realized by the individual himself as a rich by-product of life is, distinctively, the concept of an intellectual age, an age that, throughout its strata, sees farther, observes more keenly, and thinks more rationally than did any of its predecessors.

As one reads the wise and justly reasoned pages of Dr. Charles W. Eliot's "The Durable Satisfactions of Life"* and thinks of the many readers in whose thought its philosophy will find quick response the time when mankind lusted and lunged after the pleasures of life in youth, and in age said sadly, "vanity of vanities," seems further away, so rapidly have viewpoints changed, than it really is. Five essays, all expository of the author's conception of what constitutes happiness and of how it can be obtained, comprise the volume. The first, which gives its title to the book, was delivered a few years ago as an address to the new students at Harvard. The second, on "The Happy Life," has been developed out of an address at Phillips Academy, Exeter, while the concluding one is Dr. Eliot's lecture on "The Religion of the Future," which attracted so much attention last year when it was delivered at the Harvard Summer School of Theology. One of the others, on "Great Riches," considers the case of the modern American rich man as to his sources and possibilities of happiness in comparison with those of the average man. The remaining essay gives an account of the life and sources of happiness of "John Gilley," a farmer and fisherman on the coast of Maine.

The title of Dr. Eliot's book indicates that it is the lasting pleasures of life for which he seeks, those pleasures that grow rather than pall by repetition, and cause man to say, when comes the time of dimmed eyes and whitened locks, not "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," but "It is good to have lived." But he emphasizes the necessity of cultivating the faculty of enjoyment as one goes along. "The best way to secure future happiness is to be as happy as is rightfully possible to-day." And together with this it is necessary to realize how common to all average men and women are the great, the most important, sources of human happiness. Neither great riches nor much leisure, he points out, can add a great deal to the possibilities of the fullest satisfactions in living.

Among these possibilities he gives ample measure to the satisfactions of sense. Even such humble delights as eating and drinking receive due recognition. "Taking food and drink," says the president emeritus of Harvard, "is a great enjoyment for healthy people, and those who do not enjoy eating seldom have much capacity for enjoyment or usefulness of any sort." But of far more importance are the pleasures to be gained through the eye and the ear. "The whole outward world is the kingdom of the observant eye. He who enters into any part of that kingdom to possess it has a store of pure enjoyment in life which is literally inexhaustible and immeasurable. His eyes alone will give him a life worth living."

Equal with these pleasures in making life worth while are those of the domestic affections. Indeed, in Dr. Eliot's view, fireside joys and productive work of any serviceable sort are enough to ensure to the average man solid and durable satisfaction in life, which not only endures but increases with the lapse of years. Productive labor, whether mental or manual, he counts a source of the keenest interest and pleasure, giving vitality and flavor to all other pleasures. To be of service in the world is the keynote of his conception of both religion and happiness. And, while the accidents of fortune may make it possible for one man to be of far greater service than another, Dr. Eliot does not believe that the satisfaction, the happiness, which the rich man derives from his benefaction is any greater or sweetens life for him any more than does the small service rendered by the man of narrower means and humbler life.

The book is one of wonderfully sane and sweet philosophy, a book that ought to be read by every man or woman who is discontented, unhappy, rebellious against the limitations of life. It is eminently practical and its sturdy, simple reasoning, bent on finding the treasures of the daily, dusty, common life will be wholesome medicine for those who have come to put too much stress upon the relation of material possessions to happiness.

*THE DURABLE SATISFACTIONS OF LIFE. By Charles W. Eliot. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

A QUAKER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

MANY INTERESTING FACTS about the Quaker Church in America and many entertaining reminiscences of men and women prominent in that Church are presented in the "Autobiography of Allen Jay" (The John C. Winston Company; $1.50). Mr. Jay, who was born in 1831 and died about a month ago, was for about half a century a Quaker minister, and for at least half that time one of the leaders in his Church, especially in its missionary and educational operations.

He was an influential member of the board of foreign missions, then treasurer of the Friends' Boarding School at Providence, and later treasurer and superintendent of Earlham College, and for a time its solicitor. Through his efforts the treasury of Earlham College was greatly enriched. He was rated the best solicitor in his church, and was often called upon to raise money to wipe out debts and to provide for the launching of new enterprises and the enlargement of old ones.

He crossed the ocean twice to attend yearly meetings in London and Dublin. In the course of his first visit to England he saw considerable of John Bright and was with him one day when a letter came to Mr. Bright from John G. Whittier.

"John Bright," wrote Whittier, "why don't thee come to America? If thee will, we will give thee the greatest ovation that any Englishman ever had."

Commenting on this Mr. Bright said:

That is just the reason I don't go. I would rather go to America than any other place I know of, and a few years ago I told some of my friends that I had decided to visit the United States. The newspapers reported this, and I got cablegrams from the leading hotels in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Washington, each telling me that I could have all the room I wanted when I reached their city. Then a cablegram came from the Pullman Car Company telling me there would be a train waiting for me, with parlor and dining cars, to take me wherever I wanted to go, free of charge. Then came a message from the President of the United States saying I must be the Nation's guest and make my home at the capital. I saw at once that they were going to make a hero of me and that they would kill me, so I had to give it up.

Mr. Jay says he endeavored to show Mr. Bright why he was so highly regarded in America, especially at the North, and that he simply replied:

I only did my duty and our people begin to see that I was right.

THIS YEAR'S HARVARD

THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL has issued its quinquennial catalogue for 1910, giving the names and addresses of 9,904 former students of the school. The large volume, bound in Harvard crimson, is divided into three parts: a chronological list by classes of all graduates, a geographical list by countries, States, and cities and, finally, an alphabetical arrangement. One can scarcely turn to a page among the classes of twenty-five years ago of this oldest and most famous law school in the country without meeting names well and honorably known. The division by countries shows graduates in every quarter of the globe and several Ministers, Consuls, and secretaries of embassies. One of the latter has gained the lofty title of General Adviser to his Siamese Majesty's Government, and one lives in Monte Carlo, his business not being stated.

AN INTERPRETER OF SOCIALISM

Personality and Career of Robert Blatchford, Editor of The Clarion, as Described by an Admirer

By CARTER IRVING

CATO said that he wondered how one haruspex could look at another haruspex without laughing. Here is a book* which, while it asserts that "the capacity for laughter is the greatest and most wonderful thing about true Socialism, the thing which distinguishes it from all other faiths and shibboleths," reveals, nevertheless, the profound solemnity with which one Socialist can look at another Socialist. The volume is confessedly "a sketch of the personality" of Robert Blatchford, editor of the British Socialist organ, The Clarion, the man who injected the German war scare into the recent British election contest over Mr. David Lloyd-George's budget and the Lords' veto. It is—also confessedly—the work of a junior member of The Clarion staff, who values himself on the excellence of his sense of humor at the same time that he writes as a thorough and unashamed hero worshipper of his chief.

There is no disguising the fact that the book is an interesting one or that it gives a very definite impression of Mr. Blatchford. It is not exactly the impression the author intends perhaps, but it is one very favorable to the editor of The Clarion, of whom Mr. Lyons says, not unhappily, that he "has interpreted Marx and Morris to the million," and has won more converts to Socialism than any other man in England.

For one thing, it should convince the most captious and capitalistic critic, who is not one of the 70,000 weekly readers of The Clarion, and who has neglected to peruse Mr. Blatchford's books, that The Clarion's editor is a master of the English tongue. We need not accept as gospel the dictum quoted by the biographer from Mr. G. R. S. Taylor, that "Mr. Blatchford writes better English than anybody except Shakespeare and the author of the Bab Ballads." Nor need we subscribe to the statement, made by Mr. Lyons on his own responsibility, that "England was born again, as it were, on Dec. 12, 1891, upon which day the first number of The Clarion was published." But the career of the man and the quality of his writing remain very impressive, in spite of the annoying style in which his eulogist insists on interpreting him in terms of his own very inconsiderable personality and adapting him to his own conspicuously unripened view of what life means.

Mr. Lyons says that Robert Blatchford "is a great man" because he "has taken in hand a forlorn and discredited cause, the Socialism which was, and made it in fifteen years a living, breathing, vital thing, the Socialism which is." Mr. Lyons ought to know that no man has made Socialism vital. It is a tendency or disease of the times, (define it as you will,) and it is this disease or tendency which makes Socialists—under one name or another—not Socialists who make the tendency. What Mr. Lyons means, doubtless, is that Blatchford and his organ have done much to popularize the name of Socialist as a name for this disease among the dissatisfied British masses. Blatchford himself admits that he was a Socialist in effect a long time before he learned to call himself by that name—when, in fact, he was writing against Socialism as vigorously as he has since written in favor of it.

It may be worth while to add that Robert Blatchford was born in 1851, that his parents were strolling players, that his father died when he was 2 years old, and that he was brought up in great poverty by his mother, who was half Italian. "You may see the picture of her, face and figure, at any Italian fruit stall as you may see mine behind any Italian organ," writes Blatchford himself. The boy was apprenticed to a brushmaker at 14—this was at Halifax—ran away to Hull when he was 20, got thence to Yarmouth and walked from Yarmouth to London—124 miles—and, after the usual abject experiences of the penniless upon the streets, took the Queen's shilling, enlisting in the 103d Foot, the Dublin Fusileers, an old East India Company regiment. He rose to be Sergeant and military service made a man of him physically—he had been a sickly child—while he managed at the same time to educate himself.

In barracks, too, he got the material for his military novels "Tommy Atkins" and "A Son of the Forge," and his collection of short soldier stories "Tales for the Marines." Mr. Lyons does not hesitate to admit, by the way, that Sergeant Blatchford availed himself of the graft from the sale of beer which the corporation of sergeants had annexed as a perquisite. Sergeant Blatchford was not yet a Socialist, and he "pocketed," to use his eulogist's own words, "the people's money." This though "during the whole of his military service R. B. was a teetotaler," and though he read in that period "Chaucer, Leigh Hunt, Cowper, Mark Twain, George Eliot, Brontë and Fielding," being already acquainted with "Dickens, Bunyan, Defoe, De Quincy, Thackeray and Ruskin."

From the army, Blatchford passed to Wales, where he was time-keeper for a navigation company, and in 1885 went to London to become a reporter on "Bell's Life," passing thence to the Manchester Sunday Chronicle in 1886 and continuing there till he turned Socialist. The present biographer devotes a number of chapters to his hero's works bearing upon socialism, "Merrie England," "Britain for the British," "God and My Neighbor," "Not Guilty," and "Dismal England," to his military tales already mentioned, and to his verses and essays. The quotations which are copious should carry, as has already been said, clear conviction that whatever else Robert Blatchford may or may not be he is one of the clearest and most forcible of modern writers of English.

*ROBERT BLATCHFORD. The Sketch of a Personality: An Estimate of Some Achievements. By A. Neil Lyons. London: The Clarion Press. 75 cents.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS

THAT REMARKABLE book, "Punishment and Reformation," written by Dr. Frederick Howard Wines, after running through eight editions in its original form, now appears in a ninth edition, well revised and considerably enlarged, (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; $1.75). Several new methods of dealing with crime and criminals have come under public discussion in the fifteen years that have elapsed since the first publication of Dr. Wines's book, and of these the new edition takes notice.

With all movements based upon the theory that the very best thing to do with the criminal is to reform him, Dr. Wines sympathizes fully. The redemption of the offender is, he says, the supreme function of criminal justice. He naturally favors the indeterminate sentence.

It is, he remarks, an integral part of a system of moral therapy by which the convict is supplied with every available means of extricating himself from the tentacles of the octopus which holds him in its deadly grasp.

The thing that disturbs Dr. Wines most as he studies the criminal problem is that there is no other social problem about which we know so little. We do not, he says, know what crime costs, how large the so-called criminal class is, what percentage of criminals are professionals, what percentage of the graduates from reformatories "make good." Nor have we means of scientifically observing and comparing the effects of different codes, social conditions and judicial procedures upon the volume of crime.

"If," says Dr. Wines, "the science of pegology is to be developed, it must be by private effort, which is powerless without organization and pecuniary resources with which to conduct methodical research." The suggestion is made that the suppression of crime is as vitally essential to the well-being of the Republic as that of consumption, cancer, pellagra or the hookworm.

AS TO LOCAL OPTION

THE LEADING FEATURE in "The Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association," just published, is a study of local option in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Massachusetts. This study is based, the editor of the Year Book says, upon an investigation made by "men of experience in social research, who undertook it as a purely professional piece of work, without being informed of the use to which it would be put or by whom they were employed." The investigators were instructed to get the facts and each of them was advised that he was one of several investigators whose individual findings would be a check, one upon another.

In summing up what the investigators learned, the editor says that while their inquiry was not sufficiently exhaustive to warrant absolutely conclusive deductions in every respect, they certainly learned enough to justify serious doubts as to the wisdom of local option in the form in which it is carried out at the present time.

Other features of the Year Book are a review of the magazine articles of last year relating to the liquor trade and a digest of important new legislation. A separate chapter treating of the physiological aspects of the liquor problem summarizes a recent discussion conducted by the British Society for the Study of Inebriety.

SCIENCE IN FACT AND THEORY

Books That Tell What is Being Done and Planned To-day in Various Fields of Activity

By PROF. SIDNEY W. ASHE

A NEW volume representing much thought and originality in the field of mathematical physics is "Energy"* by Sidney A. Reeve, M. E. Additional interest is attached to this book by the fact that the author does not claim to be a physicist, he being educated and trained as an engineer. He became interested in physics upon being called to the teacher's chair. From the title we would be led to expect in this volume a higher mathematical treatment. Such is not the case, however, as the author has brought the subject well within a knowledge of analytical geometry and simple calculus. Mr. Reeve disagrees with the time-worn methods of teaching mathematics, in which forces and motion are analyzed as single units, and he shows that in order that bodies may possess energy it is necessary to consider relationships ordinarily neglected:

> But when one has studied true mechanics long enough, he says, to get away from the special conditions of the earth's surface, it is appreciated that potential energy refers only to together and apart. There is no true up nor down in nature. It were well, for instance, as we stand by the brink of a Niagara, awed by the thunder of its action and marveling at even that slight modicum of its energy which the power-houses succeed in catching, to remember that almost beneath our feet the even more stupendous falls of the Zambesi, of more than twice the height and certainly equal power of Niagara, are thundering their watery masses in exactly the opposite direction from those before our eyes.

Like most authors who have been deep students of physics, the writer wonders about creation, tending to analyze nature's ways as a philosopher:

> Creation, birth, life, and death are of form only. The one life of the universe continues unceasingly and unvaryingly. It is the reality alone, not the form, of the universe which is eternal. It is that, too, which is imperceptible, which possesses neither attributes, character, nor individuality. It is not alone that the human senses take no cognizance of aught but mere form. They take cognizance only of change in form. If it were not for the birth, life, and death of many millions of forms before the eye each second we should see no light. Were it not for ceaseless alteration of air pressure upon our ear drums we should live in blank silence. Were it not for ceaseless chemical metabolisms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen—themselves unchanging—in vegetable life we should live in a desert; though sun, moon, and earth still circled, we should have no seasons; Winter would mean a cold, bare rock and Summer a hot one equally bare. Were it not for the ceaseless procession of new-born babies into the world, of children shooting up into the bloom of adolescence, of active lives grown seamed and scarred and feeble from the buffets of fate, of old people laid lovingly away to rest—there could be no progress and history of the human race.

"Fuel and Refractory Materials,"* by A. Humbolt Sexton, is well arranged as a text for engineering students. The author discusses combustion, heating value of fuels, liquid and gaseous fuels, furnaces, pyrometry and calorimetry, and, in fact, everything which may be discussed in this connection from a theoretical viewpoint. In a volume of this size the treatment must necessarily be concise. This characteristic the book possesses, although in several places a little more amplification is desirable. For instance, one page is devoted to the steam boiler and 1½ pages to the steam engine. The author's theoretical treatment is excellent, but the engineering applications given are weak. An excellent feature is the manner in which the author gives definitely the value of different test methods:

> Of the various types of calorimeter in use, he says, the Bomb is decidedly the most accurate, and is generally used where accuracy is required. It is, however, too complicated for ordinary technical use. Next to it stand the oxygen calorimeters, which, when carefully used, give good results, whilst the most generally used instrument, the Thomson calorimeter, with a fusion mixture, is not to be depended upon except for rough approximations.

This work, a revised edition, should find a place as a convenient reference book and as a text in technical institutions.

A remarkable volume is "The Story of Coal and Iron in Alabama,"* by Ethel Armes. This handsome work, published under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, gives a complete history of the development of coal and iron in Alabama. The volume rings with the sentiment of the early pioneers, has quaint photographs of the ruins of old blast furnaces, pictures of the early leaders, letters, bills of lading, and illustrations of modern plants. Alabama, according to this author, ranks first in the production of brown ore, third in the production of red hematite, and third in total production; she is third in the production of coke, fourth in that of pig iron, fifth in production of coal, and fifth in the manufacture of steel.

A. Beeby Thompson, in "Petroleum Mining,"* discusses the important phases of his subject. As manager of one of the English companies operating at the famous oil fields of Baku, Russia, he is in a position to give detailed information on prospecting, drilling of oil wells, exclusion of water, handling, and transportation of this fuel, etc. His book gives a complete history of petroleum mining throughout the world, explaining the progress in a clear enthusiastic manner.

> Between the years 1897 and 1902 [he says] the American and Russian outputs kept very close, and for four years, 1898-1901, Russia produced about half the world's supply of petroleum, a result more remarkable when it is considered that the Russian production was obtained from some 2,000 wells spread over an area not exceeding 10 square miles, whereas the other half of the world's output was obtained from tens of thousands of wells spread over many hundreds, if not thousands, of square miles of territory.

In his enthusiasm for his own field the author advocates the methods employed at Baku, including the high initial cost of drilling the large number of wells and the enormous waste, neglecting to mention the importance of organization and co-operation which have made it possible for the great oil industry in America to meet competition in foreign countries and even underselling the native product were it not for Governmental protection.

Mr. Thompson's personal observations in many of the oil fields discussed lend vividness to his descriptions. His book is beautifully illustrated by photographs showing the great gusher in the Baku oil fields, the sinking of shafts by hand in Bushtenari oil fields, &c.

"American Producer Gas Practice,"* by Nisbet Latta, gives a comprehensive treatment of the appliances and methods employed in the gas producing art in this country. The author describes his work as a handbook, a term which probably warrants the large amount of text, illustrations, etc., gleaned from trade publications, catalogues, and standard authorities. He discusses in a definite way the advantages and the disadvantages of the various methods and apparatus, including well-known theories, thus giving the volume a personal aspect inconsistent with his statement:

> It is with the urgent desire to maintain an impartial attitude and to narrate as accurately as possible, without prejudice or undue influence, the various features of gas engineering at present in vogue in the industrial field, etc., that the author has written the following volume.

The book is attractive in appearance, the tables, curves, and illustrations showing to excellent advantage on the large size sheets of coated paper used. As a reference work for gas engineers the volume will prove advantageous, as it brings together a large amount of useful information, which has previously been difficult of access. In future revisions Mr. Latta would do well to have this volume carefully edited, for he has an unfinished style common to many technical men.

*ENERGY. By Sidney A. Reeve. McGraw-Hill Book Co. Illustrated. $2.

*FUEL AND REFRACTORY MATERIALS. By A. Humbolt Sexton. Illustrated. $3 net. D. Van Nostrand Co.

*THE STORY OF COAL AND IRON IN ALABAMA. By Ethel Armes. Illustrated. Birmingham, Ala., 1,410 St. Charles Street. $5.

*PETROLEUM MINING. By A. Beeby Thompson. D. Van Nostrand Co. $5 net.

*AMERICAN PRODUCER GAS PRACTICE. By Nisbet Latta. D. Van Nostrand Co. $6 net. Illustrated.

AS TO PROHIBITION

PROHIBITION is no longer a Maine jest. It is a burning topic in contemporaneous politics of several States. It is supported with fanatic zeal by many excellent people. Singular as it may seem, it is opposed by even more numerous and equally excellent people, who have a good deal to say for themselves, and are not ashamed to say why they advocate a reasonable use of stimulants, although they are as much opposed to drunkenness as anybody. "Prohibition," compiled by Joseph Debar, Cincinnati, is rather an electioneering handbook, than a moral discussion, despite its subtitle, "Its relation to temperance, good morals, and sound government."

For the most part the book is made up of expressions of opinion by other people, but Mr. Debar contributes a particularly timely discussion of county option's working, which serves well to explain the merits of the recent downfall of the Peerless Leader. Other prominent features are an historical summary of the practical working of prohibition through a half-century of American experience, and a spicy rejoinder to the Rev. Mr. Aked, who advocated prohibition in the conventional manner, and who perhaps was surprised that it was possible for any one to differ from his view on moral grounds.

THE ART OF AVIATION

A VERY GOOD presentation of what the world now knows about making aeroplanes and flying them is given by Robert W. A. Brewer in his book, "The Art of Aviation" (McGraw-Hill Book Company; $3.50). Mr. Brewer is an English engineer of excellent reputation, who of late has given considerable attention to the practical aspect of flying machines. In his professional capacity he has been concerned in the construction of aeroplanes and of engines of the high-speed, internal-combustion type, and his book is for the most part based upon his own experience along those lines.

It is his opinion that the preliminary scientific work necessary to success in aeroplane making already has been done and he thinks the way is clear for intrepid experimenters in aviation to perform feats of flying that will quite outrun our present expectations. He says that only those who have been intimately acquainted with the private endeavors of inventors of flying machines can know what an enormous amount of experimental work was done before any success whatever was attained, and that they alone are able fully to appreciate the wonderful development in aviation that has taken place since the first considerable flight was made in 1903.

He confesses to experiencing a certain degree of astonishment when, without previous warning, the monoplane folk began to fly about and to make interesting records. In this connection he recalls that the early experimenters devoted themselves almost entirely to the monoplane principle. Henson's model, produced in 1843 and now preserved in the South Kensington Museum, was a monoplane, and Mr. Brewer's opinion seems to be that if a full-sized machine had been built according to this model there would have been only one thing needed to make it a good pioneer in aviation—a sufficiently light and powerful motor. The proper engine for the flying machine has only recently been devised, and that is the main reason, Mr. Brewer thinks, why our grandfathers were not flying-men like us.

IN THE CHALK STREAM

THERE PROBABLY never was a book with a less revealing title than G. E. M. Skues's "Minor Tactics of the Chalk Stream, and Kindred Studies" (The Macmillan Co.). The chances are that not one person in a thousand would divine from the name it bears that this book has to do with angling and that it was written to prove that occasionally it is well, in fishing in the chalk streams of England, to make use of the old wet-fly-art, instead of depending altogether upon the dry fly. It is doubtful whether the book will greatly help American anglers, for it is almost exclusively English in its practical aspects; but our men of the rod certainly will be interested in Mr. Skues's charmingly written accounts of his successes and failures while angling in the rivers of old Hampshire.

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GERMAN CRITICS OF AMERICA

Education and Literature in This Country Taken Up in Two Books Published Recently in Berlin

By DR. PERRY WORDEN

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Aside from the usual summer literature from German publishers—always less, by the way, than that of America, where the craving for butterfly fiction is stronger and the private loan library's service to distant resorts need not be reckoned with—but few new works of importance have been issued, publishers depending on new editions and assuring reprints. A couple of books, however, are of special interest to Americans, the freshest among them being the tasty little volume on American Public Education* from the pen of Prof. Wilhelm Müller. The author is a retired principal who has passed part of his life in the United States, finding recreation in comparing our public educational systems with those of his Fatherland. Such a task is infinitely more difficult than he who has not attempted it will realize; for while the foreigner may view things from an angle unknown to the average native, he is exposed to danger in his prismatic goggles.

Prof. Müller has succeeded better than might be expected in presenting the various factors for American public education as Americans would have them understood; he believes that the insolence of bossism, the rapacity of trusts and the brutality of the lyncher are but excrescences and not the real fruit of the American tree; and if, in following his other symbol, he "finds in the stately edifice not a few cornerstones and pillars bearing the indubitable mark 'made in Germany,'" well, that merely proves him a wide-awake pedagogue and should not detract from the merit of his friendly book.

Prof. Müller reviews the pioneer work of such school folk as Horace Mann and Elizabeth Peabody, both of whom, by the way, were much influenced by eminent Germans; describes the extension of the kindergarten and the establishment of schools for mothers, and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the American text-book method. The advice to the child to be always doing something and something worth the doing impresses the foreign visitor, and so does the appeal to "behave like a gentleman" or "like a lady," which often works wonders. Müller has a kindly word of recognition for the Workingman's School of New York, the outgrowth of ethical influence, but does not fail to observe that the increase in improper conduct among pupils in American schools has led to admissions on the part of men of all creeds, or no creed, that it was a grave step, if not a blunder, to omit the teaching of religion in public institutions. This leads naturally to a consideration of the feasibility of self-government among young people in high schools and colleges, which Müller finds possible to a degree, but beyond that, despite the indorsements of President Eliot and Col. Roosevelt, experimental and dangerous. There is little doubt of the greater depth of the German Gymnasialist when leaving school as compared with his English or American cousin, but somehow both of the latter find more quickly their place in the outside world. So, too, the preparation of the average American teacher leaves much to be desired, when compared with the Gründlichkeit of the German, but American teachers are generally superior in understanding the needs of youth, in their display of tact, and in winning the confidence and friendship of the child. These virtues, however, should not make us blind to the necessity of the widest and most thorough knowledge—a little more of which concerning the great past and other lands would make, perhaps, the American youth, (so well posted as to his own country,) less boastful and more inclined to acknowledge the genius of others in the universe. To what extent this frequent superficiality of the American student is intensified by the liberty of selection he enjoys may be difficult to estimate, but Prof. Müller agrees with Presidents Wilson and Lowell that the time has come for discipline and the insistence on more solid mental food.

Nowhere is Prof. Müller's book hostile, and not often is it antagonistic, and there is the fullest and friendliest recognition of the American school as a social factor. The evening schools, evolving a special teacher with a different training than that of the day instructor, the free public lecture system as developed by Dr. Leipziger, the public library, "now more a fountain than a reservoir," the juvenile court, and the private Chautauqua, all receive their meed. The volume is both entertaining and profitable, however, because of the flies that the learned German finds in the amber. American football is often more brutal, he thinks, than the German students' duels. The disposition of Presidents disagreeing with their professors to drop the latter—a custom unheard of in Germany—is pronounced, as it should be, cruel, and the cultivation of patriotism, a love for the flag, etc., at the expense of enmity to others, is, naturally, decried. In proof of the latter, Prof. Müller cites the case of a member of the Chicago G. A. R., who, in addressing the school children of that city, said: "If the German Emperor places obstacles in the way of the introduction of American pork we shall pull his nose until he gets back his wits again!"

Another work of special interest to Americans is that of Josef Hofmiller, and is entitled "Zeitgenossen."** Herr Hofmiller is perhaps the best known Bavarian essayist, and with something of the South German antipathy to all that is held in repute at Berlin, he has made Hauptmann, with Wedekind, his target and scapegoat. American interest in the author is increased by his challenge of English and American criticism, as well as by his friendly contributions in an early volume, ("Verusche,") to a better understanding on the Continent of some favorite Americans.

In this volume dealing in part with Nietzsche and Maeterlinck, Herr Hofmiller writes of Emerson and Thoreau—probably the first extensive and sympathetic treatment in German of the Walden mystic, and one of the most satisfactory critiques on Emerson since Herman Grimm first introduced the Concord philosopher to the German public. Herr Hofmiller found distinct Goethean qualities in the author of "Representative Men," though holding that his judgment of the Weimarian is inadequate. For this reason—that Hofmiller seems so fair toward these representatives of a new world cult none too honored abroad—the reader of "Zeitgenossen" must be disappointed at his rabid partisanship in dealing with the unlucky Hauptmann.

That the author of "Die Versünkene Glocke" has not maintained the lofty flight on which he once proudly set forth is a subject no longer, alas! admitting of doubt or debate. On the other hand, Hofmiller goes too far in his condemnation of the sensitive bard. He reminds the reader that Hauptmann oftener than any other received the award of the Grillparzer prize, and that no one mishandled Grillparzer so shabbily as did Hauptmann in his work on the fragment and "Elga." "Rose Bernd," too, is not the worst drama of Hauptmann; it is not a drama at all! Very properly Hauptmann gave to "Der rote Hahn" the sub-title "Place of What Happened," for in the piece there is no "acting," merely a something that "occurs." Robert Browning wrote a poem, "Pippa Passes," and it is deep, clear, and full of power. Hauptmann wrote a play about Pippa, but that play is superficial, mixed, and weak. In the edition of his complete works Hauptmann has included various fragments, and this is evidence enough to Hofmiller that Hauptmann regards himself as already nearly played out. Finally Hauptmann's "Grecian Springtime," is not a poem in prose, but the record of a kodaker who goes daft at every flowering weed and snaps away at every passing swineherd!

*AMERIKANISCHES VOLKSBILDUNGWESEN. Von Wilhelm Muller. Jena: Eugen Diedrichs.

**ZEITGENOSSEN. Von Josef Hofmiller. Munchen: Suddeutsche Monatshefte.

SPAIN IN TRANSITION

(Continued from page 453)

Church is virtually suppressed, free institutions are not only tolerated but supported by the general Government, and the bulk of the revenues are spent in developing the provinces wherein they are raised.

This is the judgment of one who knows Spain through an intimate acquaintance with her people, gained by long periods of observant travel. Mr. Luffmann tells us that Spain must continue practically unchanged until she frees herself from the despotism of her Church. Religious liberty, he thinks, must be thoroughly established in the land before the people can begin to emerge from their miserable estate, and of course there cannot be religious freedom until there shall have been taken from the Church everything in the form of Government revenue and influence it now possesses on account of its preferred position.

Everybody who reads Mr. Luffmann's book will cherish the hope that Spain once started on the road to modernism will not be turned aside from the goal, for Mr. Luffmann shows clearly that, barring the oppressors of one sort and another, the Spaniards are an estimable, progressive lot, who deserve much better things than the fatalities of history have meted out to them. This demonstration is made through the simple telling of what the author saw as he wandered for nine months in 1908-9 over forty-two of the forty-nine provinces of Spain, travelling more than seven thousand miles and mingling with all sorts of people. His views as to the present state and probable future of the country to which reference has already been made are expressed in his prefatory remarks, which seem to have been written in order to sum up the impressions the author acquired during his journey. In the book itself there is very little of the author's personal opinion; what we find there is a series of graphic sketches of typical persons and things. But the reader who really studies these sketches will find his views of the Spanish problem shaping themselves quite in conformity with those the author presents in his preface.

One of these sketches portrays life as it is to-day in the hills between Granada and Malaga. The industry of this region is devoted to the cultivation of wine grapes, the growing of olives and the production of timber and charcoal. The lands are held by great estates upon which the peasants find employment for about seven months in the year, at wages ranging from four to eight cents a day; for five months each year the workers earn nothing and are barely able to keep themselves alive.

Mr. Luffmann gives a moving description of the one hundred and fifty men who came one day to begin a season's work upon the estate upon which he was located. They came in rags, their bodies lean and their faces drawn and haggard, so weak as to be incapable, at the beginning, of doing a good day's work. It was necessary to feed them well and work them lightly for a week or two. But when they had become well and strong they petitioned, each for himself, to be put on three-quarters, half, or quarter rations, even though the full ration was barely enough to sustain them, so that they might have food to take to their homes when the period of employment should come to its end.

It seems quite legitimate, in contemplating the cruel situation in which these poor peasants are placed, to wonder if there is any compensation whatever in their lives for the miseries they endure. There is of course the somewhat consoling thought that the ragclad, starving, downtrodden Spaniards never have known better things. As they are to-day, so they always have been and so were their fathers before them.

But whatever may be their capacities for enduring discomfort and torture, Spain owes them succor and uplift. To pay her debt promptly and in full would of course be impossible; but there is no doubt whatever that an honest, intelligent government could do a great deal towards bettering the conditions to which the poor of the country are condemned. For one thing she could put an end to the cruel extortions of the tax-gatherers.

> "From three to five hundred men," Mr. Luffmann writes, "are employed in sitting round and levying taxes on a town of a hundred thousand souls; and practically all the money collected is divided amongst the tax-gatherers, whose chief employment is to beget offspring, if anything more parasitic than themselves."

It is to be hoped the Spanish government presently will be able to give its attention to abuses of its taxing power and to other flagrant corruptions that contribute to the misery of the country. But we may be sure, judging by current events and the experiences narrated by Mr. Luffmann, that the expansion of its reformatory activities will not proceed rapidly. For the present its hands appear to be full with its fight with Rome.

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BUSINESS FIRST--- THEN FARMING

Sir Horace Plunkett Points Out Some of This Country's Needs for Its Agricultural Development

A NEW name is badly needed for that growing activity variously known, so far, as "the country life movement," "the agricultural question" and "the rural life problem"—a name that would be adequately significant of its vast importance and would not be suggestive of the missionary spirit or the big-brother-to-the-poor idea. The movement is still inchoate, but so great and imperative is the need which has created it that it is bound to become, before very long, one of the most absorbing of the questions relating to public welfare. And therefore it needs to be fitted out at the start with an appellation that will not either belittle or sentimentalize it.

It is unfortunate that Sir Horace Plunkett has given to his study* of this question a title that is, perhaps, the most objectionable of all the names that have been applied to it. For his book is an able, informed and constructive discussion of the matter, well worth the attention of all who are interested in it.

For twenty years Sir Horace has been at the fore of that very successful movement in Ireland which has sought to put agriculture in its rightful place in a sane people's national life, and to make living in the country as attractive and remunerative to young men and women as town living. Previous to that time he had spent ten years in the Western United States, and, preserving his business interests in this country, he has, since his return to Ireland, come back for a part of every year, in which period he has studied the agricultural problem in all parts of this country. Therefore he knows what it means in the United States as well as we do ourselves—better, indeed, than some of us—and his ideas as to the practicability of applying here methods similar to those that have been so fruitful of good in Ireland are entitled to consideration.

Sir Horace thinks that the "weak spot in American rural economy" is its bad business organization, and it is here, in his opinion, that the starting point of reform should be made. He would change Colonel Roosevelt's formula of reform, "better farming, better business, better living," by putting "better business" first. "Both Irish experience and Continental study," he declares, "have convinced me that neither good husbandry nor a worthy social life can be ensured unless accompanied by intelligent and efficient business methods." He has much to say on this question, and how true it all is, those who know much of agricultural methods in this country are well aware. An illuminative case is the story of a certain Southwestern community which recently shipped to Eastern points in one Summer a million dollars' worth of canteloupes, and after the season was over almost every grower found himself in debt to the commission men.

For the betterment of these sorry business methods the author thinks that the "agricultural organization societies," which have been the chief means of agricultural reform in Ireland, would be equally efficient here. These apply to the farmer's business the principles of combination that have become the very keystone of modern business life in all its other phases. But in agricultural life these principles of organization and co-operation inevitably take more account of character and of social life than they do elsewhere and, although the societies are primarily economic, they soon make their influence felt in many ways.

Gradually the society becomes, says Sir Horace, the most important institution in the district, the most important in a social as well as in an economic sense. The members feel a pride in its material expansion. They accumulate large profits, which in time become a kind of communal fund. In some cases this is used for the erection of village halls, where social entertainments, concerts and dances are held, lectures delivered, and libraries stored.

It is the author's conviction that the impulse for the organization of such co-operative societies would have to come from outside agricultural life, and he thinks that the National Conservation Association might be utilized as a strong central body through which to initiate and direct the work. He shows at some length how interdependent the conservation movement and the country life movement must be, and goes on to demonstrate how much more efficiently they could work together than separately. Prof. L. H. Bailey touched upon the same idea in his recent address before the Summer Conference at Stony Brook. Sir Horace Plunkett would have such a central association send out competent, enthusiastic men to the country who would organize each district into a society for the better carrying on of all phases of its business and the betterment of its social life. This organization work and the many agencies which might be brought into co-operation with it he outlines at considerable length.

His second proposal for constructive work is that there should be established an institution which "would be, in effect, a bureau of research in rural social economy," entirely independent of the other popular and propagandist body. It should be the work of this institute to gather the sort of data which patient investigators have long been bringing to the service of every other kind of human effort. He speaks of how deeply he has felt the need, in his own experience as an administrator and organizer, of some such reservoir of information as to the results of other people's efforts. "It is strange," he exclaims, "how little the problems of the rural population have entered into the studies of economists and sociologists." Its work would be world wide, and historical as well as contemporary, and its results a contribution to the welfare of all English-speaking peoples.

But it is impossible, in the narrow limits of a review, to give more than the meagrest sort of an idea of Sir Horace's very meaty volume. Aside from the chapters which develop his ideas of constructive work, of which the above is a bare outline, he discusses at considerable length the general aspects of the matter, how the needs, the rights, the interests, the importance of rural life have been subordinated to urban life in all English-speaking nations, and how the effort must be not to reproduce in the country the conditions of town life, but to build up in the country its own distinctive life which will make the most of its own distinctive attractions. The book is full of ideas upon every phase and development of the question, ideas that have sprung to life in the mind of a man of wide experience and much thought. And every now and then, notwithstanding the author's intense interest and deep seriousness, a twinkle of Irish humor enlivens the pages. The book is a revision and expansion of several articles which first appeared in The Outlook.

*THE RURAL LIFE PROBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES. Notes of An Irish Observer. By Sir Horace Plunkett. The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

MR. LOCKE COMING HERE

W. J. LOCKE is endeavoring to arrange his affairs so as to take a trip with his friend, Mr. Rutger B. Jewett, to the Grand Canyon. Mr. Locke's departure from England hinges on an airship—not that the novelist has taken to flying except in imagination; but Robert Loraine, who is to take the leading part in Mr. Locke's new play, to be produced this Fall in London, has become an active participant in airship racing. Last week he was nearly killed at Bournemouth, and it is reported that he plans taking part in THE TIMES race. Rehearsals of Mr. Locke's play have been called in the hope of bringing the actor-aviator to earth.

AN EGYPTIAN POET

THE EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS have their poet, one of the editorial staff of the Cairo "El Alam." Having published a volume of seditious verse, he has fled to France, leaving his editor-in-chief, Sheikh Shawish, to be prosecuted for giving the book a preface.

MR. MARRIOTT'S "REFORM" SCHEME

In His Charming Character Study, "Now!" He Proposes a Novel Social Organization

THE first half of Charles Marriott's latest novel, "Now!"* is characterized by its striking lack of incident, but its distinction lies not so much in this peculiarity as in the fact that, thus hampered, it is thoroughly interesting and enjoyable. Until the middle of the book is reached there is little that even remotely suggests a plot, when, suddenly, the reader recognizes that what has gone before is a necessary prelude to the story.

The plot is a gradual and apparently natural growth. Approached from another avenue than that of minute and apt characterization, it might easily seem preposterous. Stated baldly, it sounds simple enough: Julia Kenwyn-Brown is the daughter of an English couple of the substantial middle class. Her tastes are unlike those of the rest of the family, and because she does not conform to all their conventionalities she is regarded as an over temperamental person and not given all the sympathy she deserves. Her brother refers to her as "the ugly duckling of the family." By chance, her father makes the acquaintance of Gregory Pinfold—it is he who tells the story—and in him Julia gains a friend who is to play an important part in shaping her destiny. Pinfold is twenty-five years her senior. It is through him that she meets Conrad Lowe, a happy-go-lucky young chap who has some of the qualities of both Mr. Hewlett's John Senhouse and Mr. Locke's Septimus Dix. The matchmakers believe that Lowe's advent is auspicious, but in spite of Julia's similar temperament, she does not encourage any advances on his part. She accepts, however, those of another young gentleman of whom Gregory disapproves. Wilfrid Lambert is a good sort, but a bit phlegmatic and rather too obvious in all he says and does. He and Julia become engaged, and Lowe goes away to think it over. At this point it would appear that Conrad is out of the running. Some time afterward he returns to the home of the Kenwyn-Browns, and in the presence of the family, including the fiancé, says to Julia:

"Well, I've thought it all out, and it isn't good enough. Which would you really rather do; marry Lambert or marry me?"

"Don't be silly," said Julia.

The ending of the story shows that Julia was in no position to give such advice, for she concludes eventually that she would rather marry Conrad.

Mr. Marriott has written a charming story, remarkable for its analysis and depiction of character, and for its subtle presentation of a novel scheme for social reform. One of the characters, Morrison by name, is the leader of an association of people "of every class and creed, not removed from society but remaining in their several places and so infecting the mass, with nothing to lose." A formula given by Morrison gives further insight into the recondite scheme:

"Take away:—What you think you must have.

"What you think you want.

"What other people say you must have.

"What other people think you want."

The author says that what is left is the greatest power for good or evil that human nature can exercise; that the man with nothing to lose has always been the terror of society; but that a large organization of men and women, with nothing to lose, refusing an interest in government and like concerns while obeying all its laws, is irresistible. The whole meaning of the organization is to give purpose to what has been accidental. The only bond between its members is recognition, and their motto is "Now!"

Indefinite as it is—purposely, no doubt—it is this theme of individualism that gives body to the plot. It explains Conrad's wooing of Julia, gives the reader food for thought, and furnishes Mr. Marriott an excellent background for the portrayal of varied characters.

*"NOW!" By Charles Marriott. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: The John Lane Co. $1.50.

MR. WHITING'S ANNIVERSARY

MR. RICHARD WHITING, author of "No. 5 John Street," celebrated his seventieth birthday the other day. He retired from journalism ten years ago, but he retains enough interest in his former profession to be an enthusiastic admirer of the halfpenny papers which he credits with having aroused certain classes that forty or fifty years ago were ignorant of everything except their own surroundings, or else stolidly indifferent to all other matters. "Now," he said, "they have begun to think seriously of Dreadnoughts and power."

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1910

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JUST READ

CERTAIN occurrences in what is commonly called the literary world suggest that the readers of our time are—at any rate many of them are—becoming sophisticated. We are aware that this is not the general impression. We moderns, and particularly we American moderns, are accused of quite an opposite tendency. We are told that we only skim the books offered to us, swallow heedlessly what we take in haste and give ourselves no chance for real delight of the palate, wholesome digestion or profitable nutrition. But during the past few months, apropos chiefly of the complete, and, so to speak, autobiographic edition of Henry James, and of the complete edition of George Meredith, with the curious posthumous "Celt and Saxon," there has arisen something like a flood of comment upon what seems to be regarded as the esoteric art of reading. This has borne upon its swirling currents reflections upon the art of reading other peculiar writers, Hardy, for instance, as a poet and Maurice Hewlett and even Mr. Chesterton. Naturally such comment has incited to comment, and we have had critics criticising critics and being themselves criticised, and so on through an indeterminate series.

There is much ingenuity and no little talent developed in this process. We are far from condemning it. Our own contributors and our numerous and welcome correspondents have furnished their share in it. It is a part of the book news of the day of which it is the duty and pleasure of this REVIEW to give a due account. It is quite inevitable that writers such as those we have mentioned should enlist bands, small or large, in their support, and that when these meet in the marketplace there should be biting of thumbs and rattle of rapiers. These writers, in their several ways, are undoubtedly at once gifted and somewhat obscure, have their own message to convey and convey it in a manner not always of the plainest. When a reader arrives at an interpretation of the message, a key to the puzzling style, it is bound to differ from that reached by almost any other reader. Discussion follows, and dispute, and, from the nature of the case, each disputant feels himself defending what is particularly and sacredly his own. A thrill of intellectual pride, a touch of plain human vanity, inspires his defense, and still more his attack. It is "my" James, "my" Meredith, and so on that is involved and as the fray grows hot there is a tendency almost to ignore the authors about whom it started and to wage inky war over the content of the critic's fervent and fertile mind.

For the moment the original authors suffer. The clamor becomes tiresome. The impatient general reader is turned from the books so quarreled over and does not care to take to texts so overlaid with contention. Bemused by the contradictory claims upon his judgment, with, perhaps, a half-conscious irritation at the mild conceit inherent in many of these claims, he turns to old books long since dropped from discussion or to modest new ones not obscure enough to provoke it. But this, we think, is a temporary and not important phase of the matter. James and Meredith are not long to be deprived of the readers they are entitled to by the distaste some of these commentators awaken. For readers who feel acutely this distaste, we have a remedy to suggest which is simple, easy, and has stood the test of experience. Let them just read Meredith and James. Let them ignore the disputants long enough to master the first chapter of any book of either of the two writers, and the trick is done. From that point the author will take care of himself and of the reader, if the latter will shun theory and interpretation and conscious criticism, and give himself up to the direct appeal of the book. For these writers, in different ways, in a singular degree, are charged with vitality. They are intensely interested in the life they embody in their characters. These they treat after their own fashion, which, as we know, is not a simple or facile fashion, but he is an unfortunate reader who does not deeply feel the life so embodied, its complexity, its tension, its flashing comedy, its sometimes poignant tragedy, and always its essential importance. If he be content to take so much as comes to him naturally in his reading, and, better, if he will yield to the impulse to return to the reading, there are rich chances that he will be amply compensated. He is, of course, exposed to the risk of forming a definite opinion about the author's aim and meaning, and so drifting into the ranks of the contending groups to which we have referred. In that case he will have his own peculiar enjoyment, and need not be concerned with. If he escape this, he will find ample springs of pure interest in these writers, and can let the contention pass.

In less degree this remedy may be suggested for the other writers cited. Indeed, though it may seem a little self-indulgent and cowardly, when our pages teem with controversy, we venture to commend it as a general rule for the general reader, who is capable of greatly liking an author without caring to fight about him.

TRAVELERS FROM SPAIN

ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS, F. R. G. S., and his wife, who have been wandering through Spain for the past three months, arrived in New York last week. Mr. Riggs went to Spain to gather the material for a new course of historical lectures which he will deliver before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, beginning on Nov. 9. The series, six lectures in all, will deal with the subject: "Famous Cities of Spain—Their Romance, Glory, and Art." Mr. Riggs also had a number of magazine commissions to execute, and later expects to embody his Summer's work in permanent form.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

Unexpected Reasons for the Growing Popularity of American Novels in England—The "Middle-Class Woman"

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Just for fun, as you might say, I have been trying to discuss why the American novel has so greatly increased its hold in England during recent years. That it has so prospered there can be no manner of doubt, and things, even in the book world, do not happen without causes. The trouble, sometimes, is to find these, and when found they may not be the big, impressive causes we had expected, but small, almost trifling ones, to all appearance. It is really the vital little things that count, and in my quest regarding the American novel here, I have alighted upon two which, frankly, I should never have taken into calculation. So it is: We look at the mountain tops, and while doing that miss the foothills, whereon the heights base themselves.

There is a family reason why the American novel, if it be worth reading, does pretty well in London. Even in those "advanced" days the British mother keeps a keen eye upon the fiction which her daughters read. It is a fashion which the British father is usually very content to leave in her hands, partly, dear man, because he has a certain lofty scorn towards novels, partly because he is no nimble manager of womankind, especially when they are his own daughters. Well, the British mother knows that we have been running riot in "advanced" novels, "problem" novels, call them what you like. She does not know a great deal about America, very likely, but she has heard that thus far your novelists are not so "advanced" as ours, not so given over to "problems," and nothing else. She has heard that you still value the sentimental love story, and like a happy ending.

Roughly, the British matron is right in thinking that the average American novel is safer for family reading than the average British novel, certainly than the British novel written by a woman. Therefore, when she goes to the circulating library or to her bookshop she asks, "What new American novels are there?" She is instructed on the point, and she picks out two or three, guided perhaps by the color of the covers, or the appearance of the headings in the colored frontispieces. Is the color blue—a nice baby blue, like the ribbons with which a young mother ties the lace frock of her first child? That indicates a happy, sweet story, and promptly the choice is made. Does the heroine of another story look bold, or daring, a trifle "catty"? Then she will not do, but if she be just healthily romantic, say of the Diana Vernon type, then all is well. The success or otherwise of the three-colored printing of the frontispiece will have a good deal to do with the appearance of the heroine, with whether she looks a minx or My Lake Innocent. But of that the British matron has no knowledge, and it is surprising how you can get through this world without knowledge and still generally land on the safe side.

What I have said applies to the British middle class reader, who is the great support of the novel. The fashionable woman and the intellectual woman go their own ways in reading, and nothing does them any harm. Nor do they come into the second cause which I find helpfull to the vogue of the American novel in England. It also is an affair of the middle classes, who indeed are the chief partners in all that John Bull does, and does not do, in his good qualities and his bad qualities. The English middle class women do much better than they once did, and the young girls who are now growing up show a charming taste in clothes. But there is still a leeway to be overtaken, when you compare the nattiness of an American woman with the half-dowdiness of an English woman in the same position in life. How does she do it? The English woman asks about the American woman, and in order to learn she has taken to reading American novels.

Surprising news, is it not, but true in a measure, though that measure need not be exaggerated? "Everybody," says the English young woman, "tells you that the American can put her frocks on. There can't possibly be a novel without frocks, because it might as well be without a heroine. I'll get an American novel and see what light it will afford me on the subject." What results from this process? A young English woman novelist, who has herself been trying it, just to ascertain if there is anything to learn, tells me that mostly your men story-writers do badly when they write of women's frocks. The English novelist, she adds, does far better with worse material, but, of course, the palm easily goes to the Frenchman. On the other hand the illustrators of American novels are quite good at drawing well-dressed girls for heroines. They get into their pictures—not always, but usually—the air and even the detail of the smartly put on American woman. We see, therefore, that, after all, the British middle class woman, anxious to learn a little from La Belle Americaine, is not far wrong in patronizing the American novel. It may shock writers of that novel to know the grounds on which their English popularity grows, but then those are not the only grounds. There are others, good writing, a story of clinking drama, and so on; the qualities which keep a novelist on prosperous terms with the best readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

MISS ELLEN GLASGOW has returned to this country from Constantinople. She is at present at Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia. Her new novel, entitled "The Miller of Old Church," will be published in a few months.

MR. STEWART EDWARD WHITE has returned from the East to his Southern California home near Santa Barbara. His forthcoming book, "The Rules of the Game," which has been appearing serially in the Sunset Magazine, will appear shortly in book form.

MR. FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN has just finished and delivered to his publishers the manuscript of his book "The Reminiscences of My Life." Mr Martin's recollections cover a most interesting period of American society. The book closes with a description of the fancy ball given by his brother, Mr. Bradley Martin, in 1808. Before it is published in book form it will appear serially.

DR. R. S. CARROL, in an article recently contributed to the Journal of the American Medical Association, uses language which tends to show belief in an independent human soul and in its concomitant, free will. According to the Medical Record, which prints a summary of the article, Dr. Carrol attributes the modern physician's lack of success to the fact that he habitually ignores "that principle of life connected with, dominating, and making the real body, the psyche." In point of fact studies in hypnotism seem generally conducive to faith in a spiritual order. Dr. J. D. Quackenbos, one of the oldest practitioners of medical hypnotism in this country, in his book "Hypnotic Therapeutics," writes that "what Immanuel Kant taught as the result of psychological insight, the writer has proved by many thousand experiences with the transliminal natures of intelligent beings—the absolute lordship of the transcendental consciousness."

DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS maintains in his new book, "The Science of Happiness," that outdoor games have, besides the stimulating effect of mental refreshment that every one knows about, a direct influence upon mind and character. Dr. Smith writes: "The person who undertakes to develop his muscles by entering into athletic games gets pleasure as well as benefit from his exercise. And the pleasure adds directly to the benefit, for pleasure in itself has positive disease-dispelling power. Not only will his muscles be trained, but his eye and brain. He will learn the value of steady, persistent effort as he can hardly learn it elsewhere. He will be taught self-reliance as he can hardly learn it elsewhere, even while his egotism is kept healthfully in check. In short, his training in athletics will bring about a coincident mental development that will stand him in hand in the classroom or study, and in the practical affairs of life."

WILL N. HARBEN, author of "The Redemption of Kenneth Galt," who has been spending the Summer in his native Georgia, has returned to New York. He is now engaged in going over the proof sheets of his new novel, which will be published this Fall. Mr. Harben will also take part in the rehearsals of the play made from one of his novels, "Ann Boyd," which is to be produced soon by a well-known woman star.

LOUISE CLOSSER HALE, the author of "The Actress," has sailed to Europe, where she will make an extended motor tour with her husband. This is the fourth tour of the kind the Hales have taken. On her return Mrs. Hale will begin her season on the stage and complete a novel she is now writing. It is to be of the same general sort as "The Actress," save that all the scenes will be in America.

HERMAN WHITAKER has returned to Mexico, where he found "The Planter"

(Continued on page 460)

SEVEN NEW POETS ---OR AMATEURS?

Some Recent Votaries of the Muse and Why Much of Their Verse Disheartens the Critic

IT is difficult to say just what it is that makes an amateur, though it is easy to distinguish the thing itself. Amateurishness is not precisely awkwardness or a lack of facility in the use of the medium employed. It is not even stupidity, or absence of sincerity or originality, or ignorance. There is of course the amateurishness of the beginner, but the thing we are alluding to is a distinct quality, an attribute of the very mind and soul, something inherent that does not disappear with the practice of the art, something as hopelessly permanent as a squint. It is as unmistakable as the aroma of onion on the breath, and a like unconsciousness is manifested by its possessor, who is, indeed, apt to regard himself as esoteric, as peculiarly favored on his chosen path to Olympus, and whom all the critics on earth could not persuade that his offense is rank and smells to heaven.

Among the seven volumes of verse* written by as many women proposed for review in this column more than half are excellent examples of this particular characteristic. This is not to say that many among the songs are not marked by sweetness or grace or an occasional felicity of expression; but they do not, nor will they ever, bear the master stamp. They are not poetry, and their writers are not poets, but amateurs.

Take, for instance, "Earth Songs"* and turn the pages at random, and you find a vast deal of iteration as to various aspects of nature, phrases like "The moon's pale, strange, transfiguring light," or "Now the pale primrose offers up her precious golden cup," or "The scattered flocks of fleecy sheep are lying in the tranquil sky," or philosophical reflections like those that make up the poem called "Shadow Dance," of which the following quotation conveys an idea:

> What ill-bred fantasy is here?
> What fateful Dance of Death is near?
> But whirling phantoms,—never fear,
> For Life is what you make it, dear;
> And Death is what you make it, too:
> Sweet Life, with Hope forever new,
> The Christ to follow, love the true,
> Stern Hate defying, with the blue
> That shines above, it will suffice,
> And thus we find our Paradise.

Then there is a volume containing some fifty-odd "Sonnets for Choice,"* and though the remark is obvious, we cannot refrain from saying we think it a bad choice. A sonnet has one reason above all others for its existence—perfection. There is not, in the whole of this book, a single example of the sheer beauty which is a sonnet. Mrs. Aldrich's language is awkward and involved and reveals nothing of the suppleness, richness and nobility of our tongue. Moreover, the thought behind the words is often so hazy as to be incomprehensible. To rhyme am with came, name and flame, antiphone and unison, thou and know, all in one fell so-called sonnet, to use a line like "Thou taughtest nephews orphaned" or

> Patient lifts
> Their horse his feet before them

would seem to be enough without puzzling the anxious reader with such brain-bewildering effusions as this—and it is but one among many:

ON A PICNIC.

> Read from a page where rhymes at leisure lie;
> Let neither sound nor meaning harness verse
> To animation sped by the rhythm's terse
> Of battle numbers. With slow measures ply
> Th' unwinding of our musing's treasure. By
> This still, cool river all our minds immerse
> In pastorals—to energy averse,
> Whose wistful maids and shepherds "Pleasure" cry.
>
> Led by the piping passionate of these
> Far-off musicians, we drift into years
> Whose heat, whether from sun or temperament,
> Is long accomplished. Late above the trees
> The moon in greater magic softly steers,
> Closing our dreams, our day, with wonderment.

Certainly, we are conscious of wonderment, with a mixed idea that there is some sort of advice in the above which the lady appears to have followed. And of course any one has a right to use the empty frame that has been so gloriously filled by the great poets, with any conglomeration of words they choose, and still label the production a sonnet. But they ought not to suffer such result to escape into print.

The third book in the row is called "In Love's Garden,"* and has been distinguished by an Introduction contributed by its publisher, Mr. George Wharton James, wherein the gentleman seizes the opportunity to say to the world at large what he confesses to having for many years believed and taught in California, namely, that from that state is to come the artistic and literary regeneration of America. He also rings the changes on the word Spontaneity, and heartily recommends the poems that go to fill the pages of the book. The chief recommendation of these verses is this spontaneity, which consists largely in their contempt for any rules of structure and form. They are described, in fact, as "purely individualistic—more so even than Walt Whitman's."

The poems themselves do not, for what they omit, give a return of new beauty or fresh perception. They are the unformed, undigested and general thoughts of the young person who has not yet discovered that to evade the laws of beauty and the restraint of art is not to transcend these laws and restraints. This is at once the deepest as it is the most convenient persuasion of your amateur, who feels that to be different is to be great, and to be slipshod sincere. But, among the sillinesses and bad grammar of such lines as

> Two eyes I see in the mists of life;
> Two eyes I feel—two blue, blue eyes;
> Two eyes that ruleth me—
> Compel my thoughts to fly to thee,
> O heart of mine, far, far estranged. • • •

or:

> To wait, to wait!
> What fate! what fate!
> How drag the hours;
> How sink the powers.

there are signs that Miss Anderson, should she lose some of the conceit that belongs possibly to her youth, and be willing to do a little more work and a little less self-exploitation, might come to write true poetry. There is a fine directness to be found here and there, a promise of power, a stir of emotion—best exemplified, we think, in the following fragment:

LOVE'S TREMBLING JOY

> O thou day-star, thou night-star,
> Thou blessed lamp of life!
> O if I should lose thee—
> God cleave the dark
> And reach a hand!

"Helderberg Harmonies"* has been written, so we are told by the author, to attract attention to the country region, with its mountains and its legends, where she lives. It is illustrated with photographs showing several lovely views, and doubtless the various descriptions are accurate enough. But they have been thrown into the most commonplace of verses, though entirely amiable and often sentimental, and possibly there are some readers who will find them worth perusal. We choose "Echo" as a sample of Miss Merritt's art:

> Floats a murmur faint and airy,
> Hark! 'Tis echo calling
> Like the whisper of a fairy
> On the mountain falling.
> Echo, maid, where is thy dwelling?
> It is where thy note is welling
> Soft and tremulously knelling
> Light as Summer air!
>
> Art thou true an aerie spirit?
> Thy elusive voice—I hear it—
> Yet I ne'er can get a-near it—
> • • • • • •
> Echo, art thou there?

In addition to Miss Merritt's contributions there are included a number of short pieces by the editor, M. G. Kains, whose quality may be judged by the following:

> When does the henbane cackle,
> Her wattles all aglow?
> And I should so much like to know
> When does the haycock crow?

A book of a different order is "From the Cup of Silence."* There is a clearer expression, a more definite sense of the meaning of words and of harmony of construction, and though the thought is neither particularly new nor deep, nor the emotion intense, there is a finish and a charm to the little volume, from which we take "The Secret" as typical of the writer's scope and expression:

> I looked on the liar with hate,
> On the wanton with scorn.
> "Not so," said a voice in my soul,
> And compassion was born.
>
> Then I looked on my sister with love,
> On my brother with peace;
> From the evil of earth and its taint
> My desire found release.

The last two books on our list are of a deeper significance and merit a more careful consideration than the rest. In "The Road of Life"* we find a brave and fine spirit expressing itself in a direct and tender way, singing of many matters, of things as diverse as the telephone and Easter lilies, love and loss, liberty and the fire-fly, but remaining sincere and individual, without pose or sentimentality. The initial poem, a dialogue between a mother and daughter, has real dramatic force. It is too long for quoting, and we must content ourselves with the second part of "Rhymes of an Old House" as more convenient for our space, and as translating into graceful form a feeling common to most hearts:

THE NEW HOUSEHOLDER.

> Who sits under my roof-tree?
> One whom I have not known;
> He dug not the old foundations,
> He laid not a single stone;
> Where a thousand echoes greet me,
> He hears no word nor breath,
> And the walls that to me are lettered,
> To him are as blank as death.
>
> Here I come as a stranger,
> Faring at his behest,
> Here he rules as the master,
> Greeting a haunted guest;
> For, as I sit by his fireside,
> Faintly I see and hear
> The light of a by-gone presence,
> The call of an old-time cheer.
>
> Here I wept in the darkness,
> (Hark, how the old griefs cry!)
> Here she lay in her beauty,
> She who can never die.
> Aye, though he pay the purchase,
> I have the right divine!
> His is the shell—the shadow—
> The soul of the house is mine.

The last book is by an Englishwoman and reveals the true poetic instinct. She is capable of emotion and of giving that emotion voice. The book is uneven and a good many of the poems lack interest, but it is one to be loved, nevertheless, for what is good in it is of real excellence, delicate and strong, while a faith in what is high and beautiful inspires it at times to a true nobility of phrase and music. The note of passion and of wildness is occasionally struck, as in the lines "Come Back," of which we can quote only the last stanza:

> The winds know your name, Eugene,
> They shriek it aloud, aloud;
> Ah, though you lie between
> Breasts of the bride whom none desert
> Leave her a moment, heal my hurt,
> Come back for me, Eugene, Eugene!

Of quite another sort is the "Gardening Song," of which this is the first verse:

> When I am in my garden
> I am a monk of old
> Illuminating missals
> With blue and green and gold.
> In cunning, burnished letters
> He wrote the name of God,
> In daffodils and tulips
> I print it on the sod.

And this on "Memory" shows Miss Bunston's felicity in producing, with a few words, a genuine impression:

> Dear as the brief October sun,
> Or red fruit on the sombre yew,
> Or robin's song when Summer's done,
> Is Memory.
>
> Sharper than frost's two-edged breath,
> Or any wind that ever blew,
> More salt than all the seas of Death
> Is Memory.

We have no room for more, but we recommend the volume as a little living child in whom the mother's heart is beating.

*EARTH SONGS. By Mary Chapin Smith. Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

SONNETS FOR CHOICE. By Margaret Chandler Aldrich. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

IN LOVE'S GARDEN AND OTHER VERSE. By Ida Frances Anderson. Los Angeles: Arroya Guild Press. $1.

HELDERBERG HARMONIES. By Magdalene Merritt. Voorheesville, N. Y.: M. Merritt. $1.50.

FROM THE CUP OF SILENCE AND OTHER POEMS. By Helen Huntington. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ROAD OF LIFE. By Marion Couthouy Smith. Seattle: The Alice Harriman Co.

MINGLED WINE. By Anna Bunston. Longmans, Green & Co.

MAETERLINCK COMING HERE

MAURICE MAETERLINCK, it is rumored, may come to America this Fall as a guest of the New Theatre. His "Monna Vanna" is said to be in far greater demand as a book than it is as a play.

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EVERYBODY'S

It—An Exposition of the Sovereign Political Power of Organized Business....
Lincoln Steffens
Law and Order.....O. Henry
Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa.....
Guy H. Scull
The Man Who Ran Away from New York .....Walter Prichard Eaton
The Water Mark.....Harry Allyn
Bringing in the Fleece.....G. W. Ogden
The Comer.....Arthur Train
The Women of To-Morrow.....William Hard
The Life Tale of Pearl McRoy.Henry B. Fuller
A Successful Wife
The Greedy Game of Getting Things Through .....Franklin Clarkin
The Mother of the Clown.....Martyn Johnson
At Sunrise.....Henry E. Mitchell

COLUMBIAN

A Nation Redeemed—Mexico's Century of Independence .....Robert Hammond Murray
Women's Vote Always on the Right Side.
Gov. James H. Brady of Idaho
The Aeroplane for the Navy...Glenn H. Curtiss
Atlantic City, the New Air Port.....
Augustus Post
The New Rules of Elkdom.....
D. R. Aldrich
How Lincoln Won Pennsylvania.....
George T. Ferris
The World's Most Extraordinary Negro...
Edward Marshall
Bergh's Dramatic Comment.....
Albert Ellery Bergh
Madame X., Novelization of Alexandre Bisson's Powerful Drama.....John L. Powell
The Mystery of the Willow Tree.....
William M. Clemens
The Elusive Diamond..Roland Ashford Phillips
Which?.....Henry Albert Phillips
Living Humorists of the American Press.
By Themselves
The Winning of Col. Lane's Daughter..
George B. Stewart
The Play of Wind and Wave.....
Charles Putnam Tower
The Critic's Book Shelf.....
Henry McHarg Davenport
Women's Wear for Between Seasons....
Jean Carrington
The Yellow Crayon....E. Phillips Oppenheim

THEATRE

Plans for a Brilliant Season.
More Secrets of the Dramatist's Workshop .....R. B. Sheridan
Some Theatrical Memories of Other Days.
James W. Morrissey
New Dramatists Who Have Captured Broadway .....Randolph Hartley
Copyright Performances...Vanderheyden Fyles
G. K. Chesterton's Toy Theatre.....
Edmund Gorst
The Drama in India.....H. A. Talcherkar
Henry Irving's False Prophecy of Mollerlinck .....Archie Bell
The "Deadhead" and What He Costs the Theatre .....Bertrand Babcock

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

The Zoological Station at Naples.....
Prof. Charles Lincoln Edwards
A Unique Collection of Arithmetics.....
Dr. Louis Karpinski
John Dee and his "Fruitful Preface".....
Mary Esther Trueblood
The Making of the Scientific Investigator
Prof. Thomas H. Montgomery, Jr.
The Cause of Social Progress and of the Rate of Interest.....Prof. J. Pease Norton
Parasitic Culture.....George E. Dawson
Centralized Authority and Democracy in Our Higher Institutions.....
Prof. Edwin D. Starbuck
The Five-fold Functions of Government..
Dr. W. J. McGee
Associate Members of American Societies
Prof. Edward C. Pickering

OUTING

Meat of the Toothless. Charles Livingston Bull
The Rifle for Wildfowl.....Samuel G. Camp
The Brown Dodger—Illustrated by Henry I. Watson .....Percy M. Cushing
Our Allies in the Country Home..E. P. Powell
Animals of Prey.....H. G. Peter
Paddling Your Own Canoe.....
Douglas Wetmore Clinch
Passing of the Bass.....Guy C. Seeds
The Messenger from Conejos.....
Charles Alden Seltzer
An Ex-Tenderfoot and a Buck.....
Stephen Chalmers
Intensive Bear Hunting..James Oliver Curwood
Days on the Road.....Richard Duffy
Two on the Trail.....Hulbert Footner
Passing of Our Big Game.....Dillon Wallace

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

Daniel Chester French.....Edwin A. Rockwell
Woodcarving and Architecture. Work by I. Kirchmayer and Others.....F. W. Coburn
The Ceramic Work of the Pueblo Indians.....
Charles F. Saunders
The Towers of Boston.....Robert D. Andrews
Blue Shadows in Nature and Art..J. W. Moran
Painting in Mexico.....Mary Barton
American Paintings in Germany.....
C. Lewis Hind
Plant Drawings from an Indian Cotton-Printer's Pattern Book..J. Lockwood Kipling

NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

The Carved Door.....Fred Jackson
Suzanne's Solitaire.Elizabeth Newport Hepburn
Remaking Millions of Men.....
William Atherton DuPuy
Little East Side Stars....Theodore M. Raulein
A Feminine Financier.....Reina Melcher
The Greater Thing....Roland Ashford Phillips
Why Nina Was Unpopular.....
Eleanor Gibson Tait
Helen Logan, Kitchen Specialist.....
Ruby Ross Goodnow
My Single-Room Home.....Henry B. Wallace

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

True Love.....Hulbert Footner
The Culprit.....Mary Hastings
The Piece in the Paper.Annie Hamilton Donnell
Brothers Four.....Grace S. Richmond
Joy in the Valley.....Grace Keon
The Boy's Place in the Home.....
Christine Terhune Herrick
Taking Royalty by Storm..Amy Sutton Reyner

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The Weddings in "The Love of Life" Company.....Louise Closser Hale
Is the American Girl Being Miseducated?..
Anne Randolph
A Lady for an Hour.....Leila Burton Wells
The Physician and the Girl....Elizabeth Carter
Why We Never Married.....Beryl Foster
Down Home with Jennie Allen.Grace Donworth
Lettie Lane's Around-the-World Party—A Russian Girl and a Russian Boy.....
Sheila Young
The Secret Society of Mothers.....
Charlotte Reeve Conover
What I Did When I Lost My Position....
Ida C. Murray
The Girl Who Should Not Go to College...
Laura E. Lockwood, Ph. D.
A Teacher's Talk to Teachers.....
Lillie A. Williams
Couch Cushions That Girls Can Make..
Elisabeth M. Glantzberg
A Page for Readers of History.....
Hamilton W. Mabie

HOUSE AND GARDEN

Personality in a Country Home.....
Henry H. Saylor
The Best Peonies to Plant Now.....
William W. Kline
Making the Vegetable Garden Beautiful..
Grace Tabor
Avoiding Plumbing Troubles.....
Charles K. Farrington
What Merit Is There in Bedding Plants....
Frederic de Rocheville
The City House and What Can Be Done with It.....C. H. Claudy
Multiply Your Hydrangeas....Luke J. Doogue
Batik in Home Decoration....Mira Burr Edson
Heating and Managing a Small Greenhouse.
F. F. Rockwell
Leaded Glass in the Small Home.....
Harry Eldredge Goodhue
Grow Your Own Vegetables....F. F. Rockwell

SUCCESS

Milwaukee, Our First Socialist City.....
Charles Edward Russell
The Love Letters of a Leading Man.....
Louise Closser Hale
The Tenderfoot Goes Bear Hunting.....
Harris Dickson
New Animals for America..Capt. Fritz Duquesne
Fun in the Home.....Orison Swett Marden
Marriage in America....Robert H. Schauffler
Molly Make-Believe.....Eleanor H. Abbott
When the Women Vote.....John K. Bangs

AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS

The Split Rail Fence So Frequently Seen in Farming Districts.....Frontispiece
Fences, Walls and Hedges.....
Helen Lukens Gaut
Homes of Minneapolis.....
Francis Durando Nichols
The Handicraftsman—Cabinet Making as a Handicraft.....Ira S. Griffith
Decorations and Furnishings for the Home —VII. Built-in Furniture.....
Alice M. Kellogg
The Summer Residence of Mr. Charles H. Bond.....Mary H. Northend
Eight Low Cost Houses in the Suburbs of Chicago.....354
The Danger of the Use of Milk from Tuberculous Cows.....Frank N. Bauskett
The Entrance to the Residence of G. St. L. Abbott.
The Country Seat of G. St. L. Abbott, Concord, Mass.....Barr Ferree
An American Potter, Her Home and Studio.....Grace Wickham Curran
Garden Notes.....Charles Downing Lay
Autumn Work in the Garden.....
Ida D. Bennett
The Hydrangea.....Eben E. Rexford
American Homes and Gardens for October.
Garden Competition for 1910.
Canning and Preserving Fruits; Hints for the Housewife.

AMERICAN HOME MONTHLY

The Intervening Force...James Francis Dwyer
The Post Graduate's Lament.....
Rena Caldwell Lewis
Marking Time.....Alma Martin Estabrook
When the Attic Becomes the Atelier.....
Elizabeth Anna Semple
The Pure-Gold Miss Pyle.....Anne Warner
The Brains of the Home.....
Jeannette Hildreth Davis
Problem of the Ornate Fireplace.....
Mary H. Northend
The Bivouac.....Alma Martin Estabrook
Making the Odd Moments Count.....
Eleanor Forbes Richardson
The Man Who Arrived.....
Thomas Crawford Galbreath
Woman's Place in Out-of-Doors Life.....
Mary H. Northend

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

The New York Public Library—The Most Important of the Great American Educational Institutions.....A. C. David
A Successful Boston Residence.
Architecture of American Colleges.....
Montgomery Schuyler
The Evolution of Architectural Ornament.
G. A. T. Middleton

"THE INTERNATIONAL"

A NEW MAGAZINE, to be called "The International," B. Russells Hertz, formerly publisher of "Mooda" and recently of the Forum, editor, is announced for publication this season.

Richard Le Gallienne will act as Contributing Editor, while other contributors to the new periodical will be Edwin Markham, Reginald Wright Kauffman, James Oppenheim, Herbert H. Everett, formerly editor of Van Norden's and now of the Cosmopolitan Magazine; George Sylvester Viereck, Leonard D. Abbott, and Alexander Harvey of Current Literature; Michael Monahan, editor of The Papyrus; Frederick A. King of the Literary Digest; T. Everett Harry of Hampton's Magazine; Louis Edwin Van Norman of The Review of Reviews; Walter Alden Dyer of Country Life; Henry James Forman of The North American Review; Walter Lippman of Everybody's; John Butler Yeats, Rose Strunsky, Edward Goodman, Thomas Seltzer, John Nilson Laurvik, Herman Scheffauer, Shaemus O'Sheel, Ludwig Lewisohn, Clinton Scollard, Hudson Maxim, the inventor; B. C. Gruenberg, and Crystal Eastman of The Survey.

The magazine will contain paragraphs on events in the fields of politics, science, art, literature, the drama and music all over the world, and in almost every number will be published a play either translated from one of the great foreign dramatists or else being produced in America at the time of publication.

There will be a page of "Paradoxagraphs" by the editor, and short articles on "Men and Women of the World."

Among the plays that will be given to the public during the coming year in The International are "Brother Crampton" by Gerhard Hauptmann, which appears on Sept. 10 in the first number of the magazine; "Aglavaine and Selysette" by Maurice Maeterlinck, "Lulu" in two parts, by Frank Wedekind; "The Incubus" by Eugene Brieux, "The Chosen People" by Chirikov, and "Hours of Life" by Arthur Schutzler.

The magazine is to be published from the offices of the Tourist Magazine in the Marbridge Building.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

(Continued from page 458)

in the rough and made the novel what one Mexican critic called "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of the Yaqui Indians." Mr. Whitaker has been waiting since the publication of "The Planter" last year for an opportunity to cross the border where his life was threatened and study deeper into conditions on the rubber plantations. This is, to him, forbidden territory.

BISHOP BROWN of Arkansas has in the press his work on "The Level Plan for Church Union." This book will embody a careful setting forth of his position, incomplete statements of which have occasioned considerable attention in Church circles. The impending issues likely to be taken up at General Convention lend timeliness to his contribution to the discussion. The sacerdotal conception of the apostolic ministry is handled with extreme frankness, and its relations to Church Unity candidly treated.

JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY'S novels, two of them, will be seen on the stage as plays this coming season, both to be produced by William A. Brady. They are "The O'Flynn" and "The Illustrious O'Hagan." Sir Herbert Tree has already appeared in London in "The O'Flynn," which was published this Spring.

MR. ARTHUR GOODRICH has been spending the Summer at Twin Lakes, in the Berkshires, and writes from there to his publishers that he is finishing the corrections on the final proofs of "The Yardstick Man," which is to be published this Autumn.

MR. JOSEPH CONRAD is writing book reviews for the London Daily Mail. The other day he took Mr. George Bourne's "The Ascending Effort" in hand, and made it the text of a little discourse to the general effect that science merely lights the depths of our infatuation with our own cleverness, and that neither art nor life is turned aside by its brilliant arc lamps. Mr. Conrad believes in poetry as the dynamic quality of life.

"From Ocean to Ocean"

replies to an advertisement in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

New York Times.
Gentlemen:—Enclosed find Ex. M. O. for $1.25 in payment of my "ad" in your Special Book Number. I wanted to see just what would come of it, and as the replies kept dragging along I've waited till now so I could report the result when I paid you. There have come in just 22 replies, all the way from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf. Great satisfaction for a modest cost, but I got my money's worth and am
Yours truly,
J. DOERNER.

This letter is a striking proof that advertising

Concentration is Economy

when directed along the proper path.

More than 175,000

copies of The New York Times Saturday Review of Books are purchased by the largest number of those who are interested in books, who want information about books, and who are buyers of books. It is, therefore, the most effective and economical book advertising medium in the world.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books

**More Book News,
More Book Readers,
More Book Advertising,
Than any other newspaper.**

VIEWS OF READERS

"An Expurgated Scott"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with much interest your editorial in last week's issue about the three novels by Sir Walter Scott—"Ivanhoe," "Quentin Durward," and "The Talisman"—which I have edited for publication this Autumn as juveniles. May I venture to ask for a little space in your valuable columns to put before your readers the question whether there is not perhaps another point of view?

Scott's novels are not read so much today, by anybody, as they were a generation ago. Indeed, their yearly sales, as I am told, have fallen off enormously in the last ten or fifteen years. Furthermore, the young person, nowadays, will not read Scott. The reasons for this are largely to be found in the long historical and descriptive passages with which these wonderful romances abound. Scott himself delighted in this antiquarian lore; perhaps he wrote his novels largely for its sake. These passages have become of less interest in proportion as the time to which they relate has receded further into the past. The story, in each case, keeps the novel alive, although Scott seems to have put in the story to carry the antiquarian material. The modern child, I find, will not read these long historical and descriptive passages—not even for the sake of the story, which is, of course, all he cares about. He won't even skip through these passages, as we used to do, in order to get to the story.

When I was a boy, children played "Ivanhoe." We had read it so often that we knew pages of it by heart; and we quoted these passages to each other in our play. Ask the modern child if he or she has read "Ivanhoe," and the reply will usually be "No," accompanied by a look of surprise. The other day, in a house where I was staying, I happened to see a very bright girl of about fourteen trying to read "Ivanhoe." In the course of two or three days I saw her make six or eight separate attempts to get started on it. She finally pitched it down, remarking "I can't read that book." Yet she had taken the book out of her school library in order to read it. The less leisurely spirit of modern times may have much or little to do with the matter; the fact remains that the modern child does not know Scott at all.

Isn't this rather a pity? Would it not be well to present Scott to the modern child in acceptable and attractive form? Whoever doesn't read "Ivanhoe," "The Talisman," and "Quentin Durward" misses a lot of fun, and a lot of benefit, too. Modern children might well grow up with the same familiarity with these matchless romances which their parents and grandparents enjoyed.

Years ago, when I first began to notice that children knew nothing about "Quentin Durward" and "Ivanhoe," it occurred to me that there would be great advantage in an edition without these historical and descriptive passages, which children (quite properly, as I think, from their point of view,) regard as boresome. But to cut Scott; wouldn't that be sacrilege? Offhand, it seemed so. The more I thought about it, however, the more I doubted whether it would be. So I asked a professor of English literature in an old university not a thousand miles from New York. The idea of cutting down Scott did not shock him. On the contrary, it rather won his approval. "The point is, I take it," said he, "to present these books in the form in which Scott would have written them if he were alive and writing to-day." Then I asked the head of one of the largest private schools in this city, and he highly approved of the idea.

Do not let me give you the impression that I suppose this idea to be original. Many attempts, similar in one way or another, have been made by various people in connection with various classics. Charles and Mary Lamb rewrote Shakespeare's plays in abbreviated form for children, and in so doing created an English classic. No one ever thought of that as sacrilege; why, then, should there be anything improper or lacking in reverence about deleting antiquarian lore from some of Scott's novels, when nothing is added to the author and the wording is not changed? "Tom Jones" and "Clarissa Harlowe" have been condensed for modern readers. Portions of certain books have been printed separately. The late Charles Dudley Warner made a library of pieces taken out of all sorts of great books.

Ten or twelve years ago a talented lady treated the Bible in the same way in which I have treated "Ivanhoe" and "Quentin Durward" and "The Talisman." The idea, the intent, and the method, in the case of this children's Bible, were precisely the same. Extraneous, uninteresting, inadvisable, and irrelevant material was cut out, with the result of making a consecutive narrative that appeals to children. The Bible was offered to children in attractive and interesting form. That is just what I have attempted to do in the case of these three romances by Sir Walter Scott.

I have not rewritten Scott; the changes consist in omissions, together with the translation of foreign words and sentences. I have merely abridged these stories for the greater delight of children of the present day.

You speak of the modern illustrations with which these three books for children are to be supplied. For our own reading, Mr. Editor, you and I and other bookmen would prefer to any other the original Abbotsford edition, with its beautiful steel engravings of old castles and abbeys and of charming bits of English scenery, and its text pictures of old armor and weapons. But the modern child cares not a rap for antiquarian erudition, whether in text or in illustration. He wants the story and he doesn't want anything else, and he is perfectly right.

HERBERT P. WILLIAMS.
New York, Aug. 16.

Melchior De Vogue

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In this country no one seems to have noticed the recent demise of the Vicomte Melchior De Vogüe, the great French scholar and greatest authority on Russia and her literature in recent times. Not one of our many literary journals has, to my knowledge, found it expedient to refer to the loss of this excellent man. Is this omission due to the fact that his great works were unknown on this side of the Atlantic or that, being known, they found no appreciators? I am loath to believe either, for it is both unthinkable that the products of this great Frenchman's pen should entirely escape our attention as well as that once known they should not receive the praise due their erudition, their scholarly thoroughness, and the engaging charm of their style. And it is more likely that it was a mere oversight.

Vicomte De Vogüe was a scion of an old aristocratic French family long distinguished, for service, in the annals of that land, and Melchior became noted quite early for his scholarly gifts and close application to his studies. When yet quite a young man he was appointed secretary to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, where he remained for many years, and where, with his characteristic studiousness and thirst for knowledge, he applied himself at once to the study of the people and Russian literature. Being of a scholarly bent, and also because he desired to participate in the gayeties of social St. Petersburg, he soon began the study of the Russian language and to delve a little, out of curiosity at first, into Russian literature. As a result of these excursions into strange fields he was astonished by the unexpected treasures which came into his hands, so little were the names and the works of Russia's giants, the great oaks of her literary forest, known outside of their own land. And to the discerning mind and judgment of De Vogüe the claim of Russia to a distinguished position in the kingdom of letters was at once recognized as just and due. He became fascinated with the strange originality, pathos, deep melancholy and unique charm, and the human appeal which characterized the work of these men, and what he thus discovered he hastened to communicate to the no less astonished French people, chiefly through the medium of the reputabe Revue des Deux Mondes, in which he wrote many charming and learned essays on the Russian literature, expounding to a great world the revolutionizing doctrines of Tolstoy, the art and psychology of Dostoyevsky, the cynical gifts of Turgenieff and Lermontoff, with the result that these insular giants in a very short while attracted to themselves that world-wide recognition and fame which was theirs by virtue of their art and of which they had hitherto been deprived.

In time De Vogüe became the chief authority on the literature of Russia as well as the greatest living exponent of the unique social theories of Tolstoy, continuing his writings upon the same—commentaries, expositions, and translations of the same and which are recognized as the most faithful rendering in any language of that author's works. De Vogüe was a man of a very delicate, very impressionable and poetic temperament, and that strangely powerful, original, pietistic, melancholy, and fatalism, which permeates the writings of the Slavs and is the stamp of their particular genius, appealed to him and affected his tender nature most powerfully, while the visionary doctrines of a Tolstoy and other social reformers found a vibrant chord in his particularly sensitive and kind heart, which longed to see the dawn of universal peace and good will upon earth for all alike. After a protracted absence abroad, chiefly in Russia, and travel in the Orient, he returned to his native France, whither he brought along with him his taste for his favorite study, which never flagged to the end of his long and successful career, the results of which are embodied in several volumes of his writings, which he left after him, chief among which is his great work, "La Roman Russe," in which the genius of Russia, as embodied in the works of her great men and chiefly her novelists, is traced to its source and analyzed and criticised at great length. HAROLD BERMAN.
Jersey City, Aug. 16.

"Gairdner, Catholic Historian"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

What can Mr. William Walsh mean by his reference to "the Catholic historian Gairdner" in his review of the new volume of biography of Cardinal Pole?

Surely this characterization of the historian of the English Church must be a slip of the pen in the hands of so able and erudite a critic as Mr. Walsh; it must certainly weakens the very point for which he was contending and must surely have been inadvertent.

If by any chance Mr. Walsh is able to assert that Gairdner has become a Catholic historian—and from the context we must infer that he means specifically a Roman Catholic—one student of the period of the English Reformation would certainly like to know it definitely.

RODERICK GILL.
Onteora Park, N. Y., Aug. 15.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—American students of the early history of their country, in general, and Philadelphians in particular, will take interest in the announcement of the forthcoming publication of a translation of Dr. Johann David Schoepf's "Travels in the Confederation, 1783-1784." This rare work, full of the material for history, has been overlooked to a great extent by historians, but it has been translated by Alfred J. Morrison, Ph. D., and will soon be ready for subscribers. Dr. Schoepf was a graduate of the University of Erlangen, in 1776, and was appointed in the following year Chief Surgeon to the Ansbach troops in the British Army. During the Revolutionary War he was on hospital duty in Philadelphia, New York, and Rhode Island. After the declaration of peace in 1783 Schoepf left New York in July, 1783, to travel through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, and he was also in the Floridas, and for two months in several of the Bahama Islands. His account of these journeyings was published at Erlangen in 1788. Nearly the whole of his first volume is devoted to Pennsylvania—he traveled as far west as Pittsburg—and he gives a very minute and full account of Philadelphia and New York. Schoepf was one of the first formal students of geology in America, but his book takes up a wide variety of topics.

The American Baptist Publication Society will begin its fall activities on September 1 with the issue of several books of religious and popular interest. Among the former will be another number of what is known as the Forward Mission Movement series, a booklet on "Men of Mark in Modern Missions," by the Rev. Dr. Howard B. Grose. On the same date the Society will bring out a volume on "The Living Atonement," by the Rev. J. B. Champion, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Brantford, Ontario.

The other works in the list are from the pen of Professor Edwin J. Houston, the well-known Philadelphia scientist, teacher, and writer of juvenile books on science and adventure. "A Chip of the Old Block" belongs to the "Young Naturalist" series and will be a fully illustrated book, telling of the adventures of a young prospector and incidentally giving a good deal of practical information on mineralogy and geology. The scenes are laid altogether in Philadelphia and in its great park. Prof. Houston's "The Land of Drought," also to be brought out on September 1, takes his young heroes across the Great American Desert in search of a missing scientist. It is, in a way, a sequel to "A Chip of the Old Block," and is to be followed by a third, "In the Jaws of Death."

A handsome fairy book, with a wealth of illustrations in color will be the John C. Winston Co.'s offering to juvenile readers during the coming season. It will be ready early in the coming week and will bear the title "Fairy Tales of All Nations," translated and edited by Logan Marshall. The collection will contain many of the old favorites, while many new ones will be drawn from English, German, French, Italian, Arabic, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Japanese, and other sources. There will be no less than thirty colored plates, selected so as to illustrate all the nationalities represented in the tales. The book promises to be one of the successes of the fall season.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM BECKFORD OF FONTHILL. By Lewis Melville. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF NIETZSCHE. By J. M. Kennedy. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE EXPRESS: Containing the Life and Divine Writings of Joanna Southcott. By Alice Seymour. 8vo. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. Two volumes.

INTIMATE SOCIETY LETTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Edited by the Duke of Argyll. 8vo. London: Stanley Paul & Co. Two volumes.

PEACE OR WAR EAST OF BAIKAL? By E. J. Harrison. 8vo. Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh.

Literature

(Including Essays, Poetry, and Drama)

SKETCHES AND SNAPSHOTS. By George W. E. Russell. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CORRESPONDENCE. Being the letters of Dean Swift, Pitt, the Lyttletons and the Grenvilles, Lord Dacre, Robert Nugent, Charles Jenkinson, the Earls of Guilford, Coventry, and Hardwicke, Sir Edward Turner, Mr. Talbot of Lacock, and others to Sanderson Miller of Radway. Edited by Lilian Dickins and Mary Stanton. 8vo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE TRAGEDY OF HAMLET: A Psychological Study. By Henry Frank. 8vo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $2.50.

CHANTECLER. By Edmond Rostand. Translated by Gertrude Hall. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE CLOSED BOOK AND OTHER POEMS. By Leolyn Louise Everett. 12mo. New York: Wessell & Bussell Co. $1.25.

THE BOOK OF HAPPY DAYS. By Ella M. Boult and Beatrice Stevens. 8vo. Pomfret Centre, Conn.: The Pomfret Press.

THE EARTH. By James Bernard Fagan. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

DON. By Rudolf Besier. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.

Religion

TALES AND MAXIMS FROM THE TALMUD. By the Rev. Samuel Rapaport. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

THE SUMMIT OF THE SOUL. By Henry Howard. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

RELIGIOUS CERTAINTY. By Francis J. McConnell. 12mo. New York. Eaton & Mains. $1.

THE CELL OF SELF-KNOWLEDGE. Edited by Edmund G. Gardner. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

BEHIND THE WORLD AND BEYOND. By Henry A. Stimson. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

THE PASSOVER. (An Interpretation.) By Clifford Howard. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.

Travel and Description

THE AVON AND SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY. By A. G. Bradley. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

THE LAND OF THE HITTITES. By John Garstang. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

Fiction

ONCE UPON A TIME. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE MOTOR MAID. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

DEVIOUS WAYS. By Gilbert Cannan. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE FOLLS OF SILENCE. By H. De Vere Stacpoole. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE ENCHANTED GROUND. By Harry James Smith. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.20.

FORBIDDEN GROUND. By Gilbert Watson. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Co. $1.35.

THE MEDDLINGS OF EVE. By William John Hopkins. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

FLORIZEL. By Isabel McReynolds Gray. 12mo. Los Angeles, Cal.

THE DOCTOR'S LASS. By Edward C. Booth. 12mo. New York: The Century Co. $1.30.

New Editions

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Edward L. Thorndike. 12mo. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. $1.50.

THE WRITINGS OF "FIONA MACLEOD," (William Sharp.) Edited by Mrs. William Sharp. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. Vol. I., "The Winged Destiny, Studies in the Spiritual History of the Gael." Vol. II., "The Divine Adventure, Iona, Studies in Spiritual History."

CRANFORD. By Mrs. Gaskell. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.10.

Miscellaneous

MODERN ENGINES. By Thomas W. Corbin. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. (How Does It Work Series.)

THE SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING. By Edwin Bainer. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENT IN COLONIAL MASSACHUSETTS, 1630-1686. By Charles H. Hilkey. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Paper.)

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND DEMOCRACY. By Robert Tudor Hill. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Paper.)

THE MAKING OF THE BALKAN STATES. By William Smith Murray. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Paper.)

ORGANISMIC THEORIES OF THE STATE. By F. W. Coker. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. (Paper.)

HISTORY OF CASTE IN INDIA. By Shridhar V. Ketkar. 12mo. Ithaca, N. Y.: Taylor & Carpenter.

ELECTRIC MOTORS. Their Action, Control, and Application. By Francis B. Crocker. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $2.50.

YOUNG AMERICANS IN THE BRITISH ISLES. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

LITERARY NOTES FROM BOSTON

"With Stevenson in Samoa" Important in Samoan History—New England Nature Studies

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—As the mere sight of the "best beloved initials in recent literature" suffices to arouse a buzz of comment, a considerable disturbance may be confidently expected when Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. publish Mr. H. J. Moors's "With Stevenson in Samoa." It gives a clear, although brief, account of the relations of Malietoa and Mataafa, a matter at first as thoroughly misrepresented in the British newspapers as if it had been in charge of an Oriental Revolutionary committee, and afterward allowed to lapse into the limbo of things generally misunderstood, and this has real historical value. "Paget, M. P.," and his like will, without doubt, observe that any English-speaking person living in the islands is incapable of impartiality, but in the United States that doctrine applies only to the Philippines and Hawaii, and the preponderating number of readers entirely indifferent as to the Samoan royalty will discover that the book contains a great variety of personal touches really adding vividness to an already striking figure in literature. The author, whose name as the storekeeper of the island is familiar to everybody, classes himself among "us common folk," and, having so ranked himself, feels under no obligations to glorify eccentricity or to deny lapses from absolute perfection in the man to whom he was a loving and energetic ally and friend, but, as he does not regard aberations from the commonplace as faults, he never belittles his subject. The source of his skill in these matters seems to be that self-forgetfulness so seldom achieved by a biographer with a literary reputation to maintain. If his readers understand Stevenson and Samoa a little better, Mr. Moors is entirely indifferent to their opinion of him and all his works. The frontispiece of the book is a photogravure after a portrait presented by Stevenson to the author, and in company with others the familiar face and figure appear again and again in the forty following pictures, among which are portraits of the whole Stevenson family group and a large number of their island friends.

Mr. Winthrop Packard's "Wood Wanderings," now ready, contains seven of Mr. Charles Copeland's good pictures, and ten of Mr. Packard's papers, completing his studies of the sylvan year. They differ from those in the preceding three volumes only in an occasional indication that the author feels more familiar with his reader than in his early days, and that is anything but a fault.

Bret Harte's "Salomy Jane's Kiss," published in "Stories in Light and Shadow" in 1898, and now rechristened "Salomy Jane," is to be one of the Christmas gift books published by Houghton Mifflin Company this year, and, as it happens, although one of his later stories, to epitomize Harte's leading literary qualities, it is particularly well-chosen for the purpose. Mr. Harrison Fisher's frontispiece shows Salomy as a girl as undeniably pretty as her grandmothers in the magazines of 1860, but with an added touch of spirit still further emphasized in Mr. Arthur T. Keller's picture illustrating the chapter entitled "A Kiss and an Escape."

With this book will come the holiday edition of "Rebecca at Sunnybrook Farm," with photographs of scenes in the play, and a colored frontispiece by Mr. F. C. Yohn, presenting the earnest Rebecca in company with the fatherly stage driver, whose benevolent expression makes him almost as attractive as she. As 327,000 copies of the book have been sold, a statement of its plot and characters would hardly be necessary, even had it never been dramatized.

Mrs. H. D. Ward's "The Empty House," also an October book, is a volume composed of eight stories which even more noticeably than the generality of her work exhibit her as a delineator of New England character and life. Never since the days of her earliest stories has a touch or a line in her work shown the slightest indication of London or Paris influence, and unpretentious although the tales may be, that great American novelist who is yet to come will hardly succeed in making a more complete revelation of the New England woman. Because of their very truthfulness, their merit is often but half perceived. "I've seen that sort all my life," say Jonathan and his wife, and his son John and his wife.

Real New Englanders and their friends will appear in Miss Mary Caroline Crawford's "Romantic Days in Old Boston," to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., and is the most important of the many interesting and valuable handbooks which she has contributed to the literary and social history of the city.

Miss Lilian Whiting's "Louise Chandler Moulton, Poet and Friend" will appear Sept. 17, and fac similies of letters from Browning, Holmes and other friends, added to many portraits, will illustrate it. Mrs. Moulton was one of the few American authors who have published successful books while yet in their teens, and one of the very first to be advertised by the insistent repetition first introduced to sell quack medicine.

This week Messrs. Sherman French & Co. bring out Mr. Henry Frank's "The Tragedy of Hamlet," in which the author finds that Shakespeare had anticipated the very latest scientific psychology; and calls attention to the story of Macbeth as showing the pernicious influence of occultism on the minds and souls of those permitting themselves to be influenced by it.

Mrs. Laura E. Richards's story for the season of 1910-11 is "Up to Calvin's," which continues "The Wooing of Calvin Parks," introducing many of the characters in the earlier book, but telling a very different story. Here, as in the case of Mrs. Wiggin's masterpiece, everybody knows precisely what to expect of the author, and the advance orders are sufficient evidence as to the spirit of the expectations.

Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., Mrs. Richards's publishers, also announce an important gift book, "The Poems of Christina Rossetti," with an introduction by Mrs. Meynell, and thirty-six colored plates and a great number of full-page drawings and vignettes in black and white by Miss Florence Harrison, well known as a successful illustrator of books for children, and as a poet. The fitness of the association of Mrs. Meynell with Miss Rossetti's work needs no evidence, and very little study of Miss Harrison's art will show that she has so deeply felt the influence of Rossetti, the artist, as to approach his sister's work more nearly than would otherwise be possible. The illustrations of this volume are to be mounted and inserted as plates, and the binding is to be of linen cloth in many shades.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS

THE SUBJECT of patents, etc., from the layman's viewpoint, is discussed in a new book by Kenneth R. Swain (D. Van Nostrand Co.) While the author treats primarily of English patent practice he also embodies the substance of the patent laws of the United States, France and Germany. Mr. Swain's style is clear, forcible and convincing, emphasizing the peculiarities of the patent laws. As an instance of the latter he cites a workman in the employ of a company who was asked by one of the directors to invent a tap which would, by the introduction of steam into cold water, give hot, warm or cold water as required. The employée "perfected in all its details a tap which answered the desired purpose. By way of remuneration the company paid him £10 for overtime work on the models, and subsequently, without the workman's knowledge, a patent for the tap was taken out in the joint names of the director and another. On hearing of this the workman petitioned to revoke the patent, and an order revoking it was accordingly made."

The author's discussion includes, under Letters Patents, historical features, essentials of patentable invention, specifications, who may apply for a patent, how to obtain it, patent rights, infringements, etc. The subject of designs and trade-marks is described in a somewhat similar manner.

In future editions of this book it might be well to add a few illustrations and to run the index in double column which would reduce its size considerably from 35 pages.

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGISTS

VOLUME FOUR of "Publications of the American Sociological Society" (University of Chicago Press; $1.60) contains a record of the fourth annual meeting of the society which was held in New York last December. The record includes all of the papers read before the society and good reports of the discussions that were based upon them. Among the papers are "Religion and the Mores," by William G. Sumner; "The Psychological View of Society," by Charles A. Ellwood; "Influence of Superstition on the Evolution of Property Rights," by Hutton Webster; "The Teaching of Sociology," by James Quayle Dealey; "The Sociological Stage in the Evolution of the Social Sciences," by Albion W. Small; "The Study of Homeric Religion," by Albert C. Keller, and "The Social Marking System," by Franklin H. Giddings.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

"Lord" Timothy Dexter's Hall of Fame—Grant Thorburn's Success as a Seedsman and as an Author—Charles Brockden Brown's Novel "Ormond"—Henry Kirke White's Poems—Sketch of Bettina von Hutten

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

OLD MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Please add to former favors by information as to "Sir Timothy" or "Lord" Dexter, who is said to have flourished in the early part of the Nation's history. It is reported he wrote a book without punctuation, save in several pages, all together, at the end, begging the reader to place the "points" where he thought proper. Some old New England folk, like myself, seem to have heard of him, but nothing more definite.

Timothy Dexter was born at Malden, Mass., Jan. 22, 1743, died at Newburyport Oct. 26, 1806. He began business as a leather dresser at Charlestown, Mass., in 1794. He made much money by the purchase of the depreciated Continental currency, which was greatly increased in value after Hamilton's funding system went into effect. Dexter now assumed the title of "Lord," but, failing to obtain social recognition in Boston or Salem, he removed to Newburyport, where he fitted up a mansion in bizarre taste. He raised minarets on its roof, surrounded with gilt balls, and in his garden he erected rows of columns fifteen feet high, on which he placed large wooden images of Jefferson, Adams, and others. Washington occupied the chief place of honor on a Roman arch, which stood in front of the door. One of Dexter's peculiarities was the continual changing of the names of his great men. Thus he who was called Gen. Morgan one day became Napoleon the next day. Dexter placed his own image in his Hall of Fame, with the label "I am the greatest man in the East." The figures, forty men and four lions, (couchant and passant,) cost him about $15,000. He kept a poet laureate named Jonathan Plummer. When the artist who lettered the images opposed Dexter's wishes he was shot at by his employer. Dexter bought the best-bound books he could find, irrespective of contents. He employed a young man to purchase pictures for him in Europe. On his agent's return Dexter declined to take the good ones, but accepted all the daubs. A coat of arms was painted on his coach, with baronial supporters, and the coach was drawn by cream-colored horses. He purchased a country seat at Chester, N. H., and erected fine stables and big pigeon houses. He quarreled with his neighbors and was horsewhipped. He had an elegant coffin made and a tomb prepared for himself, arranged a mock funeral, and caned his wife because she did not weep while it was being held. He published a book entitled "A Pickle for the Knowing Ones," and, because he was annoyed by the printers about punctuation, he wrote a pamphlet without a point of any kind, and at the end filled half a page with points in a mass, inviting his readers to "pepper the dish to suit themselves."

CHARLES A. DITMAS.—I am interested to learn something about Mr. Grant Thorburn, founder of the well-known seed house and one of our earliest American writers. I have two books of memories by him. Could you tell me something about him and give me a list of his writings?

Grant Thorburn, the son of a nailmaker, was born at Westhouses, near Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland, on Feb. 18, 1773. He worked for several years at Dalkeith as a nailmaker. In 1794 he emigrated to New York, where at first he worked at his trade. In 1796 he and his brother started a hardware business. In 1805 he became a seedsman. He struggled through discouragements, failures, and, in 1808, bankruptcy, but ultimately made his seed business one of the greatest in the world. From his youth he believed that he was under the care of a special providence. He first became widely known as the hero of John Galt's "Lawrie Todd, or the Settlers in the Woods," published in 1830. Thorburn's autobiography was published in Fraser's Magazine for 1833. In 1854 he removed from New York to Winsted, Conn., and thence to New Haven, where he died on Jan. 21, 1853. In June, 1797, he married Rebecca Sickles, who worked heroically with him during the yellow fever epidemic in New York in 1798. She died in 1800. He married a second time in 1801, and a third time in 1853. His publications are: "Forty Years' Residence in America; or the Doctrine of a Particular Providence Exemplified in the Life of Grant Thorburn (the original Lawrie Todd), Seedsman," New York, with an introduction by John Galt, 1834; "Men and Manners in Great Britain, by Lawrie Todd," 1834; "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York; or Flowers from the Garden of Lawrie Todd," 1845; "Lawrie Todd's Hints to Merchants, Married Men, and Bachelors," 1847; "Lawrie Todd's Notes on Virginia," 1848; "Life and Writings of Grant Thorburn, Prepared by Himself," 1852. This last-named work first appeared serially in The Knickerbocker Magazine, The New York Mirror, and other periodicals.

A CHARLESTON READER.—Will you be kind enough to tell me the value of a copy of the American novel, "Ormond; or, The Secret Witness," published in three volumes, full morocco, stamped in gold? The title page bears the inscription "Ormond; or, The Secret Witness. By B. C. Brown, Author of 'Wieland; or Transformation.' In Three Volumes. Volume I. Philadelphia imprint. London, reprinted for Henry Colburn, English and Foreign Public Library, Conduit Street, Bond Street. 1811." I have the three volumes in excellent condition.

Bown's initials are not B. C., but C. B. (Charles Brockden) "Ormond, or The Secret Witness," was published in Philadelphia in 1799. It was not so successful as its predecessor, "Wieland, or The Transformation," which was published in 1798. The first American editions of Brown's novels bring from $5 to $7.50 at auction. Our correspondent has the first English edition, which is worth about $3. Both "Wieland" and "Ormond" were published in London in 1811.

S. F. V. P.—I saw in The Independent not long ago an article on the young poet, Henry Kirke White, who was born in 1785 and died in 1806. I have his poems, bound, with those of "Peter Pindar," Canning, and Cowper, published in London, England, in 1824. In calfskin and in perfect condition. I would like to know the value of it.

Henry Kirke White, the son of a Nottingham butcher, is called, in the British Dictionary of National Biography, "a poetaster." In 1802 he prepared a volume of poems for the press, and it appeared in 1803 under the title of "Clifton Grove, a sketch in verse, with other poems, by Henry Kirke White, of Nottingham." The work was of modest merit, but was highly praised by Robert Southey. It was not a pecuniary success. White left in manuscript a mass of unpublished verse and prose, and Southey compiled from it "The Remains of Henry Kirke White," which was published in two volumes in 1807. This passed through ten editions by 1823, and has since been reprinted often in Great Britain and America. It was published for the first time in America at Boston in 1820. Lord Byron and others shared Southey's favorable opinion of White, but the general opinion now is that his verse shows every mark of immaturity. The first edition of "Clifton Grove" has brought as high as $60 at auction, but usually realizes from $5 to $10. The 1824 edition of the poems has no special value.

EDITH D. ALMOND.—Will you kindly furnish me with the information you have at hand concerning the novelist, Bettina von Hutten?

Bettina von Hutten is the daughter of John S. and Kate (Howard) Riddle, and was born at Erie, Penn., Feb. 14, 1874. She married in Florence, Italy, on April 29, 1897, Freiherr von Hutten zum Stolzenburg, Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria. She is the author of "Miss Carmichael's Conscience," 1898; "Marred in Making," 1900; "Our Lady of the Beaches," 1901; "Violett," 1903; "Pam," 1905; "What Became of Pam," 1906; "Kingsmead," 1906, and "The Halo," 1907. Her address is Schloss Steinbach, Lohr-on-Main, Bavaria. She has one son and one daughter. She travels a good deal, and has often visited England and Italy. Her recreations are piano playing and singing.

A. B.—Who is the author of the saying "The more I see of men the more I like dogs"?

The sentence "The more I see of men the more I like dogs" is often attributed to Mme. de Staël. What she says, however, is "The more I see of other countries the more I love my own." This occurs in her well-known work "Corinne," and it has been much paraphrased, the favorite form being the one comparing men with dogs. It is said that Ouida (the late Louise de la Ramee) was the first to make the comparison. Her paraphrasing is "The more I see of men the more I respect my dog."

GERSON BADER.—I shall be thankful to you for giving me the origin and context of the phrase "many inventions."

We do not quite understand the query. Our correspondent may have in mind Ecclesiastes, 7, 29—"Behold this only have I found, that God made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions."

ESTHER SYKES.—I have the first edition of "Charlotte Temple," by Mrs. Rowson, printed by Ashbel Stoddard in 1805. Is this book of any value?

Our correspondent is mistaken. She has not the first edition of Mrs. Susanna Rowson's "Charlotte Temple." It was published in London in 1790. The first American edition was printed in Philadelphia in 1794. This first American edition brings at auction from $5 to $10. The 1905 edition has no special value.

C. W. BOEDEFELD.—Will you kindly tell me where I can buy "A Handful of Lavender," by Lizette Woodworth Reese? I am also anxious to learn something of the author of this book of poems.

"A Handful of Lavender" was published at $1 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 8 Fifth Avenue. Lizzie Woodworth Reese was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1856, and at last accounts was teacher of English in the Western High School of Baltimore. She is the author also of "A Branch of May" and "A Quiet Road." Her address is Atlantic Avenue, Harford Road, Baltimore.

Mrs. M. C. DIXON.—I have found in the attic of my Summer home copies of Harper's Weekly published during the war. Are they valuable?

Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly, published during the Civil War, are worth from $1 to $2 a volume.

A. A. BRONSON.—Will you kindly inform me of the value of the following book: "Travels Into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark," by William Coxe, in five volumes, fourth edition, London. Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, MDCCXCII.

It has no special value.

K. A. S.—I have two old books. The title of one is "The Eloquence of the British Senate," by William Hazlit, New York City, 1809. The Other is "The Churchman's Magazine for the Year of Our Lord 1809," Vol. 6, printed by J. & T. Swords, 160 Pearl Street, New York City. It contains the famous "Star in the East Sermon," and a letter by the Rev. Hugh Knox on "Free Will, Divine Decrees,

and Particular Redemption." Will you please tell me if there is any money value to either? Neither of these has special value.

G. DORE COGSWELL.—I have Frank Leslie's Illustrated Monthly for the years 1855-56-57 and 1859 in bound volumes and in excellent condition. Kindly let me know whether they have any present value.

Our correspondent evidently means "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," the first number of which appeared Dec. 14, 1855. The "Popular Monthly" was not issued until 1876. At the Coverly sale Vols. 1-4 and 7-10 of the "Illustrated Newspaper," 1855-60, brought $10. At a sale in Philadelphia in 1905 Nos. 1-53, 1855-72, sold for $19.20.

Answers From Readers

GEO. MILLARD DAVISON—In your issue of July 16 "Anxious Reader" asks for the balance of the lines

"I wrote these lines
Another wears the bays," etc.

The verses were written by Vergil to confuse an inferior poet, Bathyllus, who had been rewarded for claiming some verses which Vergil wrote anonymously in honor of Augustus when, during a series of brilliant outdoor celebrations, a clear day had followed a stormy night. On that occasion Vergil posted this compliment to the young Caesar.

"It rains all night; the shows go on in the morning. Caesar and Jupiter rule jointly side by side."

Bathyllus claimed the verses, and, to expose him, Vergil wrote again the same statement followed by these words

Hos ego versiculos——
Sic vos non vobis——
Sic vos non vobis——
Sic vos non vobis——

Bathyllus was called on to complete them, which he could not do. Then Vergil completed all the lines as follows:

"'Noote pluit tota; redeunt spectacula mane;
Divisum imperium cum Jove Caesar habet.'
"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores:
Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves;
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratia boves."

which latter, being freely translated, may mean:

"I wrote these lines, another is rewarded
"Thus you, not for yourselves, build nests O birds;
"Thus you, not for yourselves, grow fleeces, sheep;
"Thus you, not for yourselves, store honey, bees.
"Thus you, not for yourselves, drag plows, O oxen."

This narrative may be found in substance in the preface of Allen & Greenough's edition of Vergil's Bucolics and Aeneid, published by Ginn & Co.

ELSIE L. WALDMAN.—"T. J. K." has asked for the poem beginning with these words:

"We were talking of Kings, little Ned and I,
As we sat in the firelight glow;
Of Alfred the Great and the days gone by,
And his kingdom of long ago;
Of Norman William, the brave and stern,
Who his armies to victory led." * * *

While my information is not detailed, it may help "T. J. K." In the "Month by Month" series "Winter," in use among the public schools of New York City, under February, will be found this poem to Abraham Lincoln.

HERBERT JONES.—Your correspondent, Edward D. Moore, will find the quotation he seeks, "with us who prefer martyrdom to success, John Brown is greater than Washington and Pisacane greater than Garibaldi," in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," Chapter xx., under the heading, "The dead are right, and the living are not wrong."

M. J. CORCORAN.—In your answer to Mary Kenway in your issue of July 9 you omitted to state that in THE REVIEW of May 6, 1905, you printed a communication from P. A. Philbin of Archbald, Penn., in which he gives three other translations of the same Latin prayer. The first is by Swinburne, and is a part of his "Mary Stuart"; the second has been attributed to Denis Florence McCarthy, the Irish poet; the third appeared "a few years ago" (this was written in 1905) in the Scottish-American newspaper, the name of the translator not given.

It might add to the interest of your latest answer to reprint these additional versions of the prayer, and I transcribe them for you herewith:

Swinburne's translation:

O Lord, my God,
I have trusted in Thee;
O Jesu, my dearest One,
Now set me free!
In prison's oppression,
In sorrow's obsession,
I weary for Thee.
With sighing and crying,
Bowed down in dying,
I adore Thee, I implore Thee, set me free.

Translation attributed to McCarthy:

Lord God, all my hope is
In Thee, only Thee!
O Jesu, my Saviour,
Now liberate me!
In chains that have bound me,
In pains that surround me,
Still longing for Thee
Here kneeling, appealing,
My misery feeling,
Adoring, imploring,
Oh, liberate me!

From Scottish-American, translator not named:

O Lord! O my God! I have trusted in Thee;
O Jesus! Beloved! deliver Thou me.
A prisoner friendless,
In misery endless,
I weary for Thee.
In sighing, in crying, before Thy throne lying,
Adoring, imploring—deliver Thou me!

R. FLEMING.—Replying to "L. W. M's" inquiry of July 23, will advise the lines quoted are the opening lines of a hymn found in most of the modern hymnals. The author is Anna Letitia Waring. Born in 1820, she published in 1850 "Hymns and Meditations, by A. L. W.," a small book of nineteen hymns. In subsequent editions the volume was enlarged.

The hymn unabridged may be found in Schaff & Gilman's "Library of Religious Poetry," "The Changed Cross," and in other collections of religious poetry. It is given entire below:

"My Times are in Thy Hand."
Psalm 31, 15.

Father, I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me;
And the changes that are sure to come,
I do not fear to see;
But I ask Thee for a present mind
Intent on pleasing Thee.

I ask Thee for a thankful love,
Through constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles,
And to wipe the weeping eyes,
And a heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathize.

I would not have the restless will
That hurries to and fro,
Seeking for some great thing to do
Or secret thing to know;
I would be dealt with as a child,
And guided where to go.

Wherever in the world I am,
In whatsoe'er estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate;
And a work of holy love to do
For the Lord on whom I wait.

I ask Thee for the daily strength,
To none that ask denied;
And a mind to blend with outward life,
While keeping at Thy side;
Content to fill a little space
If Thou be glorified.

And if some things I do not ask
In my cup of blessing be
I would have my spirit filled the more
With grateful love to Thee—
More careful than to serve Thee much,
To please Thee perfectly.

There are briars besetting every path
That call for patient care;
There is a crook in every lot,
And a need for earnest prayer;
But a lonely heart that leans on Thee
Is happy everywhere.

In a service that Thy love appoints
There are no bonds for me,
For my secret heart is taught the truth
That makes Thy children "free";
And a life of self-renouncing love
Is a life of liberty.

Answers to this appeal were also received from G. B. Starr, Melrose, Mass.; "W. N. S.," Gladstone, N. J.; "S. L. C." Highland Mills, N. Y.; "C. V. M." Hampton, N. J.; Frederika G. Holden, Lake Placid, N. Y.; "H. G. H." Lakewood, N. J.; "M. J. C." N. Y.; "F. T." Brooklyn; T. Cullen Roberts, Hoboken, N. J.; Clara S. Lockwood, Brooklyn; Anna M. Gearland, Stamford, Conn.; A. R. Ledoux, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.; "J. E. G.," Newport, R. I.; E. Adelaide Hahn, N. Y.; William MacDonald, Port Richmond, S. I.; Florence Gilbert, Brooklyn; R. McKinlay Power, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Walter W. Winans, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. A. H. Jackson, Nyack, N. Y.; "G. L. D." Philadelphia, Penn.; "E. S. B." New Haven, Conn.; E. F. Hogan, Rockville Centre, L. I.; Louise P. Reeve, Newark, N. J.; Frank J. Metcalf, Washington, D. C.; Mary B. Learned, Norwich, Conn.; "E. H. B." Flatbush, L. I.; Elizabeth G. Porter, East Orange, N. J.; Mary T. Jenkins, Asheville, N. C.; "W. W." N. Y.; C. E. Autram, N. Y.; Rev. William W. Schomp, Walden, N. Y.; "A. L. H." Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grace Kirkpatrick, Watervliet, N. Y.; G. Brereton, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Barbour, Montclair, N. J.; William A. May, Newark, N. J.; Geraldine Halpin, New York; "C. M. H.," Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. T. E. Jordan, Queens, L. I.; David Dempsey, Millerton, N. Y.; James H. Hirst, Erinview, Mass.

R. FLEMING.—The extract referred to by "H. de R. S." in your issue of July 9 is from James Russell Lowell's "After the Burial," and should be found in any good edition of his poems.

Lowell's second child, Rose, born July 16, 1849, died after a week's illness, Feb. 2, 1850. Her father wrote, shortly after her death, to Mr. Gay: "She was very beautiful—fair, with large, dark-gray eyes and fine features. Her smile was especially charming and she was full of smiles till her sickness began. Dear little child, she had never spoken, only smiled. To show you that I am not unable to go along with you in the feeling expressed in your letter I will copy a few verses out of my commonplace book." The verses were the first form of "After the Burial." The last five stanzas of this poem are as follows:

Your logic, my friend, is perfect,
Your moral most drearily true;
But, since the earth clashed on her coffin,
I keep hearing that, and not you.

Console if you will, I can bear it;
'Tis a well-meant alms of breath;
But not all the preaching since Adam
Has made Death other than Death.

It is pagan; but wait till you feel it—
That jar of our earth, that dull shock
When the ploughshare of deeper passion
Tears down to our primitive rock.

Communion in spirit! Forgive me,
But I, who am earthly and weak,
Would give all my income from dreamland
For a touch of her hand on my cheek.

That little shoe in the corner,
So worn and wrinkled and brown,
With its emptiness confutes you,
And argues your wisdom down.

This appeal was also answered by "A. L." New York; A. Emerson Palmer, New York; Beulah R. Stevens, Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Crocker, New York; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. William B. Keeney, Coronado, Cal.; Colin Grant Mackenzie, Bound Brook, N. J.; Katherine T. Mathews, New York; "C. A. R." East Orange, N. J.; Mary Eva Kitchel, Boonton, N. J.; Mary A. B. Waddell, Florida, N. Y.

M. FLORENCE JOHNSON.—In SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of June 11 Sarah Byrd Pritchett asks for the author of the poem "Evermore." I am not sure of the name of the author, but think it is Augusta Cooper Bristol. The poem can be found in a collection of poems and songs called "Lyceum Guide," used by the Spiritualists for their Sunday schools. These Sunday schools are called lyceums. The book can be had of "Progressive Thinker," 40 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. LOUISE PORDE SAMSON.—In your edition of July 2 I was much interested in reading "For an Album," by Whittier, as it recalled a verse he wrote in my album when I was a little girl living in Portland, Me., and he a guest of his niece, Mrs. S. T. Pickard, a neighbor, and turning to the old book I read the following:

"With grace and love and truth thy life
From youth to age adorning,
Thy evening star shall shine as fair
As does thy star of morning."
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Portland, 5mo., 9, 1877.

Appeals To Readers

E. W. C.—Will some kind reader be good enough to give me the words of the poem which I have seen quoted:

Come back with me to Arcadia,
Where the days seem always fair;
The phantom ships sail on at night,
And I wonder if you are there.

So let's go back to Arcadia,
Where the flowers are wet with dew,
Where there will be no ending of happiness.

Some one said it was "Edwin Markham's Goodby to Bret Harte." I will be grateful for the entire poem.

L. B. P.—My father used to sing to us a little song:

Young Edwin was a drummer boy,
A drummer boy from * * *

Another line was:

They laid his head upon his drum.

I would deem it a favor if one of your readers could furnish the words to this old song.

T. P. McGARRAHAN.—Would some reader kindly send a copy of a poem entitled "This is the Story that Clancy Told"?

Mrs. G. H. FORD.—Will some one please give me the old poem of John Dobson? Beginning:

There was an old man lived under a hill,
As you may plainly see,
He said he could do more work in a day
Than his wife could do in three.

I want it all, and there are many stanzas, as I once saw by an old copy, printed in leaflet form about 1780 or thereabouts.

E. McL.—Among an old file of Arena magazines, dating back to 1897-1898, I came across two remarkable short stories, equal in power and imaginative force to anything Poe has done. The author appears as "Genevieve Clark." There was in the May (1910) North American Review a scientific paper of great force, signed "Genevieve Grandcourt." In the brief biographical sketch of the author, which appears in the opening pages of the Review, she is spoken of as the author of short stories. I particularly wish to know whether "Genevieve Clark" and "Genevieve Grandcourt" are one and the same person. If this be true, in my opinion, (with one capable of penning at the same time these weird tales and such a clear-cut, scientific article as appears in the Review,) we have not to look any further for the American George Sand. But my query is: Why one capable of such great work is not doing more of it?

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NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

Important Works of Fiction for the Fall—An American Professor in Japan—Some English Memoirs

England in the Last Two Centuries

Three books of letters and memoirs published this week by Duffield & Co. furnish the reader with sketches, more or less intimate, of various personages who were known in English public life and literature during the last two centuries. "Sketches and Snapshots," by the Rt. Hon. G. W. E. Russell, an author who is still living, contains 58 papers filled with reminiscences of people and matters of interest in Queen Victoria's reign. There are three papers on Gladstone, including studies of his character, personal reminiscences, etc., and similar papers, written from the standpoint of a personal acquaintance, on Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Garibaldi, Cardinal Manning, Dean Farrar, etc. For frontispiece the volume has a color sketch of Queen Victoria made by a "lady-in-waiting" in 1846.

The two other books referred to are concerned with the England of the eighteenth century, "The Life and Letters of William Beckford," by Lewis Melville, and "An Eighteenth Century Correspondence," edited by Lilian Dickins and Mary Stanton. Beckford was the author of that strange Eastern romance, "Vathek," written by him originally in French and published, in translation, in 1784. His personal character has been for some time a subject for literary controversy. Thus, he has been accused of a number of strange crimes, such as the poisoning of his wife, cruelties practiced on animals and children, etc., all of which are taken up in the present volume, much of which, also, is devoted to Beckford's intercourse with the well-known people of his day. The volume of correspondence presents a series of letters by Dean Swift, Pitt, the Lyttletons, the Grenvilles, Robert Nugent, Charles Jenkinson, the Earls of Guilford, Coventry and Hardwicke, Sir Edward Turner, Mr. Talbot of Laycock, and others, to Sanderson Miller, Esq., of Rahway, an eighteenth century architect, "with a genius for friendship."

Three Novels of the Week

From the same publishers come this week two novels. "The Pools of Silence," by H. De Vere Stacpoole, is another of this author's romances of the Tropics. Isolated from civilization, supreme over the natives, Dr. Stacpoole describes the work of white men in the jungles of the Congo. The story deals with the heart of the Dark Continent, although white people furnish the dramatis personae and the theme of the book is to be found in the effect of African barbarism upon the latter. "Devious Ways," by Gilbert Canaan, author of "Peter Homunculus," is said to be reminiscent, as to its hero, of Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," although, we are told, the working out of the narrative and its characterizations are quite original. In the course of the novel the reader is taken from an English provincial city to London by way of Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope.

Another novel by Edward C. Booth, author of "The Post Girl," is published this week by The Century Co. This is the story of a Yorkshire country doctor whose ward is the daughter of a woman at whose hands he has suffered a great wrong. The heroine of the story is said to be of the same charming type as "Pam" in Mr. Booth's first novel, a character that some critics have declared, in effect, to be "more bewitching than Barrie's Babbie."

Toward the end of next month the same house will publish another novel, "Molly Make-Believe," by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. Molly, so the description goes of this short bit of fiction, (it is complete in 211 pages,) "writes love letters to order—just a cool business arrangement at first—when Carl Stanton is miserably ill with rheumatism and Cornelia, his fiancée, has indifferently gone South. Cornelia, however, for all her beauty, does not know how to write love letters; Molly does,"—and how well she does furnishes the theme for the story. There will be fourteen full-page pictures by Walter Tittle.

Seven Great Statesmen

A volume of essays, historical, biographical, critical, constructive, by the Hon. Andrew D. White, will be published early next month by The Century Co. "Seven Great Statesmen" is devoted to the study of seven great men who gave their lives to "the warfare of humanity for right reason in Italy, France, and Germany."—Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot, Stein, Cavour, and Bismarck.

At the same time this house will publish "Magicians' Tricks," by Henry Hatton and Adrian Plate. The latter are well-known magicians, and the aim of this forthcoming volume, which will be furnished with 250 illustrations, is to teach the amateur "how to perform successfully tricks without number, tricks with cards, tricks with handkerchiefs, tricks with coins, paper tearing," etc. The would-be magician is told, also, "how to provide his clothes with the necessary secret pockets, how to manage the 'servante,' the use of the wand, and, in fullest detail, the equipment for every trick and just how the finished result is to be obtained."

Novels by Bennett and Phillpotts

Next month the Duttons will publish a new novel by Arnold Bennett, author of "The Old Wives' Tale," "Buried Alive," etc. "Clayhanger," the title chosen, will be the first of a trilogy of novels dealing with "the Five Towns" in Lancashire. In "The Old Wives' Tale," Mr. Bennett described the old spirit of the central provinces of England. In this trilogy he will describe the breaking down of the old spirit by the new. "Clayhanger" begins in the past "and ends only when, after many trials and much suspense, the new ideals have definitely taken the place of the old." The hero, Edwin Clayhanger, whose history is related from the time of his leaving school to his marriage at about the age of 35, is a master printer and the son of a master printer. For a lengthened period he lives in servitude to his father, "who justifies all tyranny by the well-known plea that upon his own decease the son will come into everything." The sociological development of a vast community furnishes the background to these personal histories.

The same house will publish in September a whimsical novel by Eden Phillpotts called "Flint Heart." The first part of this story takes its scenes and characters from the Stone Age. A man belonging to that prehistoric period is described as procuring from a magician a flint heart, which endows its wearer not only with invulnerability, but with the strength and cunning necessary to kill his enemies. After serving this barbaric hero in this deadly manner, this flint heart is lost, and does not come to light again until in modern times, when it is picked up by a Dartmoor farmer, who wears it, and who, in consequence, undergoes some of the changes in character magically produced by this fatal talisman of a bygone age.

Next week, E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish "The Spirit of Romance," by Ezra Pound. The principal subjects of this volume are the Troubadours of Provence, the Gestes, Dante and his predecessors, Villon, Lope de Vega, and Camoens. The book is said to be a "glad, lighthearted, yet scholarly and accurate appraisement of the medieval poets, full of the joy of living which they sang, and interpreting by frequent paraphrase and translation their happy presentation of sheer beauty which our ignorance of their language and their work prevents us from enjoying without such assistance." In his preface the author says: "The aim of the present work is to instruct—its ambition is to instruct painlessly."

A new novel, "A Successful Wife," by G. Dorset, is published this week by Harper & Bros. "The Hand of Ethelberta," also, is added to the new thin-paper edition of Thomas Hardy's works. The same house is putting to press for another printing the following books: "The Human Way," a volume of essays first published less than a year ago, by Louise Collier Wilcox; "In Great Waters," by Thomas A. Janvier; "The Silver Horde," by Rex Beach; "Cavanagh—Forest Ranger," by Hamlin Garland; and "The Lady of Loyalty House," by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

For Health and Country Living

A new book by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, "Exercise and Health," will be issued this season by the Outing Publishing Co. In this work the author analyzes "the relation of exercise and health, taking up in detail the errors to which seekers after health and strength are prone, the effect of physical exertion on the heart and other organs, the danger of 'letting go' too soon in the matter of regular exercise, and the real basis and value of training as a necessary part of a normal, well-rounded life."

The same house will publish a book by E. P. Powell, "How to Live in the Country." The country home with which the author deals in this volume is a small one, but his directions "show how a large life may be lived on a small acreage." The book aims to be practical and treats in detail of such subjects as the garden, the orchard, the lawn, the house, the stables, the animals, etc. There will be 24 half-tone inserts.

Books of Travel

Among their books of travel promised for the coming season Dodd, Mead & Co. announce "Bermuda, Past and Present," by Walter B. Hayward, and "Rare Days in Japan," by George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. The latter gives the author's experiences during his three visits to Japan. It will be remembered that Prof. Ladd was invited to assist the late Prince Ito when that statesman was Resident General in Korea. He has also been twice decorated and several times received in audience by the Emperor of Japan, and has lectured to many thousands of teachers and pupils in the Japanese public schools, high schools, and universities. In the book, which will be illustrated, there are chapters on The Imperial Diet, The Theatre, Gardens and Garden Parties, Japanese Audiences, Court Functions and Imperial Audiences, besides several chapters describing various excursions into remote country places and feudal towns, where most of the customs and institutions of the "Old Japan" still prevail.

The volume on Bermuda, containing numerous illustrations in half-tone and a map, is intended "not only as an accurate and comprehensive guide to the Islands, but it deals with their history, literary associations, recreations, government, and resources." It is also described as "a contribution to American history, inasmuch as it brings into relief and throws new light upon many dramatic episodes of the Revolution and the Civil War, in which Americans and Bermudians participated."

A Novel by Mr. Young

F. E. Mills Young, whose novel, "Chip," was one of the popular works of fiction last year, is publishing on the second of next month, under the imprint of John Lane Co., a novel entitled "Atonement." This is the story of a young man deliberately ensnared by a young girl, when she is engaged to another man. Stephen Harborough offers to marry the girl who has tempted him, and when she refuses urges her to confess her fault to her affianced husband. Sylvia will not do this and atones bitterly later in the book. The setting of the novel is in South Africa, the scene of Mr. Young's previous book.

On the same day this house publishes a new book by Elizabeth Godfrey called "The Cradle of a Poet." In this novel is given the delineation of the life struggle of a young man of poetic temperament who is compelled to give up his career as a poet because of his duty to his father. Noel Harmon, the hero of the story, is not an unpractical dreamer, but "a practical idealist." The book is said to be a description of real people full of human interest.

Novels by Benson and Rider Haggard

On the 8th of next month Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish "The Osbornes," by E. F. Benson, and "Queen Sheba's Ring," by H. Rider Haggard. The plot of the first of these is laid in London and has to do with "the social blunders of the Osbornes in their progress through the various strata of society." It is the story of an English merchant and his whole-souled wife. In "Queen Sheba's Ring" Mr. Haggard returns to the style of "She" and "Ayesha" in the telling of the capture of an English boy by Mahdi tribesmen. It is a story of adventure involving various mysteries that absorb the attention of the Egyptologist.

"Frank Danby," Arthur Goodrich

Next month the Appletons will publish a novel by Arthur Goodrich, author of "Gleam o' Dawn," etc., called "The Yardstick Man." The scene of this story is laid in New York, and has for its theme the life of a business man and his wife. It is described as the "struggle between the settled East and the imaginative West, between the old America and the new," a story which has a real and vital reason for existing.

The same house expects to bring out in October a novel by Frank Danby, author of "Pigs in Clover," etc., entitled "Let the Roof Fall In." Most of the characters in this novel are Irish, although a good portion of the story has Siam for its setting. The hero is the head of an old Irish family who marries beneath himself socially in order to preserve the good name of his deceased predecessor.

In September Desmond Fitzgerald, Inc., intends to publish a novel by Harry Irving Greene entitled "Yozonde of the Wilderness." The heroine of the story is an Indian maiden.

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